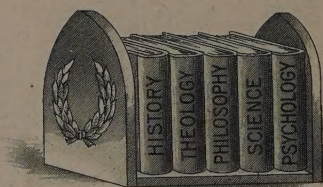


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JOURNAL
OF THE
GENERAL CONFERENCE
OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
HELD IN
PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY 1-28, 1884.

EDITED BY
REV. DAVID S. MONROE, D.D.,
SECRETARY OF THE CONFERENCE.

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ORDER OF GENERAL CONFERENCE.

RESOLVED, *That the Secretary of this Conference be instructed to have the Journal of this General Conference printed and bound and certified by him to be correct: and that the printed copy so certified shall be the OFFICIAL JOURNAL of this General Conference.*

SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that the following pages, from 2 to 292, contain a correct report of the proceedings of the Nineteenth Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., May first to May twenty-eighth, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-four; and that the Appendixes I, II, and III contain correct lists of Committees, Reports, and other documents referred to in said proceedings.

DAVID S. MONROE,

Secretary.

LIST OF DELEGATES BY CONFERENCES ELECTED TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1884.

1. Alabama.—*Ministerial*: William P. Miller. Reserve: James B. Loveless.

Lay: Wesley C. Steward. Reserve: William Houston.

2. Arkansas.—*Ministerial*: Thomas B. Ford. Reserve: William J. Simmons.

Lay: Frank Carland. Reserve: John H. Cameron.

3. Austin.—*Ministerial*: Myron A. Daugherty. Reserve: Austin H. Reat.

Lay: William D. Knowles. Reserve: Alfred G. Clark.

4. Baltimore.—*Ministerial*: John Lanahan, Lyttleton F. Morgan, James A. M'Cauley, Job A. Price. Reserves: Robert W. Black, John S. Deale.

Lay: Summerfield Baldwin, Henry O. Devries. Reserves: John J. Hetzel, Alexander Ashley.

5. Blue Ridge.—*Ministerial*: William G. Matton. Reserve: John M. Welborn.

Lay: James E. Reed. Reserve: Thomas J. Candler.

6. California.—*Ministerial*: George Clifford, Frank F. Jewell, Henry C. Benson. Reserves: Thomas H. Sinex, Charles C. Stratton.

Lay: Charles Goodall, Justus Greely. Reserves: James W. Whiting, James A. Clayton.

7. Central Alabama.—*Ministerial*: Arad S. Lakin. Reserve: Walter H. Nelson.

Lay: George W. Allen. Reserve: William H. Swett.

8. Central German.—*Ministerial*: Henry Liebhart, Jacob Krehbiel. Reserves: Jacob Rothweiler, Peter F. Schneider.

Lay: August Scheffel, Henry Kahlo. Reserves: Louis Hartman, Rudolph A. W. Brühl.

9. Central Illinois.—*Ministerial*: Joseph S. Cumming, George J. Luckey, George W. Gue, Jarvis G. Evans, Alanson R. Morgan. Reserves: Francis M. Chaffee, George R. Palmer.

Lay: George W. Butters, Richard Stevenson. Reserves: James H. Bunn, Bartlett G. Hall.

10. Central New York.—*Ministerial*: Charles N. Sims, Luke C. Queal, Benoni I. Ives, Uriah S. Beebe, Manley S. Hard. Reserves: William Reddy, Orris H. Warren.

Lay: James B. Brooks, David Decker. Reserves: Philip Crane, J. Dorman Steele.

11. Central Ohio.—*Ministerial*: Leroy A. Belt, David Rutledge, Wesley G. Waters. Reserves: Gershom Lease, Isaiah R. Henderson.

Lay: Henry F. Winders, Levi W. Brown. Reserves: John B. Williams, David P. Dunathan.

12. Central Pennsylvania.—*Ministerial*: David S. Monroe, Ezra H. Yocum, James H. M'Garrah, Edward J. Gray. Reserves: Martin L. Smyser, William A. Houck.

Lay: Wilbur F. Sadler, Herbert T. Ames. Reserves: John Patton, George W. Hipple.

13. Central Tennessee.—*Ministerial*: Thomas C. Carter. Reserve: J. Neal Turentine.

Lay: William T. Mays. Reserve: Thomas F. M'Creary.

14. Chicago German.—*Ministerial*: Christian A. Loeber. Reserve: John J. Keller.

Lay: Isidor Leins. Reserve: Albert Rauch.

15. Cincinnati.—*Ministerial*: John M. Walden, Adna B. Leonard, Charles H. Payne, William Runyan. Reserves: Richard S. Rust, La Fayette Van Cleave.

Lay: Phineas P. Mast, John W. Dale. Reserves: Thomas Brown, John C. Brooke.

16. Colorado.—*Ministerial*: Earl Cranston. Reserve: Franklin C. Millington.

Lay: John Evans. Reserve: Ebenezer T. Alling.

17. Columbia River.—*Ministerial*: William S. Turner. Reserve: James H. Wilbur.

Lay: Norman Buck. Reserve: Samuel O. Swackhamer.

18. Delaware.—*Ministerial*: Wesley J. Parker. Reserve: Henry A. Monroe.

Lay: Robert H. Gillett. Reserve: William Perkins.

19. Des Moines.—*Ministerial*: Thomas M'K. Stuart, Henry H. O'Neal, Mahlon D. Collins, William C. Martin. Reserves: William S. Hooker, Charles S. Ryman.

Lay: William H. Berry, Francis M. Byrkit. Reserves: Richard Price, Benjamin F. Clayton.

20. Detroit.—*Ministerial*: William X. Ninde, Arthur Edwards, John M'Eldowney, Lewis R. Fiske, Thomas J. Joslin, Charles T. Allen. Reserves: William H. Shier, Isaac N. Elwood.

Lay: Henry M. Loud, Tubal C. Owen. Reserves: Otis A. Critchett, Henry M. Bradley.

21. East German.—*Ministerial*: Christian Blinn. Reserve: George Abele.

Lay: Henry Weseman. Reserve: Philip Keiser.

22. East Maine.—*Ministerial*: Abner S. Townsend, Charles A. Plumer. Reserves: Lorin L. Hanscom, Charles B. Besse.

Lay: Daniel W. Sawyer, Obadiah C. Ward. Reserves: George Brooks, Henry N. Ingersoll.

23. East Ohio.—*Ministerial*: William H. Locke, James R. Mills, Sylvester Burt, George W. Gray, Ezra Hingeley, William H. Seeley. Reserves: William H. Wilson, Joseph M. Carr.

Lay: Cornelius Aultman, Richard Brown. Reserves: Nathan U. Walker, Eli H. Moore.

24. East Tennessee.—*Ministerial*: Handy N. Brown. Reserve: Samuel J. Harris.

Lay: James P. Andrews. Reserve: George W. Mayse.

25. Erie.—*Ministerial*: Theodore L. Flood, Alfred Wheeler, James T. Edwards, Philo P. Pinney. Reserves: Homer H. Moore, Edward D. M'Creary.

Lay: Ephraim X. Giebner, Walter S. Welsh. Reserves: Ralph H. Hall, Philander W. Bemis.

26. Florida.—*Ministerial*: Samuel B. Darnell. Reserve: Jeffrey Grant.

Lay: Tillman Valentine. Reserve: Laurence E. Chestnut.

27. Foochow.—*Ministerial*: Nathan Sites. Reserve: Hui Yong Mi.

Lay: (None elected.)

28. Genesee.—*Ministerial*: De Witt C. Huntington, John B. Wentworth, Sandford Hunt, Thomas J. Bissell, James E. Bills, Lorenzo D. Watson. Reserves: John T. Gracey, Charles W. Cushing.

Lay: John Brown, Francis H. Root. Reserves: Edmund Ocumpaugh, Andrew J. Lorish.

29. Georgia.—*Ministerial*: John A. Thurman. Reserve: Thomas H. Triplett.

Lay: John E. Bryant. Reserve: Harvey T. M'Coy.

30. Germany and Switzerland.—*Ministerial*: Heinrich Nuel-
sen, Charles H. Doering. Reserves: Clement Achard, Arnold
Shulzberger.

Lay: (None elected.)

31. Holston.—*Ministerial*: John J. Manker, John F. Spence.
Reserves: John S. Petty, Nathaniel G. Taylor.

Lay: Joseph H. Ketron, Samuel P. Angel. Reserves: Wiley
M. Christian, William A. Wright.

32. Illinois.—*Ministerial*: William N. M'Elroy, William H.
Webster, William F. Short, William S. Prentice, Richard N.
Davies, James P. Dimmitt. Reserves: William R. Goodwin,
William H. H. Adams, Preston Wood.

Lay: Joseph G. English, Philip G. Gillett. Reserves: Enoch
W. Moore, Owen T. Reeves.

33. Indiana.—*Ministerial*: Alexander Martin, John Poucher,
Benjamin F. Rawlins. Reserves: William H. Grim, Aaron
Turner.

Lay: William F. Browning, George A. Adams. Reserves:
Theodore P. Haughey, Asa Iglehart.

34. Iowa.—*Ministerial*: James C. W. Coxe, Dennis Murphy,
John W. M'Donald. Reserves: Banner Mark, William F.
Cowles.

Lay: Dennison A. Hurst, David H. Emery. Reserves: John
C. Power, L. F. Ellsworth.

35. Italy.—*Ministerial*: Leroy M. Vernon. Reserve: Teofilo
Gay.

Lay: Giuseppe Varriale. Reserves: Stephen Barker, John
M. Phillips.

36. Kansas.—*Ministerial*: John A. Simpson, Richard Wake,
John R. Madison. Reserves: Philip Krohn, George S. Dearborn.

Lay: Joab Mulvane, William Dill. Reserves: John W. Rob-
erts, William N. King.

37. Kentucky.—*Ministerial*: Charles J. Howes. Reserve:
Elman L. Shepard.

Lay: Amos Shinkle. Reserve: Henry C. Hogg.

38. Lexington.—*Ministerial*: Marshall W. Taylor, Joseph
Courtney. Reserves: Edward W. S. Hammond, Daniel Jones.

Lay: Thomas R. Fletcher, William H. Spears. Reserves: John W. Miles, Creed H. Taylor.

39. Liberia.—*Ministerial*: Daniel Ware. Reserve: William S. Hagan.

Lay: Zechariah B. Roberts.

40. Little Rock.—*Ministerial*: George W. Sams. Reserve: William H. Crawford.

Lay: Asa L. Richmond. Reserve: Mrs. Susan Johnson.

41. Louisiana.—*Ministerial*: Joseph C. Hartzell, Aristides E. P. Albert. Reserves: Julius F. Marshall, Stephen Duncan.

Lay: Graham Bell, William Duplesis. Reserves: Robert F. Fenno, Nathan D. Bush.

42. Maine.—*Ministerial*: Charles J. Clark, Abel W. Pottle, William S. Jones. Reserves: Roscoe Sanderson, George D. Lindsay.

Lay: Henry K. Baker, Zina H. Blair. Reserves: Charles W. Keyes, E. Preble Crafts.

43. Michigan.—*Ministerial*: Henry M. Joy, John M. Reid, Thomas H. Jacokes, Isaac Taylor, Doctor F. Barnes, John Graham. Reserves: Aaron P. Moors, William J. Aldrich.

Lay: George S. Clapp, William H. Haze. Reserves: Daniel Striker, Russell R. Pealer.

44. Minnesota.—*Ministerial*: James F. Chaffee, Sylvanus G. Gale, David C. John, Samuel G. Smith. Reserves: Carmi A. Van Anda, Robert Forbes.

Lay: Rinaldo R. Briggs, Henry M'Kinstry. Reserves: James T. Wyman, Hugh S. Pilkington.

45. Mississippi.—*Ministerial*: James M. Shumpert, Joseph Campbell. Reserves: Hiram R. Revels, Wesley W. Hooper.

Lay: Samuel W. Lewis, Felix G. Bumpass. Reserves: Nicholas Anderson, Joseph W. Longstreet.

46. Missouri.—*Ministerial*: Martin L. Curl, James M. Parker, Jarius J. Bentley. Reserves: Joseph S. Barwick, Ozias S. Middleton.

Lay: George Hall, Clarkson H. Foote. Reserves: Archibald E. Wyatt, James M. Davis.

47. Nebraska.—*Ministerial*: Edward Thomson, Leroy F. Britt. Reserves: Wesson G. Miller, Stephen H. Henderson.

Lay: Levi Snell, Davis C. Fleming. Reserves: John H. Mickey, James H. Bell.

48. Nevada.—*Ministerial:* John D. Hammond. Reserve: Warren Nims.

Lay: Jacob Stiner. Reserve: Thomas R. Diehl.

49. Newark.—*Ministerial:* Henry A. Buttz, James N. Fitzgerald, Alexander Craig, Solomon Parsons. Reserves: Charles S. Coit, John F. Dodd.

Lay: Theodore Runyon, James M'Gee. Reserves: Samuel T. Smith, Robert R. Doherty.

50. New England.—*Ministerial:* Willard F. Mallalieu, Daniel Dorchester, John W. Hamilton, George Prentice, Nathaniel Fellows, William F. Warren. Reserves: David H. Ela, Samuel F. Upham.

Lay: Jacob Sleeper, Chester C. Corbin. Reserves: Alonzo S. Weed, Edgar F. Strickland.

51. New England Southern.—*Ministerial:* Henry D. Robinson, William V. Morrison, Daniel A. Whedon, Dudley P. Leavitt. Reserves: Micah J. Talbot, Samuel J. Carroll.

Lay: John D. Flint, Amos D. Bridge. Reserves: George B. F. Hinckley, William H. Phillips.

52. New Hampshire.—*Ministerial:* George W. Norris, Edward C. Bass, Charles U. Dunning. Reserves: Orlando H. Jasper, Daniel J. Smith.

Lay: Albert P. Tasker, Lurandus Beach. Reserves: George W. Lane, Harrison Haley.

53. New Jersey.—*Ministerial:* Jacob B. Graw, David H. Schock, George B. Wight, William Walton. Reserves: Edmund Hewitt, Daniel P. Kidder.

Lay: Clinton B. Fisk, Benjamin F. Archer. Reserves: William S. Yard, John W. Newlin.

54. New York.—*Ministerial:* James M. King, Charles C. McCabe, Morris D'C. Crawford, Gilbert H. Gregory, Lucius H. King, George S. Hare. Reserves: Milton S. Terry, Albert D. Vail.

Lay: John D. Slayback, John P. H. Tallman. Reserves: Enoch L. Fancher, John H. Brown.

55. New York East.—*Ministerial:* Daniel Curry, James M. Buckley, Daniel A. Goodsell, Albert S. Hunt, Benjamin M. Adams. Reserves: J. Oramel Peck, Thomas H. Burch.

Lay: George G. Reynolds, Oliver Hoyt. Reserves: Henry W. Knight, John H. Sessions.

56. North Carolina.—*Ministerial*: Wilbur F. Steele. Reserve: John E. Champlin.

Lay: George W. Moorehead. Reserve: Henry W. Pope.

57. Northern New York.—*Ministerial*: Isaac S. Bingham, Thomas B. Shepherd, Sidney O. Barnes, Samuel Call, Henry W. Bennett. Reserves: William Watson, George M. Meade.

Lay: Addison Brill, Isaac L. Hunt, Jr. Reserves: Henry Lewis, Lebbeus E. Elmer.

58. North India.—*Ministerial*: Edwin W. Parker. Reserve: Thomas J. Scott.

Lay: Ram Chandra Bose.

59. North Indiana.—*Ministerial*: Thomas Stabler, Charles E. Disbro, Clark Skinner, John W. Welch. Reserves: Yancey B. Meredith, Humphrey J. Meck.

Lay: Jacob J. Todd, John H. Baker. Reserves: Charles L. Henry, Daniel L. Overholser.

60. North Nebraska.—*Ministerial*: John B. Maxfield. Reserve: Samuel P. Van Doozer.

Lay: George P. Hall. Reserve: William G. Olinger.

61. North Ohio.—*Ministerial*: James W. Mendenhall, Francis S. Hoyt, William F. Whitlock, Philip B. Stroup. Reserves: Francis M. Seerles, Garretson A. Hughes.

Lay: Calvin Whitney, Lucian P. Holbrook. Reserves: William R. Santley, Wells A. Underwood.

62. North-west German.—*Ministerial*: William Schreiner, Edward E. Schuette. Reserves: Emil Uhl, Edward J. Funk.

Lay: Jacob Wernli, Herman H. Klaus. Reserves: Martin Pfaff, Henry A. Salzer.

63. North-west Indiana.—*Ministerial*: Samuel Beck, Francis M. Pavey, Leander C. Buckels. Reserves: Samuel P. Colvin, Hillary A. Gobin.

Lay: Enoch G. Hogate, Clement Studebaker. Reserves: John Daugherty, Abraham R. Colburn.

64. North-west Iowa.—*Ministerial*: Robert C. Glass, Bennett Mitchell. Reserves: Wilnot Whitfield, Joseph C. R. Layton.

Lay: Edwin S. Ormsby, William T. Smith. Reserves: Hermes S. Payne, Albert D. Peck.

65. North-west Kansas.—*Ministerial*: John H. Lockwood. Reserve: Richard A. Caruthers.

Lay: Charles E. Faulkner. Reserve: John S. Goodwin.

66. North-west Norwegian.—*Ministerial*: Christian O. Treider.
Reserve: Andrew Haagensen.

Lay: Martin S. Field. Reserve: Ole B. Jacobs.

67. North-west Swedish.—*Ministerial*: Charles G. Nelson.
Reserve: John Wigren.

Lay: Andrew F. Cassell. Reserve: Alexander Hoffland.

68. Norway.—*Ministerial*: Anders Olsen. Reserve: Ole Olsen.

Lay: (None elected.)

69. Ohio.—*Ministerial*: Joseph M. Trimble, Stephen C. Framp-
ton, John T. Miller, Samuel A. Keen. Reserves: Isaac F. King,
Wellington T. Harvey.

Lay: Clinton D. Firestone, Hiram L. Sibley, Reserves: Mor-
ris Sharp, Carmi Alderman.

70. Oregon.—*Ministerial*: Asher C. Fairchild. Reserve:
Thomas E. Royal.

Lay: Hans Hanson. Reserve: Joseph Pearl.

71. Philadelphia.—*Ministerial*: Thomas B. Neely, Joseph
Welch, William Swindells, William J. Paxson, Jacob M. Hinson,
John B. McCullough. Reserves: John S. J. McConnell, Samuel
A. Heilner.

Lay: Robert E. Pattison, Robert M. M'Neal. Reserves:
James Black, Jonathan Vannote.

72. Pittsburg.—*Ministerial*: Henry C. Beacom, Charles W.
Smith, James Mechem, Thomas N. Boyle. Reserves: Joseph A.
Swaney, Joseph Horner.

Lay: John F. Dravo, Eli C. Leightty. Reserves: Andrew G.
Williams, Joshua W. Gist.

73. Rock River.—*Ministerial*: John H. Vincent, Charles H.
Fowler, William A. Spencer, Robert M. Hatfield, Festus P.
Cleveland. Reserves: Joseph Commings, Aaron Gurney.

Lay: Orrington Lunt, Otis Hardy. Reserves: Charles E.
Simmons, Isaac E. Kleckner.

74. Saint Louis.—*Ministerial*: John N. Pierce, Samuel Alex-
ander, Henry G. Jackson. Reserves: Benjamin St. J. Fry, Rob-
ert H. Smith.

Lay: William H. Reed, George W. Parker. Reserves: Henry
Moore, James Baker.

75. Saint Louis German.—*Ministerial*: John Schlagenhauf,

Herman A. Koch. Reserves: William Koencke, Henry Nau-
man.

Lay: George W. Marquardt, Philip H. Postel. Reserves: John
H. Frick, Ernst F. Unland.

76. Savannah.—*Ministerial*: Charles O. Fisher. Reserve:
Seaborn C. Upshaw.

Lay: William H. Crogman. Reserve: John T. King.

77. South Carolina.—*Ministerial*: Joshua E. Wilson, Alonzo
Webster. Reserves: Lewis M. Dunton, James B. Middleton.

Lay: Jacob C. Alman, Charles C. Bomar. Reserves: Thomas
H. Moses, Mitchell K. Holloway.

78. South-east Indiana.—*Ministerial*: Elihu L. Dolph, John
K. Pye, George P. Jenkins. Reserves: George L. Curtiss, John
W. Mellender.

Lay: William Newkirk, Parker S. Carson. Reserves: Alexan-
der C. Downey, Wilson S. Swengel.

79. Southern California.—*Ministerial*: Adam Bland. Reserve:
Charles Shelling.

Lay: G. Wiley Wells. Reserve: George B. Adams.

80. Southern German.—*Ministerial*: William Pfaeffle. Re-
serve: Henry Dietz.

Lay: Friedrich Thulemeier. Reserve: Ludwig F. Hoffman.

81. Southern Illinois.—*Ministerial*: Owen H. Clark, Calaway
Nash, William F. Davis. Reserve: James A. Robinson, James
L. Wallar.

Lay: Calendar Roarbaugh, Morris R. Locke. Reserves: David
W. Barkley, Samuel L. Dwight.

82. South India.—*Ministerial*: Dennis Osborne. Reserve:
Daniel O. Fox.

Lay: William Taylor. Reserve: John F. Deatker.

83. South Kansas.—*Ministerial*: Cyrus R. Rice, Herbert W.
Chaffee. Reserves: Edward C. Boaz, Reuben H. Sparks.

Lay: Homer C. Mecham, John N. Ritter. Reserves: Nel-
son Case, Mrs. Angelia B. Volmar.

84. South-west Kansas.—*Ministerial*: William H. Cline. Re-
serve: Nixon S. Buckner.

Lay: Matthew P. Simpson. Reserve: George F. Hargis.

85. Sweden.—*Ministerial*: Bengt A. Carlsson. Reserve:
Fredrick Ogren.

Lay: (None elected.)

86. Tennessee.—*Ministerial*: Hillary W. Key. Reserve: Calvin Pickett.

Lay: Cole Brown. Reserve: John A. W. Moore.

87. Texas.—*Ministerial*: William B. Pullam, William Wesley. Reserves: Milton L. Nichols, Francis C. Moore.

Lay: Jack B. McCulloch, Gabriel Todd. Reserves: Pierce W. Wyrick, Jacob E. Freeman.

88. Troy.—*Ministerial*: Homer Eaton, Henry Graham, James E. C. Sawyer, James H. Bond, Thomas A. Griffin. Reserves: Joel W. Eaton, Samuel Meredith.

Lay: Charles D. Hammond, Joseph B. Graham. Reserves: Daniel Klock, Jr., George West.

89. Upper Iowa.—*Ministerial*: Alpha J. Kynett, William Lease, John W. Bissell, John W. Clinton. Reserves: Brant C. Hammond, John T. Crippen.

Lay: Shepard Wilson, Albert Boomer. Reserves: Joseph W. Bull, Isaac H. Phillips.

90. Vermont.—*Ministerial*: Jedediah D. Beeman, Pliney N. Granger, Hazelton A. Spencer. Reserves: Timothy P. Frost, Richard Morgan.

Lay: Charles B. Eddy, Andrew J. Willard. Reserves: William A. Boyce, George H. Blake.

91. Virginia.—*Ministerial*: Elbert H. Vaughan. Reserve: Samuel A. Ball.

Lay: John C. Ballard. Reserve: Adam H. Flanagan.

92. Washington.—*Ministerial*: Edward W. S. Peck, John A. Holmes, Samuel G. Griffin. Reserves: Benjamin Brown, Jr., Charles G. Key.

Lay: Frank T. Wares, John H. Smith. Reserves: Henry Clay, Joseph H. Norris.

93. West German.—*Ministerial*: John A. Reitz. Reserve: Charles Harms.

Lay: Conrad Frick. Reserve: Philip Pinger.

94. West Texas.—*Ministerial*: Charles L. Madison, Samuel Gates. Reserves: George W. Richardson, Mack Henson.

Lay: William G. Wilson, Charles P. Westbrooks. Reserves: Benjamin J. Henry, William G. Townsend.

95. West Virginia.—*Ministerial*: Benjamin Ison, Francis H. J. King, George C. Wilding. Reserves: Edward W. Ryan, William R. White.

Lay: Alexander L. Wade, Charles F. Scott. Reserves: James C. M'Grew, Frank Woods.

96. West Wisconsin.—*Ministerial*: William J. M'Kay, Michael Benson, Joseph E. Irish. Reserves: George W. Case, Henry Goodsell.

Lay: Henry Harnden, Ira B. Bradford. Reserves: Frank L. Sanborn, Edwin E. Bentley.

97. Wilmington.—*Ministerial*: John H. Caldwell, Charles Hill, John B. Quigg. Reserves: Thomas E. Martindale, John A. B. Wilson.

Lay: Francis A. Ellis, Alfred G. Cox. Reserves: Arthur E. Sudler, Joseph Pyle.

98. Wisconsin.—*Ministerial*: William P. Stowe, Sabin Halsey, Joseph Anderson, Joseph M. Walker. Reserves: Andrew J. Mead, Thomas Clithero.

Lay: George H. Foster, Marquis D. Moore. Reserves: Stephen H. Alban, Samuel C. Blake.

99. Wyoming.—*Ministerial*: William H. Olin, Austin Griffin, Asa J. Van Cleft, John G. Eckman, Frederick L. Hiller. Reserves: Henry M. Crydenwise, Willis L. Thorpe.

Lay: William Connell, Royal W. Clinton. Reserves: Benjamin G. Carpenter, William H. Stillwell.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINISTERIAL DELEGATES.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Adams, Benjamin M.....	New York East.
2 Albert, Aristides E. P.....	Louisiana.
3 Alexander, Samuel.....	Saint Louis.
4 Allen, George W.....	Central Alabama.
5 Anderson, Joseph.....	Wisconsin.
6 Barnes, Doctor F.....	Michigan.
7 Barnes, Sidney O.....	Northern New York.
8 Bass, Edward C.....	New Hampshire.
9 Beacom, Henry C.....	Pittsburg.
10 Beck, Samuel.....	North-west Indiana.
11 Beebe, Uriah S.....	Central New York.
12 Beeman, Jedediah D.....	Vermont.
13 Belt, Leroy A.....	Central Ohio.
14 Bennett, Henry W.....	Northern New York.

Delegates.	Conferences.
15 Benson, Henry C.....	California.
16 Benson, Michael.....	West Wisconsin.
17 Bentley, Jairus J.....	Missouri.
18 Bills, James E.....	Genesee.
19 Bingham, Isaac S.....	Northern New York.
20 Bissell, John W.....	Upper Iowa.
21 Bissell, Thomas J.....	Genesee.
22 Bland, Adam.....	Southern California.
23 Blinn, Christian.....	East German.
24 Bond, James H.....	Troy.
25 Boyle, Thomas N.....	Pittsburg.
26 Britt, Leroy F.....	Nebraska.
27 Brown, Handy N.....	East Tennessee.
28 Buckels, Leander C.....	North-west Indiana.
29 Buckley, James M.....	New York East.
30 Burt, Sylvester.....	East Ohio.
31 Buttz, Henry A.....	Newark.
32 Caldwell, John H.....	Wilmington.
33 Call, Samuel.....	Northern New York.
34 Campbell, Joseph.....	Mississippi.
35 Carlsson, Bengt A.....	Sweden.
36 Carter, Thomas C.....	Central Tennessee.
37 Chaffee, Herbert W.....	South Kansas.
38 Chaffee, James F.....	Minnesota.
39 Clark, Charles J.....	Maine.
40 Clark, Owen H.....	Southern Illinois.
41 Cleveland, Festus P.....	Rock River.
42 Clifford, George.....	California.
43 Cline, William H.....	South-west Kansas.
44 Clinton, John W.....	Upper Iowa.
45 Collins, Mahlon D.....	Des Moines.
46 Courtney, Joseph.....	Lexington.
47 Coxe, James C. W.....	Iowa.
48 Craig, Alexander.....	Newark.
49 Cranston, Earl.....	Colorado.
50 Crawford, Morris D'C.....	New York.
51 Cumming, Joseph S.....	Central Illinois.
52 Curl, Martin L.....	Missouri.
53 Curry, Daniel.....	New York East.
54 Darnell, Samuel B.....	Florida.
55 Daugherty, Myron A.....	Austin.
56 Davies, Richard N.....	Illinois.
57 Davis, William F.....	Southern Illinois.
58 Dimmitt, James P.....	Illinois.

Delegates.	Conferences.
59 Disbro, Charles E.....	North Indiana.
60 Dolph, Elihu L.....	South-east Indiana.
61 Dorchester, Daniel.....	New England.
62 Doering, Charles H.....	Germany & Switzerland.
63 Dunning, Charles U.....	New Hampshire.
64 Eaton, Homer.....	Troy.
65 Eckman, John G.....	Wyoming.
66 Edwards, Arthur.....	Detroit.
67 Edwards, J. T.....	Erie.
68 Evans, Jarvis G.....	Central Illinois.
69 Fairchild, Asher C.....	Oregon.
70 Fellows, Nathaniel.....	New England.
71 Fisher, Charles O.....	Savannah.
72 Fiske, Lewis R.....	Detroit.
73 FitzGerald, James N.....	Newark.
74 Flood, Theodore L.....	Erie.
75 Ford, Thomas B.....	Arkansas.
76 Fowler, Charles H.....	Rock River.
77 Frampton, Stephen C.....	Ohio.
78 Gale, Sylvanus G.....	Minnesota.
79 Gates, Samuel.....	West Texas.
80 Glass, Robert C.....	North-west Iowa.
81 Goodsell, Daniel A.....	New York East.
82 Graham, Henry.....	Troy.
83 Graham, John.....	Michigan.
84 Granger, Pliney N.....	Vermont.
85 Graw, Jacob B.....	New Jersey.
86 Gray, Edward J.....	Central Pennsylvania.
87 Gray, George W.....	East Ohio.
88 Gregory, Gilbert H.....	New York.
89 Griffin, Austin.....	Wyoming.
90 Griffin, Samuel G.....	Washington.
91 Griffin, Thomas A.....	Troy.
92 Gue, George W.....	Central Illinois.
93 Halsey, Sabin.....	Wisconsin.
94 Hamilton, John W.....	New England.
95 Hammond, John D.....	Nevada.
96 Hard, Manley S.....	Central New York.
97 Hare, George S.....	New York.
98 Hartzell, Joseph C.....	Louisiana.
99 Hatfield, Robert M.....	Rock River.
100 Hill, Charles.....	Wilmington.

Delegates.	Conferences.
101 Hiller, Frederick L.....	Wyoming.
102 Hingeley, Ezra.....	East Ohio.
103 Hinson, Jacob M.....	Philadelphia.
104 Holmes, John A.....	Washington.
105 Howes, Charles J.....	Kentucky.
106 Hoyt, Francis S.....	North Ohio.
107 Hunt, Albert S.....	New York East.
108 Hunt, Sandford.....	Genesee.
109 Huntington, De Witt C.....	Genesee.
110 Irish, Joseph E.....	West Wisconsin.
111 Ison, Benjamin.....	West Virginia.
112 Ives, Benoni I.....	Central New York.
113 Jacokes, Thomas H.....	Michigan.
114 Jackson, Henry G.....	Saint Louis.
115 Jenkins, George P.....	South-east Indiana.
116 Jewell, Frank F.....	California.
117 John, David C.....	Minnesota.
118 Jones, William S.....	Maine.
119 Joslin, Thomas J.....	Detroit.
120 Joy, Henry M.....	Michigan.
121 Keen, Samuel A.....	Ohio.
122 Key, Hillary W.....	Tennessee.
123 King, Francis H. J.....	West Virginia.
124 King, James M.....	New York.
125 King, Lucius H.....	New York.
126 Koch, Herman A.....	Saint Louis German.
127 Krehbiel, Jacob.....	Central German.
128 Kynett, Alpha J.....	Upper Iowa.
129 Lakin, Arad S.....	Central Alabama.
130 Lanahan, John.....	Baltimore.
131 Lease, William.....	Upper Iowa.
132 Leavitt, Dudley P.....	New England Southern.
133 Leonard, Adna B.....	Cincinnati.
134 Liebhart, Henry.....	Central German.
135 Locke, William H.....	East Ohio.
136 Lockwood, John H.....	North-west Kansas.
137 Loeber, Christian A.....	Chicago German.
138 Luckey, George J.....	Central Illinois.
139 Madison, Charles L.....	West Texas.
140 Madison, John R.....	Kansas.
141 Mallalieu, Willard F.....	New England.
142 Manker, John J.....	Holston.

Delegates.	Conferences.
143 Martin, Alexander.....	Indiana.
144 Martin, William C.....	Des Moines.
145 Matton, William G.....	Blue Ridge.
146 Maxfield, John B.....	North Nebraska.
147 McCabe, Charles C.....	New York.
148 McCauley, James A.....	Baltimore.
149 McCullough, John B.....	Philadelphia.
150 McDonald, John W.....	Iowa.
151 MEldowney, John.....	Detroit.
152 MElroy, William N.....	Illinois.
153 MGarrah, James H.....	Central Pennsylvania.
154 MKay, William J.....	West Wisconsin.
155 Mechem, James.....	Pittsburg.
156 Mendenhall, James W.....	North Ohio.
157 Miller, John T.....	Ohio.
158 Miller, William P.....	Alabama.
159 Mills, James R.....	East Ohio.
160 Mitchell, Bennett.....	North-west Iowa.
161 Monroe, David S.....	Central Pennsylvania.
162 Morgan, Alanson R.....	Central Illinois.
163 Morgan, Lyttleton F.....	Baltimore.
164 Morrison, William V.....	New England Southern.
165 Murphy, Dennis.....	Iowa.
166 Nash, Calaway.....	Southern Illinois.
167 Neely, Thomas B.....	Philadelphia.
168 Nelson, Charles G.....	North-west Swedish.
169 Ninde, William X.....	Detroit.
170 Norris, George W.....	New Hampshire.
171 Nuelsen, Heinrich.....	Germany & Switzerland.
172 Olin, William H.....	Wyoming.
173 Olsen, Anders.....	Norway.
174 O'Neal, Henry H.....	Des Moines.
175 Osborne, Dennis.....	South India.
176 Parker, Edwin W.....	North India.
177 Parker, James M.....	Missouri.
178 Parker, Wesley J.....	Delaware.
179 Parsons, Solomon.....	Newark.
180 Pavey, Francis M.....	North-west Indiana.
181 Payne, Charles H.....	Cincinnati.
182 Paxson, William J.....	Philadelphia.
183 Peck, Edward W. S.....	Washington.
184 Pfaeffe, William.....	Southern German.
185 Pierce, John N.....	Saint Louis.

Delegates.	Conferences.
186 Pinney, Philo P.....	Erie.
187 Plumer, Charles A.....	East Maine.
188 Pottle, Abel W.....	Maine.
189 Poucher, John.....	Indiana.
190 Prentice, George.....	New England.
191 Prentice, William S.....	Illinois.
192 Price, Job A.....	Baltimore.
193 Pullam, William B.....	Texas.
194 Pye, John K.....	South-east Indiana.
195 Queal, Luke C.....	Central New York.
196 Quigg, John B.....	Wilmington.
197 Rawlins, Benjamin F.....	Indiana.
198 Reid, John M.....	Michigan.
199 Reitz, John A.....	West German.
200 Rice, Cyrus R.....	South Kansas.
201 Robinson, Henry D.....	New England Southern.
202 Runyan, William.....	Cincinnati.
203 Rutledge, David.....	Central Ohio.
204 Sams, George W.....	Little Rock.
205 Sawyer, James E. C.....	Troy.
206 Schock, David H.....	New Jersey.
207 Schreiner, William.....	North-west German.
208 Schuette, Edward E.....	North-west German.
209 Seeley, William H.....	East Ohio.
210 Shepherd, Thomas B.....	Northern New York.
211 Short, William F.....	Illinois.
212 Shumpert, James M.....	Mississippi.
213 Simpson, John A.....	Kansas.
214 Sims, Charles N.....	Central New York.
215 Sites, Nathan.....	Foochow.
216 Skinner, Clark.....	North Indiana.
217 Schlagenhauf, John.....	Saint Louis German.
218 Smith, Charles W.....	Pittsburg.
219 Smith, Samuel G.....	Minnesota.
220 Spence, John F.....	Holston.
221 Spencer, Hazleton A.....	Vermont.
222 Spencer, William A.....	Rock River.
223 Stabler, Thomas.....	North Indiana.
224 Steele, Wilbur F.....	North Carolina.
225 Stowe, William P.....	Wisconsin.
226 Stroup, Philip B.....	North Ohio.
227 Stuart, Thomas M'K.....	Des Moines.
228 Swindells, William.....	Philadelphia.

Delegates.	Conferences.
229 Taylor, Isaac	Michigan.
230 Taylor, Marshall W.	Lexington.
231 Thomson, Edward	Nebraska.
232 Thurman, John A.	Georgia.
233 Townsend, Abner S.	East Maine.
234 Treider, Christian O.	North-west Norwegian.
235 Trimble, Joseph M.	Ohio.
236 Turner, William S.	Columbia River.
237 Van Cleft, Asa J.	Wyoming.
238 Vaughan, Elbert H.	Virginia.
239 Vernon, Leroy M.	Italy.
240 Vincent, John H.	Rock River.
241 Wake, Richard	Kansas.
242 Walden, John M.	Cincinnati.
243 Walker, Joseph M.	Wisconsin.
244 Walton, William	New Jersey.
245 Ware, Daniel	Liberia.
246 Warren, William F.	New England.
247 Waters, Wesley G.	Central Ohio.
248 Watson, Lorenzo D.	Genesee.
249 Webster, Alonzo	South Carolina.
250 Webster, William H.	Illinois.
251 Welch, Joseph	Philadelphia.
252 Welch, John W.	North Indiana.
253 Wentworth, John B.	Genesee.
254 Wesley, William	Texas.
255 Whedon, Daniel A.	New England Southern.
256 Wheeler, Alfred	Erie.
257 Whitlock, William F.	North Ohio.
258 Wight, George B.	New Jersey.
259 Wilding, George C.	West Virginia.
260 Wilson, Joshua E.	South Carolina.
261 Yocum, Ezra H.	Central Pennsylvania.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LAY DELEGATES.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Adams, George A.....	Indiana.
2 Allen, George W.....	Central Alabama.
3 Alman, Jacob C.....	South Carolina.
4 Ames, Herbert T.....	Central Pennsylvania.
5 Andrews, James P.....	East Tennessee.
6 Angel, Samuel P.....	Holston.
7 Archer, Benjamin F.....	New Jersey.
8 Aultman, Cornelius.....	East Ohio.
9 Baker, Henry K.....	Maine.
10 Baker, John H.....	North Indiana.
11 Baldwin, Summerfield.....	Baltimore.
12 Ballard, John C.....	Virginia.
13 Beach, Lurandus.....	New Hampshire.
14 Bell, Graham.....	Louisiana.
15 Berry, William H.....	Des Moines.
16 Blair, Zina H.....	Maine.
17 Bomar, Charles C.....	South Carolina.
18 Boomer, Albert.....	Upper Iowa.
19 Bose, Ram Chandra.....	North India.
20 Bradford, Ira B.....	West Wisconsin.
21 Bridge, Amos D.....	New England Southern.
22 Briggs, Rinaldo R.....	Minnesota.
23 Brill, Addison.....	Northern New York.
24 Brooks, James B.....	Central New York.
25 Brown, Cole.....	Tennessee.
26 Brown, John.....	Genesee.
27 Brown, Levi W.....	Central Ohio.
28 Brown, Richard.....	East Ohio.
29 Browning, William F.....	Indiana.
30 Bryant, John E.....	Georgia.
31 Buck, Norman.....	Columbia River.
32 Bumpass, Felix G.....	Mississippi.
33 Butters, George W.....	Central Illinois.
34 Byrkit, Francis M.....	Des Moines.
35 Carland, Frank.....	Arkansas.
36 Carson, Parker S.....	South-east Indiana.
37 Cassell, Andrew F.....	North-west Swedish.
38 Clapp, George S.....	Michigan.

Delegates.	Conferences.
39 Clinton, Royal W.....	Wyoming.
40 Connell, William.....	Wyoming.
41 Corbin, Chester C.....	New England.
42 Cox, Alfred G.....	Wilmington.
43 Crogman, William H.....	Savannah.
44 Dale, John W.....	Cincinnati.
45 Decker, David.....	Central New York.
46 Devries, Henry O.....	Baltimore.
47 Dill, William.....	Kansas.
48 Dravo, John F.....	Pittsburg.
49 Duplesis, William.....	Louisiana.
50 Eddy, Charles B.....	Vermont.
51 Ellis, Francis A.....	Wilmington.
52 Emery, David H.....	Iowa.
53 English, Joseph G.....	Illinois.
54 Evans, John.....	Colorado.
55 Faulkner, Charles E.....	North-west Kansas.
56 Field, Martin S.....	North-west Norwegian.
57 Firestone, Clinton D.....	Ohio.
58 Fisk, Clinton B.....	New Jersey.
59 Fleming, Davis C.....	Nebraska.
60 Fletcher, Thomas R.....	Lexington.
61 Flint, John D.....	New England Southern.
62 Foote, Clarkson H.....	Missouri.
63 Foster, George H.....	Wisconsin.
64 Frick, Conrad.....	West German.
65 Giebner, Ephraim X.....	Erie.
66 Gillett, Philip G.....	Illinois.
67 Gillett, Robert H.....	Delaware.
68 Goodall, Charles.....	California.
69 Graham, Joseph B.....	Troy.
70 Greely, Justus.....	California.
71 Hall, George.....	Missouri.
72 Hall, George P.....	North Nebraska.
73 Hammond, Charles D.....	Troy.
74 Hanson, Hans.....	Oregon.
75 Hardy, Otis.....	Rock River.
76 Harnden, Henry.....	West Wisconsin.
77 Haze, William H.....	Michigan.
78 Hogate, Enoch G.....	North-west Indiana.
79 Holbrook, Lucian P.....	North Ohio.
80 Hoyt, Oliver.....	New York East.

Delegates.	Conferences.
81 Hunt, Isaac L., Jr.	Northern New York.
82 Hurst, Dennison A.	Iowa.
83 Kahlo, Henry.	Central German.
84 Ketron, Joseph H.	Holston.
85 Klaus, Herman H.	North-west German.
86 Knowles, William D.	Austin.
87 Leightty, Eli C.	Pittsburg.
88 Leins, Isidor.	Chicago German.
89 Lewis, Samuel W.	Mississippi.
90 Locke, Morris R.	Southern Illinois.
91 Loud, Henry M.	Detroit.
92 Lunt, Orrington.	Rock River.
93 Marquardt, George W.	Saint Louis German.
94 Mast, Phineas P.	Cincinnati.
95 Mays, William T.	Central Tennessee.
96 M'Culloch, Jack B.	Texas.
97 M'Gee, James.	Newark.
98 M'Kinstry, Henry.	Minnesota.
99 M'Neal, Robert M.	Philadelphia.
100 Mecham, Homer C.	South Kansas.
101 Moore, Marquis D.	Wisconsin.
102 Moorehead, George W.	North Carolina.
103 Mulvane, Joab.	Kansas.
104 Newkirk, William.	South-east Indiana.
105 Ormsby, Edwin S.	North-west Iowa.
106 Owen, Tubal C.	Detroit.
107 Parker, George W.	Saint Louis.
108 Pattison, Robert E.	Philadelphia.
109 Postel, Philip H.	Saint Louis German.
110 Reed, William H.	Saint Louis.
111 Reed, James E.	Blue Ridge.
112 Reynolds, George G.	New York East.
113 Richmond, Asa L.	Little Rock.
114 Ritter, John N.	South Kansas.
115 Roarbaugh, Calendar.	Southern Illinois.
116 Roberts, Zechariah B.	Liberia.
117 Root, Francis H.	Genesee.
118 Runyan, Theodore.	Newark.
119 Sadler, Wilbur F.	Central Pennsylvania.
120 Sawyer, Daniel W.	East Maine.

Delegates.	Conferences.
121 Scheffel, August.....	Central German.
122 Scott, Charles F.....	West Virginia.
123 Shinkle, Amos.....	Kentucky.
124 Sibley, Hiram L.....	Ohio.
125 Simpson, Matthew P.....	South-west Kansas.
126 Slayback, John D.....	New York.
127 Sleeper, Jacob.....	New England.
128 Smith, John H.....	Washington.
129 Smith, William T.....	North-west Iowa.
130 Snell, Levi.....	Nebraska.
131 Spears, William H.....	Lexington.
132 Stevenson, Richard.....	Central Illinois.
133 Steward, Wesley C.....	Alabama.
134 Stiner, Jacob.....	Nevada.
135 Studebaker, Clement.....	North-west Indiana.
136 Tallman, John P. H.....	New York.
137 Tasker, Albert P.....	New Hampshire.
138 Taylor, William.....	South India.
139 Thulemeier, Friedrich.....	Southern German.
140 Todd, Gabriel.....	Texas.
141 Todd, Jacob J.....	North Indiana.
142 Valentine, Tillman.....	Florida.
143 Varriale, Giuseppe.....	Italy.
144 Wade, Alexander L.....	West Virginia.
145 Ward, Obadiah C.....	East Maine.
146 Wares, Frank T.....	Washington.
147 Wells, G. Wiley.....	Southern California.
148 Welsh, Walter S.....	Erie.
149 Wernli, Jacob.....	North-west German.
150 Weseman, Henry.....	East German.
151 Westbrook, Charles P.....	West Texas.
152 Whitney, Calvin.....	North Ohio.
153 Willard, Andrew J.....	Vermont.
154 Wilson, William G.....	West Texas.
155 Wilson, Shepard.....	Upper Iowa.
156 Winders, Henry F.....	Central Ohio.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MINISTERIAL RESERVE DELEGATES.

Delegates.	Conferences.
1 Abele, George.....	East German.
2 Achard, Clement.....	Germany & Switzerland.
3 Adams, William H. H.....	Illinois.
4 Aldrich, William J.....	Michigan.
5 Ball, Samuel A.....	Virginia.
6 Barwick, Joseph S.....	Missouri.
7 Besse, Charles B.....	East Maine.
8 Black, Robert W.....	Baltimore.
9 Boaz, Edward C.....	South Kansas.
10 Brown, Benjamin J.....	Washington.
11 Buckner, Nixon S.....	South-west Kansas.
12 Burch, Thomas H.....	New York East.
13 Carr, Joseph M.....	East Ohio.
14 Carroll, Samuel J.....	New England Southern.
15 Caruthers, Richard A.....	North-west Kansas.
16 Case, George W.....	West Wisconsin.
17 Chaffee, Francis M.....	Central Illinois.
18 Champlin, John E.....	North Carolina.
19 Clithero, Thomas.....	Wisconsin.
20 Coit, Charles S.....	Newark.
21 Colvin, Samuel P.....	North-west Indiana.
22 Cowles, William F.....	Iowa.
23 Crawford, William H.....	Little Rock.
24 Crippen, John T.....	Upper Iowa.
25 Crydenwise, Henry M.....	Wyoming.
26 Cummings, Joseph.....	Rock River.
27 Curtis, George L.....	South-east Indiana.
28 Cushing, Charles W.....	Genesee.
29 Deale, John S.....	Baltimore.
30 Dearborn, George S.....	Kansas.
31 Deitz, Henry.....	Southern German.
32 Dodd, John F.....	Newark.
33 Duncan, Stephen.....	Louisiana.
34 Dunton, Lewis M.....	South Carolina.

Delegates.	Conferences.
35 Eaton, Joel W	Troy.
36 Ela, David H	New England.
37 Elwood, Isaac N.....	Detroit.
38 Forbes, Robert	Minnesota.
39 Fox, Daniel O.....	South India.
40 Frost, Timothy P.....	Vermont.
41 Fry, Benjamin St. J	Saint Louis.
42 Funk, Edward J	North-west German.
43 Gay, Teofilo.....	Italy.
44 Gobin, Hillary A.....	North-west Indiana.
45 Goodsell, Henry.....	West Wisconsin.
46 Goodwin, William R.....	Illinois.
47 Gracey, John T.....	Genesee.
48 Grant, Jeffrey.....	Florida.
49 Grimm, William H	Indiana.
50 Gurney, Aaron.....	Rock River.
51 Haagenzen, Andrew.....	North-west Norwegian.
52 Hagan, William S.....	Liberia.
53 Hammond, Brant C.....	Upper Iowa.
54 Hammond, Edward W. S.....	Lexington.
55 Hanscom, Lorin L.....	East Maine.
56 Harms, Charles.....	West German.
57 Harris, Samuel J.....	East Tennessee.
58 Harvey, Wellington T.....	Ohio.
59 Heilner, Samuel A.....	Philadelphia.
60 Henderson, Isaiah R.....	Central Ohio.
61 Henderson, Stephen H.....	Nebraska.
62 Henson, Mack.....	West Texas.
63 Hewitt, Edmund.....	New Jersey.
64 Hooker, William S.....	Des Moines.
65 Hooper, Wesley W	Mississippi.
66 Horner, Joseph.....	Pittsburg.
67 Houck, William A.....	Central Pennsylvania.
68 Hughes, Garretson A.....	North Ohio.
69 Hü Yong Mi	Foochow.
70 Jasper, Orlando H.....	New Hampshire.
71 Jones, Daniel	Lexington.
72 Keller, John J	Chicago German.
73 Key, Charles G.....	Washington.
74 Kidder, Daniel P.....	New Jersey.
75 King, Isaac F.....	Ohio.

26 *Alphabetical List of Ministerial Reserve Delegates.*

Delegates.	Conferences.
76 Koencke, William	Saint Louis German.
77 Krohn, Philip.....	Kansas.
78 Layton, Joseph C. R.....	North-west Iowa.
79 Lease, Gershom.....	Central Ohio.
80 Lindsay, George D	Maine.
81 Loveless, James B.....	Alabama.
82 Mark, Banner.....	Iowa.
83 Marshall, Julius F.....	Louisiana.
84 Martindale, Thomas E.....	Wilmington.
85 McConnell, John S. J	Philadelphia.
86 M'Creary, Edward D.....	Erie.
87 Mead, Andrew J.....	Winconsin.
88 Meade, George M.....	Northern New York.
89 Meck, Humphrey J.....	North Indiana.
90 Mellender, John W.....	South-east Indiana.
91 Meredith, Samuel.....	Troy.
92 Meredith, Yancey B.....	North Indiana.
93 Middleton, James B.....	South Carolina.
94 Middleton, Ozias S.....	Missouri.
95 Miller, Wesson G.....	Nebraska.
96 Millington, Franklin C.....	Colorado.
97 Monroe, Henry A.....	Delaware.
98 Moore, Francis C.....	Texas.
99 Moore, Homer H.....	Erie.
100 Moors, Aaron P	Michigan.
101 Morgan, Richard	Vermont.
102 Nauman, Henry.....	Saint Louis German.
103 Nelson, Walter H.....	Central Alabama.
104 Nichols, Milton L.....	Texas.
105 Nims, Warren.....	Nevada.
106 Ogren, Fredrick.....	Sweden.
107 Olsen, Ole.....	Norway.
108 Palmer, George R.....	Central Illinois.
109 Peck, J. Oramel.....	New York East.
110 Petty, John S.....	Holston.
111 Pickett, Calvin.....	Tennessee.
112 Reat, Austin H.....	Austin.
113 Reddy, William	Central New York.
114 Revels, Hiram R.....	Mississippi.
115 Richardson, George W.....	West Texas.
116 Robinson, James A	Southern Illinois.

Delegates.	Conferences.
117 Rothweiler, Jacob.....	Central German.
118 Royal, Thomas E.....	Oregon.
119 Rust, Richard S.....	Cincinnati.
120 Ryan, Edward W.....	West Virginia.
121 Ryman, Charles S.....	Des Moines.
122 Sanderson, Roscoe.....	Maine.
123 Schneider, Peter F.....	Central German.
124 Scott, Thomas J.....	North India.
125 Seerles, Francis M.....	North Ohio.
126 Shelling, Charles.....	Southern California.
127 Shepard, Elman L.....	Kentucky.
128 Shier, William H.....	Detroit.
129 Simmons, William J.....	Arkansas.
130 Sinex, Thomas H.....	California.
131 Smith, Daniel J.....	New Hampshire.
132 Smith, Robert H.....	Saint Louis.
133 Smyser, Martin L.....	Central Pennsylvania.
134 Sparks, Reuben H.....	South Kansas.
135 Stratton, Charles C.....	California.
136 Swaney, Joseph A.....	Pittsburg.
137 Sulzberger, Arnold.....	Germany & Switzerland.
138 Talbot, Micah J.....	New England Southern.
139 Taylor, Nathaniel G.....	Holston.
140 Terry, Milton S.....	New York.
141 Thrope, Willis L.....	Wyoming.
142 Triplett, Thomas H.....	Georgia.
143 Turentine, J. Neal.....	Central Tennessee.
144 Turner, Aaron.....	Indiana.
145 Uhl, Emil.....	North-west German.
146 Upham, Samuel F.....	New England.
147 Upshaw, Seaborn C.....	Savannah.
148 Vail, Albert D.....	New York.
149 Van Anda, Carmi A.....	Minnesota.
150 Van Cleve, La Fayette.....	Cincinnati.
151 Van Doozer, Samuel P.....	North Nebraska.
152 Waller, James L.....	Southern Illinois.
153 Warren, Orris H.....	Central New York.
154 Watson, William.....	Northern New York.
155 Welborn, John M.....	Blue Ridge.
156 White, William R.....	West Virginia.
157 Whitfield, Wilmot.....	North-west Iowa.
158 Wigren, John.....	North-west Swedish.

Delegates.	Conferences.
159 Wilbur, James H.....	Columbia River.
160 Wilson, John A. B.....	Wilmington.
161 Wilson, William H.....	East Ohio.
162 Wood, Preston.....	Illinois.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF LAY RESERVE DELEGATES.

1 Adams, George B.....	Southern California.
2 Alban, Stephen H.....	Wisconsin.
3 Alderman, Carmi.....	Ohio.
4 Alling, Ebenezer T.....	Colorado.
5 Anderson, Nicholas.....	Mississippi.
6 Ashley, Alexander.....	Baltimore.
7 Baker, James.....	Saint Louis.
8 Barker, Stephen.....	Italy.
9 Barkley, David W.....	Southern Illinois.
10 Bell, James H.....	Nebraska.
11 Bemis, Philander W.....	Erie.
12 Bentley, Edwin E.....	West Wisconsin.
13 Black, James.....	Philadelphia.
14 Blake, George H.....	Vermont.
15 Blake, Samuel C.....	Wisconsin.
16 Boyce, William A.....	Vermont.
17 Bradley, Henry M.....	Detroit.
18 Brooke, John C.....	Cincinnati.
19 Brooks, George.....	East Maine.
20 Brown, John H.....	New York.
21 Brown, Thomas.....	Cincinnati.
22 Brühl, Rudolph A. W.....	Central German.
23 Bull, Joseph W.....	Upper Iowa.
24 Bunn, James H.....	Central Illinois.
25 Bush, Nathan D.....	Louisiana.
26 Cameron, John H.....	Arkansas.
27 Candler, Thomas J.....	Blue Ridge.
28 Carpenter, Benjamin G.....	Wyoming.
29 Case, Nelson.....	South Kansas.
30 Chestnut, Laurence E.....	Florida.
31 Christian, Wiley M.....	Holston.
32 Clark, Alfred G.....	Austin.

Delegates.	Conferences.
33 Clay, Henry.....	Washington.
34 Clayton, James A.....	California.
35 Clayton, Benjamin F.....	Des Moines.
36 Colburn, Abraham R.....	North-west Indiana.
37 Crafts, E. Preble.....	Maine.
38 Crane, Philip.....	Central New York.
39 Critchett, Otis A.....	Detroit.
40 Daugherty, John.....	North-west Indiana.
41 Davis, James M.....	Missouri.
42 Deatker, John F.....	South India.
43 Diehl, Thomas R.....	Nevada.
44 Doherty, Robert R.....	Newark.
45 Downey, Alexander C.....	South-east Indiana.
46 Dunathan, David P.....	Central Ohio.
47 Dwight, Samuel L.....	Southern Illinois.
48 Ellsworth, Lewis F.....	Iowa.
49 Elmer, Lebbeus E.....	Northern New York.
50 Fancher, Enoch L.....	New York.
51 Fenno, Robert F.....	Louisiana.
52 Flanagan, Adam H.....	Virginia.
53 Freeman, Jacob E.....	Texas.
54 Frick, John H.....	Saint Louis German.
55 Gist, Joshua W.....	Pittsburg.
56 Goodwin, John S.....	North-west Kansas.
57 Haley, Harrison.....	New Hampshire
58 Hall, Bartlett G.....	Central Illinois.
59 Hall, Ralph H.....	Erie.
60 Hargis, George F.....	South-west Kansas.
61 Hartman, Louis.....	Central German.
62 Haughey, Theodore P.....	Indiana.
63 Henry, Benjamin J.....	West Texas.
64 Henry, Charles L.....	North Indiana.
65 Hetzel, John J.....	Baltimore.
66 Hinckley, George B. F.....	New England Southern.
67 Hipple, George W.....	Central Pennsylvania.
68 Hoffland, Alexander.....	North-west Swedish.
69 Hoffman, Ludwig F.....	Southern German.
70 Hogg, Henry C.....	Kentucky.
71 Holloway, Mitchell K.....	South Carolina.
72 Houston, William.....	Alabama.

Delegates.	Conferences.
73 Iglehart, Asa.....	Indiana.
74 Ingersoll, Henry N.....	East Maine.
75 Jacobs, Ole B.....	North-west Norwegian.
76 Johnson, Susan, Mrs.....	Little Rock.
77 Keiser, Philip H.....	East German.
78 Keyes, Charles W.....	Maine.
79 King, John T.....	Savannah.
80 King, William N.....	Kansas.
81 Kleckner, Isaac E.....	Rock River.
82 Klock, Daniel, Jr.....	Troy.
83 Knight, Henry W.....	New York East.
84 Lane, George W.....	New Hampshire.
85 Lewis, Henry.....	Northern New York.
86 Longstreet, Joseph W.....	Mississippi.
87 Lorish, Andrew J.....	Genesee.
88 Mayse, George W.....	East Tennessee.
89 M'Cay, Harvey T.....	Georgia.
90 M'Creary, Thomas F.....	Central Tennessee.
91 M'Grew, James C.....	West Virginia.
92 Mickey, John H.....	Nebraska.
93 Miles, John W.....	Lexington.
94 Moore, Eli H.....	East Ohio.
95 Moore, Enoch W.....	Illinois.
96 Moore, Henry.....	Saint Louis.
97 Moore, John A. W.....	Tennessee.
98 Moses, Thomas H.....	South Carolina.
99 Newlin, John W.....	New Jersey.
100 Norris, Joseph H.....	Washington.
101 Ocumpaugh, Edmund.....	Genesee.
102 Olinger, William G.....	North Nebraska.
103 Overholser, Daniel L.....	North Indiana.
104 Patton, John.....	Central Pennsylvania.
105 Payne, Hermes S.....	North-west Iowa.
106 Pealer, Russell R.....	Michigan.
107 Peck, Albert D.....	North-west Iowa.
108 Pearl, Joseph.....	Oregon.
109 Perkins, William.....	Delaware.
110 Pfaff, Martin.....	North-west German.
111 Phillips, Isaac H.....	Upper Iowa.

Delegates.	Conferences.
112 Phillips, John M.....	Italy.
113 Phillips, William H.....	New England Southern.
114 Pilkington, Hugh S.....	Minnesota.
115 Pinger, Philip.....	West German.
116 Pope, Henry W.....	North Carolina.
117 Power, John C.....	Iowa.
118 Price, Richard.....	Des Moines.
119 Pyle, Joseph.....	Wilmington.
120 Rauch, Albert.....	Chicago German.
121 Reeves, Owen T.....	Illinois.
122 Roberts, John W.....	Kansas.
123 Salzer, Henry A.....	North-west German.
124 Sanborn, Frank L.....	West Wisconsin.
125 Santley, William R.....	North Ohio.
126 Sessions, John H.....	New York East.
127 Sharp, Morris.....	Ohio.
128 Simmons, Charles E.....	Rock River.
129 Smith, Samuel T.....	Newark.
130 Steele, J. Dorman.....	Central New York.
131 Stillwell, William H.....	Wyoming.
132 Strickland, Edgar F.....	New England.
133 Striker, Daniel.....	Michigan.
134 Swengel, Wilson S.....	South-east Indiana
135 Swett, William H.....	Central Alabama.
136 Sudler, Arthur E.....	Wilmington.
137 Swackhamer, Samuel O.....	Columbia River.
138 Taylor, Creed H.....	Lexington.
139 Townsend, William G.....	West Texas.
140 Underwood, Wells A.....	North Ohio.
141 Unland, Ernst F.....	Saint Louis German.
142 Vannote, Jonathan.....	Philadelphia.
143 Vollmar, Mrs. Angelia B.....	South Kansas.
144 Walker, Nathan U.....	East Ohio.
145 Weed, Alonzo S.....	New England.
146 West, George.....	Troy.
147 Whiting, James W.....	California.
148 Williams, Andrew G.....	Pittsburg.
149 Williams, John B.....	Central Ohio.
150 Woods, Frank.....	West Virginia.
151 Wright, William A.....	Holston.

Delegates.	Conferences.
152 Wyatt, Archibald E.....	Missouri.
153 Wyman, James T.....	Minnesota.
154 Wyrick, Pierce W.....	Texas.
155 Yard, William S.....	New Jersey.

Ministerial Delegates.....	261
Lay Delegates.....	156
Total number of Delegates.....	417
Ministerial Reserve Delegates.....	162
Lay Reserve Delegates.....	155
Total number of Reserve Delegates.....	317

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS.

TO THE DELEGATES OF THE SEVERAL ANNUAL AND ELECTORAL
CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN GEN-
ERAL CONFERENCE ASSEMBLED :

DEAR BRETHREN : Grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father,
and from our Lord Jesus Christ.

We greet you as brethren beloved, as the chosen representa-
tives of the ministry and of the laity of the Church, and as
co-workers in the kingdom and patience of our Lord Jesus Christ.

We meet under circumstances of peculiar interest. We have
reached the hundredth year of our history as a distinct ecclesi-
astical organization, and we may well pause on the threshold of
our second century to recall the character and deeds of the noble
men who laid the foundations of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The history of the century, and especially of its earlier peri-
ods, clearly demonstrates that the work was of God and not of
man, and we may well devoutly say, "Not unto us, O Lord, not
unto us, but unto Thy name give glory." Yet our rejoicing is
with trembling, because of our manifold delinquencies and of the
vast responsibilities which are upon us.

Special interest also attaches to the place in which we meet.
It was in this city that the fathers of precious memory, Board-

man and Pilmoor, Asbury and Rankin, first preached the Gospel on American soil. Here, also, thirty years earlier, the matchless eloquence of Whitefield shook the city, as it did the whole Atlantic coast, with its bold and masterly address. Here still stands St. George's Church, where the early Conferences of 1773, 1774, and 1775 were held; the only church edifice remaining in the United States which was occupied for religious services by the Methodists before the Revolutionary War. Thus the memories of a hundred years throng around us, and summon us to like strenuous and noble action.

ORGANIZATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

When the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Baltimore, in 1784, with the exception of Coke and Asbury, Whatcoat and Vasey, there was not a minister present who had been ten years in the itinerant work, and out of sixty or seventy the great majority had not been more than three years thus employed. Not one of the young men had enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate education. They were unmarried men, who gave their whole time and their whole strength to the work of preaching the Gospel. Having few books save the Bible, the Hymn Book, and the Methodist Discipline, they swept to and fro throughout the new nation, until under their ministry strong churches were everywhere gathered. While we listen to the voices of the fathers, and receive their solemn charge, what message shall we send forward to our successors who shall celebrate the second Centennial?

At the first Conference, held one hundred and eleven years ago, in this city, only six preachers received appointments, and of these every man of age and standing returned to England within the next five years, except Francis Asbury, who may well be styled the apostle and father of American Methodism; and yet God carried forward his work by raising up from year to year young men under whose labors the borders of the Church were constantly extended. We have builded on foundations they laid; we have reared institutions which their faith and sacrifices made possible. Our schools of every grade, our large and commodious churches, and our various benevolent institutions are the rich fruit of seed they sowed. But with all these helps, which they never had, may we not pertinently and profitably ask ourselves whether, man for man, we are accomplishing for the cause of Christ as much as those early heroes did? Think of the opposi-

tions they encountered, the hardships they endured, the labor they performed, and the results which followed; and surely we may gather from this study, instruction, rebuke, and inspiration.

The causes of their success were three:

First. The tireless zeal and holy living of the early Methodists. The ministers had no worldly motives to move them to action. They had few comforts, few friends, and scant support. They heard a divine call and obeyed. There was little to influence a membership to join them, except the conviction that thus they could lead holier and happier lives. They lived in conscious fellowship with Christ, and in zealous labors to win others to him.

Second. The doctrines proclaimed by the earlier ministers were chiefly the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel: the fall and ruin of man; his need of a Saviour; the atonement of Christ; the forgiveness of sins; the witness of the Spirit; perfect love, and all the blessings of a free and full, a present and eternal salvation.

Third. The third source of power in early Methodism was the itinerancy of its ministers. They waited not for congregations to invite them, but they went forth and preached every-where, gathering congregations in dwelling-houses, in cabins, in shops, in barns, in fields, and in forests; and thus the "word of the Lord mightily grew and prevailed." May we not ask ourselves whether, as ministers and as members of the Church, we have the same zeal and earnestness; whether the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel are so constantly the theme of our preaching; and whether we are maintaining our itinerancy in its original power?

DEATH OF BISHOPS AND GENERAL CONFERENCE OFFICERS.

While we rejoice in the circumstances under which we assemble, a shadow falls upon us. We are called to mourn the loss of brethren beloved, recently associated with us in council. Since our last General Conference three of our colleagues in the Episcopacy have been called to their reward.

In a little more than a year after his election, Erastus O. Haven, who had entered on his episcopal work with energy and success, died in Salem, Oregon, after a brief illness, August 2, 1881, when on his way to meet the Columbia River Conference. He was a devout Christian, a ripe scholar, a successful educator, a graceful writer, and an eloquent preacher.

On July 13, 1882, our Senior Bishop, Levi Scott, full of years and rich in faith and love, fell asleep in Jesus. At the last General Conference the state of his health required his retirement from active duties. His feebleness steadily increased, but his immediate decease was not anticipated by his friends until a few moments before his departure. He died in the eightieth year of his age, in the place where he was born. Such had been his purity of life and carefulness of conduct, that he had not an enemy on earth.

On the 17th of May, 1883, Jesse T. Peck died at his home in Syracuse, N. Y. After his election, in 1872, he was abundant in labors, until, in 1881, his health began to fail. He passed away in glorious hope. He was a man of great simplicity of character, alertness, and strength of mind, and of rare consecration to God and to the work of the Church.

Of the editors elected at the last General Conference one has been called away. Erasmus Q. Fuller, Editor of the *Methodist Advocate*, died in Atlanta, Georgia, October 16, 1883. He was a courageous man, an able and faithful minister, and in the face of great difficulties he rendered important service to the Church. We also make special mention of the death of George W. Woodruff, the Secretary of the last General Conference. He was a competent officer, and an earnest, laborious, and devoted minister of the Lord Jesus Christ.

WORK OF THE BISHOPS.

Although our numbers have been depleted, we gratefully regard the fact that the Bishops have been able to preside at the sessions of all the Annual Conferences in the United States, with the exception of the Columbia River Conference, which met immediately after the death of Bishop Haven. We have also visited regularly the Missions in the United States and Territories, and have presided in their Annual Meetings. Our Foreign Missions have also received due attention. In 1880 Bishop Merrill presided over the sessions of the Germany and Switzerland, the Sweden, and the Norway Conferences, and the Annual Meetings of the Missions in Denmark and Bulgaria. Going eastward he held the India and South India Conferences, and, returning early in 1881, he organized, under the authority of the last General Conference, the Mission in Italy into an Annual Conference.

In 1882 and 1883 Bishop Foster visited the same fields and

held the Conferences and the Annual Meetings. In 1881 the Conferences in Central and North-western Europe, and the Mission in Denmark, were attended by Bishop Peck. In the autumn of 1881 Bishop Harris visited our brethren laboring at different points on the Western Coast of South America, most of whom, though they had been received on trial in the Conferences at home, and had been elected to orders under the missionary rule, had not been ordained, and, during his visit he ordained such preachers in Caldera, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Santiago, and Concepcion, nine in all. Having completed the purposes of his visit along the Western Coast of South America, he proceeded through the Straits of Magellan to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario, holding the Annual Meeting of the South American Mission in Montevideo in February, 1882. He had been appointed to hold the Liberia Conference, but an accident to a steamer of a monthly line made it impossible for him to do so. In the latter part of February he sailed for Europe and held the Conferences in that country, and also the Annual Meeting of the Denmark Mission. Bishop Simpson, who had been appointed to visit, in 1880, the missions in Japan and China, was prevented by the illness of himself and family from sailing from San Francisco, which city he had reached on his way. In 1881 Bishop Bowman visited and presided in the Annual Meetings of the Japan, North China, and Central China Missions, and in the Foochow Conference. In 1883 Bishop Merrill visited the same fields.

Bishop Andrews, early in 1882, and Bishop Warren, early in the present year, visited the Mexico Mission.

We are glad to be able to report that, as a whole, our work in these fields is prosperous and full of promise. God has put honor on the missionary zeal of the Church. The Bishops are ready to give to the Committee on Missions or to the General Conference any further information that may be desired.

Under the enabling acts of the last General Conference the North Nebraska, South-west Kansas, North-west Kansas, and East Tennessee Conferences have been formed and organized, and the name of the Providence Conference has been changed to that of the New England Southern. The number of the Annual Conferences has thus become ninety-nine, and the number of the Missions is fourteen.

We are pleased to be able to report that during the past quadrennium the Church has had great peace and quietness, and a fair measure of prosperity.

MEMBERSHIP.

The addition to the number of members reported has not been as large as in some preceding periods, but we think that this is due in part to the fact that, in pursuance of the action of the last General Conference, greater care has been taken than ever before to prune and correct the Church registers, and to make more accurate returns. The statistics of 1883 show 11,349 traveling preachers, 12,026 local preachers, and 1,769,534 members and probationers, being an increase in four years of 69,232 members. While this increase in numbers is not equal to that of the preceding quadrennium, it is, under the circumstances, encouraging. The Minutes also show that during the same period there have died 654 traveling preachers, and 88,891 members. These added to the reported gain show that the accessions to the Church during the quadrennium have been 158,787.

MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL INTERESTS.

The material interests of the Church have been greatly prospered. New church edifices have been erected in all parts of the country, and many existing properties have been greatly improved. In 1879 there were 16,955 churches and 5,689 parsonages, valued together at \$70,955,509. In 1883 the Minutes report 18,741 churches and 9,815 parsonages, valued together at \$79,238,085. We are gratified to be able to say that throughout our borders great success has attended the efforts of ministers and members to liquidate church debts. Especially has this been the case in our larger cities, in some of which, by united effort, the entire debt has been removed from every church, and the connectional spirit largely augmented—examples worthy of all commendation. The removal of these debts has manifestly promoted the life and activity of the Church, and we believe that our work has made unusual progress in nearly all our cities during the last four years. These results have been signally manifest in the city of New York, flowing largely from the generous action of its City Church Extension and Missionary Society, under the presidency of John B. Cornell.

We have cause for gratitude to the great Head of the Church for the revival spirit which has been abroad in many parts of the work. Some revivals have been of very marked character, evincing the presence and power of the Holy Spirit in these human instrumentalities for the salvation of men. The Church

has need to constantly remember the words of its divine Founder, "without me ye can do nothing," and likewise to have the implicit faith of the chiefest of the apostles, as expressed in the exultant words, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

The last General Conference recommended that our Church unite with other branches of the Methodist family in different parts of the world, in holding an Ecumenical Conference in the city of London, and the Bishops were directed to appoint delegates, according to the plan authorized, selecting at least three of their own number. In accordance with this direction, the Bishops appointed Bishops Simpson, Peck, and Warren, and selected from various parts of the Church the number of delegates, both ministers and laymen, to which our Church was entitled. These delegates met in City Road Chapel, London, in September, 1881, and a very pleasant session of two weeks was held, in union with other branches of Methodism. Though the Conference had neither legislative nor executive powers, and was not authorized to give any formal expression on matters of doctrine or discipline, it nevertheless considered the general interests of the Church as they stand related to the great moral questions of the day, and the sessions were exceedingly harmonious. As the result, we believe a better spirit of fraternity now prevails among the different branches of Methodism, and very possibly the organic union of the various branches of Canadian Methodism is its first ripened fruit. The Conference held in London recommended that another Ecumenical Conference be held in the United States in 1887. Should this General Conference approve of such recommendation, it may be well to take such preliminary action as shall be judged necessary for its accomplishment. A considerable portion of the American delegates recommended that the various branches of American Methodism unite in holding, near the close of 1884, services commemorative of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A large number of ministers and laymen, and several Annual Conferences, requested the Bishops to appoint an Executive Committee to make the necessary preliminary arrangements before the meeting of this General Conference. The committee was accordingly appointed, and preliminary measures have been taken for a commemorative service to be held in Baltimore in December, 1884, in which all the Methodist Episcopal bodies in the United States

have expressed a willingness to unite. The Bishops simply report their action in this matter, expressing their full approval of the movement, and asking for it the consideration of this General Conference. They also submit herewith the report of the Executive Committee with its preliminary plans.

PLAN OF CENTENNIAL.

It will also be remembered that the last General Conference directed the Bishops to devise a plan for the Centennial Year, reporting to the Church as early as convenient. Under this action they prepared a circular, which was sent to the different Annual Conferences, and also published in the several Church papers. They did not consider themselves authorized to complete the arrangements for the centennial services, but to take only such action as was necessary before the meeting of this General Conference. They submit the whole matter to the wisdom and decision of your body, and they trust that your action will lead the Church to a more thorough consecration to the cause of Christ, and to such thank-offerings as shall be worthily commemorative of our Centennial Year.

The Bishops were requested to make an early appeal to the churches in behalf of the debt of the Metropolitan Church, in Washington city. An appeal was accordingly issued, but as only a small amount was realized in collections they committed the matter as a special interest to C. C. McCabe, the Assistant Secretary of the Church Extension Board. They have now the great satisfaction of reporting to this Conference that through his indefatigable labors, which merit the thanks of the Bishops and of the General Conference, the debt upon this Church, of over \$50,000, has at length been entirely removed.

According to the direction of the General Conference, the formal decisions of law rendered by us during the last four years are herewith submitted.

It has been necessary to convene a considerable number of Judicial Conferences during the quadrennium. Our observation leads us to commend to your consideration the question whether these Conferences ought to be longer permitted to reverse the findings of the "Select Number," or of an Annual Conference, or to remand a case for a new trial on merely technical grounds, or, because of errors in the proceedings of the court below, which errors do not materially affect the question of the guilt or innocence of the appellant.

The publishing interests of the Church continue to prosper and enlarge. The Reports of the Book Committee and of the Agents will show, in detail, what has been accomplished.

Notwithstanding the activity of our publishing interests thus set forth, we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that but little Church literature is read by very many of our members, and that in consequence great numbers of our youth are without the proper knowledge of the history, doctrine, usages, and movements of the Church. We note, however, with high satisfaction, the energy displayed in the management of the Sunday-School Union and of the Tract Society, and the number and value of the publications issued from these departments. The circulation of our Sunday-school papers has remarkably increased; Sunday-school requisites of the first order have been greatly multiplied. Sunday-school institutes have raised the standard of Sunday-school instruction; and the number of children and teachers in our schools has increased during the last four years to 1,932,926. We note, also, with great pleasure that during the last quadrennium more attention has been given to Bible classes for adults, and we trust that this Conference will recommend that more attention be given by the pastors and Sunday-school superintendents to this department of the work.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The cause of education has also been greatly advanced during the last four years. In several instances embarrassing debts have been removed from our institutions of learning, and they are advancing with bright prospects for the future. It also gives us great pleasure to say that a large increase has been made in several instances in the endowment of our literary institutions, among which are worthy of special notice the contribution by George I. Seney, of New York, of \$600,000 to the Wesleyan University, and of W. C. DePauw, of New Albany, Ind., of several hundred thousand dollars to the Indiana Asbury University, already paid, with a prospective arrangement by this liberal donor of a much larger sum. A debt of \$200,000, which had been pressing upon the North-western University, has been removed through the generous liberality of its friends. The Boston University has come into full possession of the large legacy left by the lamented Isaac Rich, and has been enabled to enlarge its systematic work. The Wesleyan College, in Cincinnati, has been relieved from the embarrassment which almost

destroyed it, and is now in a healthful and active condition. The chief contribution for educational work during the quadrennium has been in the removing of debts, and in strengthening the institutions already established. A new institution, however, has been established in Denver, Col., and is in successful operation, with good prospects for the future. Hamline University, in Hamline, Minn., after years of suspended animation, has begun a new career of enlarged usefulness, with buildings costing about \$100,000, which sum is fully provided for, and a large increase of its endowment. There has been a general increase in the number of students in attendance, especially in the seminaries, where we believe excellent work is being accomplished for the Church, in the education of large numbers of young men and women.

In the theological departments there has also been marked enlargement. The Garrett Biblical Institute, in Evanston, Ill., has been relieved from a serious debt, which was one of the results of the large fire in Chicago some years ago. The Drew Theological Seminary has realized a large portion of the amount which had been subscribed toward its endowment. A theological chair has been established and endowed in the Asbury University, with generous promise of future enlargement in this department. The statistics of our educational work show in the entire Church 10 theological institutions, 45 colleges and universities, 60 classical seminaries, 8 female colleges and seminaries, and 19 schools of high grade connected with Foreign Missions. In these institutions the value of the buildings and grounds is estimated at \$7,594,640; the amount of endowments is \$7,081,176; the number of teachers, 1,409; students for the last year, 28,621, with an estimate of students since their beginning of 414,518. Upon these grounds and buildings an estimated debt remains of \$592,476, the chief part of which rests upon a few colleges and seminaries. That this debt may be wholly removed during this Centennial Year is devoutly to be wished.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education has increased its efforts, and is meeting with no small encouragement. In 1882 it appointed Daniel P. Kidder Corresponding Secretary. He has devoted his attention to all the interests of the Board, and especially to the interests of "Children's Day." Through his efficiency the collections have been greatly increased, and we believe the celebration of "Children's Day" will have a large influence over the

minds of the youth in directing them to the subject of higher education. The proceeds of the "Capital Fund," together with part of the collections, have been devoted chiefly to the education of young men for the ministry; those having a foreign field in view have been specially cared for. A number of promising young men and women who are contemplating Church work as teachers have also been aided. Were the funds of the Board to be enlarged, a great good would result to the Church.

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

Under the vigorous administration of the Freedmen's Aid Society help has been extended to a large number of institutions in the Southern States, chiefly for the education of colored young men and women. The progress of the work of the Society during the quadrennium has been very remarkable. Several new and valuable buildings have been erected. A substantial new edifice has been constructed for the Biblical Institute, in Baltimore, and a theological school has been established and partly endowed in Clark University, in Atlanta. The Meharry Medical School, fully established during the quadrennium at Nashville, Tenn., is doing excellent work. In pursuance of the directions of the last General Conference, aid has also been given to some institutions in the South, designed more especially for white students. Schools of considerable magnitude have been commenced at Little Rock, Ark., and at Chattanooga, Tenn.; the planting of such institutions indicates the settled policy of the Church to be national and not sectional. Especial relief has been extended to the institutions at Athens, Tenn., and Ellijay, Ga. The report of the Society will show the magnitude of the work which has been performed, and the prosperity which has attended its labors.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

While the Church has been strengthening its literary institutions and educating its youth, it has not forgotten its great duty of participating in the evangelization of the world. The Missionary Society, one of its grandest and most efficient agencies, not only retains, but has strengthened, its hold upon the affections of the Church. All our missions have been maintained in working order, and some of them have been exceedingly prosperous. Our work in China comprises one Annual Conference in South-eastern China, and three distinct Missions located respectively in

North, Central, and West China, that of West China having been established since the last General Conference.

By means of munificent special contributions the educational work in Japan has been greatly enlarged. In India and South India there has been a steady increase of members. The work in Europe, especially in Germany and Switzerland, and Sweden and Norway, has developed into efficient and energetic Annual Conferences, and the Conference of Italy is also promising, though yet comparatively young and small. The Mission in Denmark has maintained its position with encouraging enlargement, while the Missions in Mexico and South America give signs of great promise for the future. The organization of our work in Europe remains the same as it was in 1880, except that the "Italy Mission" has become the Italy Conference. In most of the fields occupied there has been a satisfactory growth in all the elements of Church life. This is also true of the Missions in South America and Mexico.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been a faithful and successful co-worker in the foreign field. Its income has steadily and largely increased from year to year. It has efficient workers in nearly all the Foreign Missions; has sent capable medical missionaries to India, to China, and to Japan, and is about establishing a paper designed more especially for the women of India. The Executive Committee has shown marked devotion and energy in its work. While the contributions to this Society may have curtailed to some extent the receipts of the General Missionary Treasury, its work has largely augmented the missionary spirit of the Church, and we doubt not will lead to increased contributions in the future.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Within the last four years a "Woman's Home Missionary Society" has been organized, having its center in Cincinnati. Its object is to furnish teachers and found industrial schools for the women of the Southern States, Utah, and elsewhere. It proposes to accomplish in our own country what the "Woman's Foreign Missionary Society" is doing for the lands abroad, and to work in harmony with the missionary authorities of our Church. This Society, though young, has already accomplished a good work, has established a few model homes, and promises to be a potent agency

for good among the women of this land. Its officers will make application to your body to be incorporated into the general system of benevolence established by the General Conference. The working of these societies has also rapidly developed a power hitherto largely latent in the Church, and the benefit resulting from the increased activity of so many Christian women is scarcely to be estimated.

In view of the constantly increasing magnitude and the variety of administration in the missionary work of the Church, we desire to suggest to you the importance of considering whether something should not be done to bring our whole missionary work into greater simplicity, harmony, and unity of administration.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

The Board of Church Extension has greatly enlarged its work in the last four years, affording help to many churches throughout the land, and especially in the South and West. We are pleased likewise to recognize the excellent work the Society has done in improving our church architecture, and in enlarging the Loan Fund, through which much valuable property has been saved.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

An increasing spirit of liberality has also shown itself in the establishment of charitable institutions. Homes for the aged have been established in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, chiefly through the untiring labor of the active women of the Church, and the collections made by them in comparative small amounts. We mention, with profound satisfaction, the gift of George I. Seney, of New York, for the establishment of a hospital in Brooklyn, to be known as the "Methodist Episcopal Hospital." He has already erected commodious and ample buildings on a most eligible site, at a cost exceeding \$600,000.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION.

On the great moral questions of the day the tone of our periodicals has been earnest and uniform. Especially have we been gratified with the fact that in all parts of the Church our ministry and membership, with scarcely an exception, have been firm and aggressive in their devotion to the cause of temperance. In the great struggle for prohibition which has occurred in some of the Western States, the position of our people has been one of unyielding devotion to the principles of constitutional prohibi-

tion. While we may have lost a few members by the firm attitude of the Church, we have no doubt that our high position will be maintained in the future, and that the Church will continue to oppose all forms of intemperance, until legal sanction of the evil shall be removed from the statute-books of all our States.

DIVORCE AND POLYGAMY.

We view with alarm the laxity of the laws in many of the States on the subject of divorce, and fear that the sentiment of the Christian people of the country is not up to the standard demanded by the Holy Scriptures on this subject. We ask the attention of the General Conference to the expediency of more stringent regulations in regard to the solemnization of the marriage of divorced persons; and also to the importance of making some distinct utterance on the prevalence of the terrible crime of polygamy in our Territories.

THE MINISTRY.

The success of the Church must ever depend: 1. Upon an earnest, indefatigable, and consecrated ministry. 2. Upon a devoted and actively co-operating membership. 3. Upon the rich baptism of the Holy Spirit which God has promised to his true servants. We have reason to thank God for the efficient ministers whom he has raised up and given to his Church—men consecrated to his service; and we believe that no class of men in the world has given clearer proof of devotion to the cause of Christ than the great body of our itinerant ministers. We cannot, however, ignore the fact, that in almost every Annual Conference there are men who have been admitted on insufficient evidence of fitness for the ministry, and who have not proved of real service to the Church. We most earnestly commend to the Church a more thorough examination and trial of candidates for the ministry. The few who fail affect the reputation and standing of the whole body. While not sought for by the people, they often claim, because of their years in the ministry, a right to the more prominent appointments, and failing to secure them, complain of the Church and of its authorities, and spread a spirit of disaffection throughout the Church. Our observation is that where the ministry is holy and aggressive the churches prosper, whether in our rural districts or in our cities; but when men remain in the ministry simply to retain positions and to receive support, and mechanically perform the duties of their

office, our churches fail. Not only is care needed in admissions to the Conferences, but there should be some way in which inefficient ministers might be more easily retired, that the Conferences might be able to receive active and promising men who are offering themselves for the work.

In exercising the power committed to us of transferring ministers from one Conference to another, we have endeavored to serve the Church rather than individual interests. Yet we have found an embarrassment not only in relation to this matter, but in making the more important appointments where no transfer is contemplated, by reason of the negotiations which have been made between preachers and people without consultation with those on whom the responsibility rests. In this growing habit of unofficial negotiations we see the shadows of danger to the essential economy of the Church.

There has been some discussion, and some Annual Conferences have taken action in regard to the removal of the time-limit from the itinerancy. In every instance where this matter has been brought to the attention of Conferences, the majority—generally a very large majority—has protested against the removal of the limit. In a few instances, however, Conferences have desired some flexibility to meet very exceptional cases of great emergency, and some of the Conferences have asked the attention of the General Conference to the question whether, without endangering the itinerancy, there might not be some provision made by which, in such cases, the ministerial term could be extended to four or five years under suitable safeguards. Whether these exceptions could be made without endangering the general system we commend to your careful consideration.

We have also observed in some of the Annual Conferences a tendency to look more leniently on refusals to go to assigned appointments when they chance to be among the less prominent. It is a striking fact, however, that out of the more than ten thousand appointments made every year, there are so few cases in which either ministers refuse to accept their appointments, or the churches decline to receive the ministers assigned them. The attachment to Church order in this respect is at once very remarkable and absolutely essential.

SUGGESTIONS.

We beg leave to say that the depletion of our numbers and the increasing magnitude of the work of the Church will suggest to you the necessity of adding to the number of Bishops. How many shall be added we leave to your own wise and thoughtful consideration.

May we also add the suggestion, that the business of the Conference should proceed in its earliest hours with as much expedition as possible so that no more time shall be spent than the necessities of the work shall require. May we also affectionately ask that every brother who has come as a delegate to the General Conference shall resolve to remain until his duties have been faithfully discharged, and the final adjournment reached.

Brethren, we cannot close this brief review without anew magnifying the grace of God which has been so marvelously manifested toward our beloved Church in the past hundred years. When we revert, as we do this day, to our small and unpromising beginnings, and remember how God has been with our fathers and with us even to this day, for three generations, opening up the way before us, honoring us as he has honored none of our contemporaries, building us stately and strong over all the land, and to the very ends of the world; making us to be among the great powers of the earth—we are constrained at the same time to humble ourselves and, acknowledging that the power has all been of God, to ask that we now devote ourselves more completely than ever to the service of his cause and the building up of his kingdom in the earth. The retrospect of the old and the dawn of the new century find us with high hopes and courage. As the guardians of the precious heritage which has descended to us from the fathers, you will, we doubt not, use becoming diligence to hand it along undiminished and untarnished to the generations following. The interests which come before you will receive that godly attention which their importance demands. You will, we are sure, discountenance all ends and measures unworthy of the sacred character you bear, at whatever cost of vigilance and courage. You will not lose sight of the one thing for which as a Church we exist, namely, to spread scriptural holiness over the earth.

The rules and regulations you shall make, and all other official acts you shall perform, while here, will be with a single eye. You have come to a time when great carefulness and great wisdom

are demanded. We are sure that you will diligently apply yourselves to prayer for the light and help which comes alone from God, and without which there can be nothing wise or strong or good. The eyes not simply of the assembled or passing crowd of the city in which you meet are upon you, but the eyes of our entire Church throughout the world, and of our sister Churches, and of the nation and nations as well. In reminding you of these things we do not presume to admonish or even exhort you, but simply to arrest your thought. You are human, and it is inevitable that much that is human will cling to your best endeavors, but we are sure that God's Spirit is in you, and that you will wait listening to his voice. In so doing you will not fail to meet worthily the obligations under which you act, and properly to take care of the interests committed to you; and when in a few days you return to your homes and customary vocations, it will be, we trust, with the consciousness of having performed your work with the purest and noblest fidelity to God and his Church. Your decisions and acts will be felt around the globe, in the remotest East, and in the most distant West, not for to-day only, but for all time, weakening or strengthening the hopes of humanity. Not only the present, and especially the future, of your own Church will be affected, but the entire brotherhood of Christendom will be hurt or helped by your proceedings. God has placed you in the van in the crisis hours of the world's great struggle. The Master himself watches from the throne. Let there be no disappointment in the results.

Finally, dearly beloved brethren, we desire now again to commend you to God and the word of his grace, praying that the Holy Spirit may be present and helpful in all your deliberations and conclusions, to the end that his name may be glorified and his kingdom enlarged and established in the earth.

We are, dear brethren, most sincerely and affectionately, your brothers and fellow-laborers in the Gospel of Christ:

MATTHEW SIMPSON,
THOMAS BOWMAN,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS,
RANDOLPH S. FOSTER,
ISAAC W. WILEY,

STEPHEN M. MERRILL,
EDWARD G. ANDREWS,
HENRY W. WARREN,
CYRUS D. FOSS,
JOHN F. HURST.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 5, 1884.*

RULES OF ORDER.

ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1884.

1. The Conference shall meet at nine o'clock A. M., and adjourn at one o'clock P. M.; but may alter the time of meeting and adjournment at their discretion.

2. The President shall take the chair precisely at the hour to which the Conference stood adjourned, and cause the same to be opened by the reading of the Scriptures, singing, and prayer; and on the appearance of a quorum shall have the Journal of the preceding session read and approved, and the business of the Conference shall proceed in the following order, namely:

(1.) The roll of Conferences shall be called in alphabetical order for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business.

(2.) Reports, first of the Standing, and then of the Select, Committees: *provided* always, that each call severally shall have been completed before either preceding one shall be repeated.

3. The President shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Conference; but in case of such appeal the question shall be taken without debate, except that the appellant may make a simple statement of the grounds of his appeal.

4. The President shall appoint all Committees unless otherwise specially ordered by the Conference.

5. On assigning the floor to any member of the Conference, the President shall distinctly announce the name of the member to whom it is assigned, and the Annual Conference he represents.

6. Resolutions shall be written and presented in duplicate by the mover; and all motions, if the President, Secretary, or any two members request it.

7. When a motion is made and seconded, or a resolution introduced and seconded, or a report presented, and read by the Secretary or stated by the President, it shall be deemed in possession of the Conference; but any motion or resolution may be withdrawn by the mover, with the consent of the Conference, at any time before amendment or decision.

8. The motions to Lay on the Table, to Take from the Table, and for the Previous Question shall be taken without debate.

9. No new motion or resolution shall be entertained until the one under consideration has been disposed of, which may be done by adoption or rejection, unless one of the following motions should intervene, which shall have precedence in the order in which they are placed, namely :

- (1.) To fix the time to which the Conference shall adjourn.
- (2.) To adjourn.
- (3.) To take a recess.
- (4.) To lay on the table.
- (5.) For the previous question.
- (6.) To postpone to a given time.
- (7.) To refer.
- (8.) Substitute.
- (9.) Amendment.
- (10.) To postpone indefinitely.

A motion to amend an amendment shall be in order, and a substitute for both amendments may be received, which substitute may be amended, and, if a substitute be accepted, it shall operate as an amendment to the original proposition.

10. When any member is about to speak in debate, or to deliver any matter to the Conference, he shall rise and respectfully address the President, but shall not proceed until recognized by him.

11. No member shall be interrupted when speaking, except by the President, to call him to order when he departs from the question, or uses personalities or disrespectful language; but any member may call the attention of the President to the subject when he deems a speaker out of order, and any member may explain when he thinks himself misrepresented.

12. When a member desires to speak to a question of privilege, he shall briefly state the question; but it shall not be in

order for him to proceed until the President shall have decided it a privileged question.

13. No person shall speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than ten minutes at one time, without leave of the Conference; nor shall any person speak more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken: *provided*, however, that a Committee making a report shall in all cases be entitled to ten minutes to close the debate, either to oppose the motion to lay the report on the table, or, this permission not having been used, to close the debate on the motion to adopt. The Committee shall not be deprived of its right to close the debate even after the previous question has been ordered.

14. When any motion or resolution shall have been acted upon by the Conference, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing side to move a reconsideration; but a motion to reconsider a non-debatable motion shall be decided without debate.

15. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Conference without leave, unless he is sick or unable to attend.

16. No member shall be allowed to vote on any question who is not within the bar at the time when such question shall be put by the President, except by leave of the Conference, when such member has been necessarily absent.

17. Every member who is within the bar at the time a question is put shall give his vote, unless the Conference, for special reasons, excuse him.

18. No resolution altering or rescinding any rule of Discipline shall be adopted until it shall have been in the possession of the Conference at least one day, and shall have been printed in the Daily Advocate.

19. It shall be in order for any member to call for the yeas and nays on any question before the Conference, and if the call be sustained by one hundred members present, the vote thereon shall be taken by yeas and nays. If not sustained, members voting in the minority, if the number voting in said minority is less than one hundred, may have their votes recorded by name.

20. It shall be in order to move that the question be taken without further debate on any measure pending, except in cases

in which character is involved ; and if sustained by a vote of *two thirds*, the question shall be so taken.

21. The motion to adjourn shall be taken without debate, and shall always be in order, except,

(1.) When a member has the floor.

(2.) When a question is actually put, or a vote is being taken.

(3.) When the question is pending on seconding the demand for the previous question.

(4.) When the previous question has been called and sustained, and is still pending. And,

(5.) When a motion to adjourn has been negatived, and no business or debate has intervened.

22. Members presenting memorials, petitions, and other papers for reference, shall prepare the paper by writing in a plain hand on the back of it the following items, in the following order, namely :

(1.) Name of the member presenting the paper.

(2.) Conference from which it comes.

(3.) Pastoral charge of the Conference sending it.

(4.) Subject to which it relates.

(5.) First name on the petition.

(6.) Number of other petitioners.

(7.) The Committee to which he desires it referred.

Papers thus presented shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Conference, and by him sent to the Committee, according to indorsement, and announced in the Journal of the day.

23. When any member shall move the reference of any portion of the Journal of any Annual Conference to any Committee, he shall at the same time furnish a copy of the portion he wishes referred, prepared as already provided in the case of memorials.

24. All resolutions contemplating verbal alterations of the Discipline shall state the language of the paragraph and line proposed to be altered, and also the language proposed to be substituted.

25. All Committees proposing changes of Discipline shall not only recite the paragraph and line proposed to be amended, but also the paragraph, as amended, complete.

26. All written motions, reports, and communications to the Conference shall be passed to the Secretary, to be by him read to the Conference.

27. All Committees shall furnish duplicates of their reports.

28. A call for a vote by orders shall be made and seconded by members of the same order.

29 When voting by orders the separation shall be merely in regard to the taking, announcing, deciding, and recording the vote of each order on the question on which the separate vote is "demanded." Any incidental matter bearing upon such vote shall be decided by the Conference acting "as one body." In taking the vote by orders, the names of the delegates, first of the Ministerial and then of the Lay Delegates, shall be called, and the members shall answer aye or no.

30. All demonstrations of approval or disapproval during the progress of debate shall be deemed a breach of order.

31. These Rules shall not be suspended, except by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting.

CONFERENCE OFFICERS.

BISHOPS.

MATTHEW SIMPSON,	HENRY W. WARREN,
THOMAS BOWMAN,	CYRUS D. FOSS,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS,	JOHN F. HURST,
RANDOLPH S. FOSTER,	WILLIAM X. NINDE,
ISAAC W. WILEY,	JOHN M. WALDEN,
STEPHEN M. MERRILL,	WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,
EDWARD G. ANDREWS,	CHARLES H. FOWLER.

SECRETARY.

DAVID S. MONROE.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.

ISAAC S. BINGHAM,	GEORGE S. CLAPP,
JAMES N. FITZGERALD,	CHARLES J. HOWES,
CHARLES J. CLARK,	MANLEY S. HARD,
SABIN HALSEY,	WILLIAM H. CROGMAN,
JACOB WERNLL,	

JOURNAL

OF THE

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF 1884.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1.

May 1.

FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Opening of
the General
Conference.

THE NINETEENTH DELEGATED GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH convened in the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

Bishops present: MATTHEW SIMPSON, THOMAS BOWMAN, WILLIAM L. HARRIS, RANDOLPH S. FOSTER, ISAAC W. WILEY, STEPHEN M. MERRILL, EDWARD G. ANDREWS, HENRY W. WARREN, CYRUS D. FOSS, and JOHN F. HURST.

Bishops
present.

The Conference was called to order by Bishop Matthew Simpson at nine o'clock A. M.

Bishop
Simpson
presides.

Bishop Foss read the One Hundred and Third Psalm, and Robert M. Hatfield, of the Rock River Conference announced hymn 919, commencing—

Devotional
services.

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun;"

after singing Bishop Foster led in prayer.

Leroy M. Vernon, of the Italy Conference, read the third chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, and Marshall W. Taylor, of the Lexington Conference, announced hymn 822, commencing—

"Jesus! the name high over all;"

which was sung, and Joseph M. Trimble, of the Ohio Conference, led in prayer.

Bishop Simpson stated that, in consequence of the death of George W. Woodruff, the Secretary of the

Announce-
ment of the
death of
George W.
Woodruff.

May 1. last General Conference, the Bishops had requested
FIRST DAY. the first Assistant Secretary to prepare the roll of this
Morning. Conference, and desired the Conference to express its wish.

Roll called.

On motion, David S. Monroe, the first Assistant Secretary of the last General Conference, was requested to call the roll of delegates.

The following members answered to their names :

Arkansas.

Ministerial: Thomas B. Ford.

Lay: Frank Carland.

Austin.

Ministerial: Myron A. Daugherty.

Lay: William D. Knowles.

Baltimore.

Ministerial: John Lanahan, Lyttleton F. Morgan,
James A. M'Cauley, Job A. Price.

Lay: Summerfield Baldwin, Henry O. Devries.

California.

Ministerial: George Clifford, Frank F. Jewell, Henry
C. Benson.

Lay: Charles Goodall.

Central Alabama.

Ministerial: Arad S. Lakin.

Lay: George W. Allen.

Central German.

Ministerial: Henry Liebhart, Jacob Krehbiel.

Lay: August Scheffel, Henry Kahlo.

Central Illinois.

Ministerial: Joseph S. Cumming, George J. Luckey,
George W. Gue, Jarvis G. Evans, Alanson R. Morgan.

Lay: George W. Butters, Richard Stevenson.

Central New York.

Ministerial: Charles N. Sims, Luke C. Queal, Benoni
I. Ives, Uriah S. Beebe, Manley S. Hard.

Lay: James B. Brooks, David Decker.

Central Ohio.

Ministerial: Leroy A. Belt, David Rutledge, Wesley G. Waters.

Lay: Henry F. Winders, Levi W. Brown.

Central Pennsylvania.

Ministerial: David S. Monroe, Ezra H. Yocum, James H. M'Garrah, Edward J. Gray.

Lay: Herbert T. Ames.

Central Tennessee.

Ministerial: Thomas C. Carter.

Lay: William T. Mays.

Chicago German.

Ministerial: Christian A. Loeber.

Lay: Isidor Leins.

Cincinnati.

Ministerial: John M. Walden, Adna B. Leonard, Charles H. Payne, William Runyan.

Lay: Phineas P. Mast, John W. Dale.

Colorado.

Ministerial: Earl Cranston.

Lay: John Evans.

Columbia River.

Ministerial: William S. Turner.

Lay: Norman Buck.

Delaware.

Ministerial: Wesley J. Parker.

Lay: Robert H. Gillett.

Des Moines.

Ministerial: Thomas M'K. Stuart, Henry H. O'Neal, Mahlon D. Collins, William C. Martin.

Lay: William H. Berry, Francis M. Byrkit.

Detroit.

Ministerial: William X. Ninde, Arthur Edwards, John M'Eldowney, Lewis R. Fiske, Thomas J. Joslin, Charles T. Allen.

Lay: Tubal C. Owen.

East German.

Lay: Henry Weseman.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

East Maine.

Ministerial: Abner S. Townsend, Charles A. Plummer.

Lay: Daniel W. Sawyer, Obadiah C. Ward.

East Ohio.

Ministerial: William H. Locke, James R. Mills, George W. Gray, Ezra Hingeley, William H. Seeley.

East Tennessee.

Ministerial: Handy N. Brown.

Lay: James P. Andrews.

Erie.

Ministerial: Theodore L. Flood, Alfred Wheeler, James T. Edwards, Philo P. Pinney.

Lay: Ephraim X. Giebner, Walter S. Welsh.

Florida.

Ministerial: Samuel B. Darnell.

Lay: Tillman Valentine.

Foochow.

Ministerial: Nathan Sites.

Genesee.

Ministerial: De Witt C. Huntington, Sandford Hunt, Thomas J. Bissell, James E. Bills, Lorenzo D. Watson.

Lay: John Brown.

Georgia.

Ministerial: John A. Thurman.

Lay: John E. Bryant.

Germany and Switzerland.

Ministerial: Heinrich Nuelsen, Charles H. Doering.

Holston.

Ministerial: John J. Manker, John F. Spence.

Lay: Joseph H. Ketron, Samuel P. Angel.

Illinois.

Ministerial: William N. M'Elroy, William H. Webster, William F. Short, William S. Prentice, Richard N. Davies, James P. Dimmitt.

Lay: Joseph G. English, Philip G. Gillett.

Indiana.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.*Ministerial:* Alexander Martin, John Poucher, Benjamin F. Rawlins.*Lay:* George A. Adams.

Iowa.

Ministerial: James C. W. Coxe, Dennis Murphy, John W. McDonald.*Lay:* David H. Emery.

Italy.

Ministerial: Leroy M. Vernon.

Kansas.

Ministerial: John A. Simpson, Richard Wake, John R. Madison.*Lay:* Joab Mulvane.

Kentucky.

Ministerial: Charles J. Howes.*Lay:* Amos Shinkle.

Lexington.

Ministerial: Marshall W. Taylor, Joseph Courtney*Lay:* Thomas R. Fletcher, William H. Spears.

Little Rock

Ministerial: George W. Sams.*Lay:* Asa L. Richmond.

Louisiana.

Ministerial: Joseph C. Hartzell, Aristides E. P. Albert.*Lay:* Graham Bell, William Duplesis.

Maine.

Ministerial: Charles J. Clark, Abel W. Pottle, William S. Jones.*Lay:* Zina H. Blair.

Michigan.

Ministerial: Henry M. Joy, John M. Reid, Thomas H. Jacokes, Isaac Taylor, Doctor F. Barnes, John Graham.*Lay:* William H. Haze.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Minnesota.

Ministerial: James F. Chaffee, Sylvanus G. Gale
David C. John, Samuel G. Smith.

Lay: Henry M'Kinstry.

Mississippi.

Ministerial: James M. Shumpert.

Lay: Felix G. Bumpass.

Missouri.

Ministerial: Martin L. Curl, James M. Parker,
Jarius J. Bentley.

Lay: George Hall.

Nebraska.

Ministerial: Edward Thomson, Leroy F. Britt.

Lay: Levi Snell, Davis C. Fleming.

Nevada.

Ministerial: John D. Hammond.

Lay: Jacob Stiner.

Newark.

Ministerial: Henry A. Buttz, James N. FitzGerald,
Alexander Craig, Solomon Parsons.

Lay: James M'Geel.

New England.

Ministerial: Willard F. Mallalieu, Daniel Dor-
chester, John W. Hamilton, George Prentice, Nathaniel
Fellows, William F. Warren.

Lay: Jacob Sleeper, Chester C. Corbin.

New England Southern.

Ministerial: Henry D. Robinson, William V. Mor-
rison, Daniel A. Whedon, Dudley P. Leavitt.

Lay: Amos D. Bridge.

New Hampshire.

Ministerial: George W. Norris, Edward C. Bass,
Charles U. Dunning.

Lay: Albert P. Tasker, Lurandus Beach.

New Jersey.

Ministerial: Jacob B. Graw, David H. Schock,
George B. Wight, William Walton.

Lay: Clinton B. Fisk, Benjamin F. Archer.

New York.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Ministerial: James M. King, Charles C. McCabe,
Morris D'C. Crawford, Gilbert H. Gregory, Lucius H.
King, George S. Hare.

Lay: John D. Slayback, John P. H. Tallman.

New York East.

Ministerial: Daniel Curry, James M. Buckley,
Daniel A. Goodsell, Albert S. Hunt, Benjamin M.
Adams.

Lay: George G. Reynolds, Oliver Hoyt.

North Carolina.

Ministerial: Wilbur F. Steele.

Lay: George W. Moorehead.

Northern New York.

Ministerial: Isaac S. Bingham, Thomas B. Shepherd,
Sidney O. Barnes, Samuel Call, Henry W. Bennett.

North India.

Ministerial: Edwin W. Parker.

Lay: Ram Chandra Bose.

North Indiana.

Ministerial: Thomas Stabler, Charles E. Disbro,
Clark Skinner, John W. Welch.

Lay: John H. Baker.

North Nebraska.

Ministerial: John B. Maxfield.

North Ohio.

Ministerial: James W. Mendenhall, Francis S. Hoyt,
William F. Whitlock, Philip B. Stroup.

Lay: Calvin Whitney, Lucian P. Holbrook.

North-west German.

Ministerial: William Schreiner, Edward E. Shuette.

Lay: Jacob Wernli, Herman H. Klaus.

North-west Indiana.

Ministerial: Samuel Beck, Francis M. Pavey, Lean-
der C. Buckels.

Lay: Enoch G. Hogate, Clement Studebaker.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

North-west Iowa.

Ministerial: Robert C. Glass, Bennett Mitchell.

Lay: Edwin S. Ormsby, William T. Smith.

North-west Kansas.

Ministerial: John H. Lockwood.

North-west Norwegian.

Ministerial: Christian O. Treider.

Lay: Martin S. Field.

North-west Swedish.

Ministerial: Charles G. Nelson.

Lay: Andrew F. Cassell.

Norway.

Ministerial: Anders Olsen.

Ohio.

Ministerial: Joseph M. Trimble, Stephen C. Framp-
ton, John T. Miller, Samuel A. Keen.

Lay: Clinton D. Firestone, Hiram L. Sibley.

Oregon.

Ministerial: Asher C. Fairchild.

Lay: Hans Hanson.

Philadelphia.

Ministerial: Thomas B. Neely, Joseph Welch, Will-
iam Swindells, William J. Paxson, Jacob M. Hinson,
John B. M'Cullough.

Lay: Robert E. Pattison, Robert M. M'Neal.

Pittsburg.

Ministerial: Henry C. Beacom, Charles W. Smith,
James Mechem, Thomas N. Boyle.

Lay: Eli C. Leightty.

Rock River.

Ministerial: John H. Vincent, Charles H. Fowler,
William A. Spencer, Robert M. Hatfield, Festus P.
Cleveland.

Lay: Orrington Lunt, Otis Hardy.

Saint Louis.

Ministerial: John N. Pierce, Samuel Alexander.

Lay: William H. Reed.

Saint Louis German.*Ministerial*: John Schlagenhauf.*Lay*: George W. Marquardt.**Savannah.***Ministerial*: Charles O. Fisher.*Lay*: William H. Crogman.**South Carolina.***Ministerial*: Alonzo Webster.*Lay*: Jacob C. Alman, Charles C. Bomar.**South-east Indiana.***Ministerial*: Elihu L. Dolph, John K. Pye, George P. Jenkins.*Lay*: William Newkirk, Parker S. Carson.**Southern California.***Ministerial*: Adam Bland.**Southern German.***Ministerial*: William Pfaeffle.*Lay*: Friedrich Thulemeier.**Southern Illinois.***Ministerial*: Owen H. Clark, Calaway Nash, William F. Davis.*Lay*: Calendar Roarbaugh, Morris R. Locke.**South India.***Lay*: William Taylor.**South Kansas.***Ministerial*: Herbert W. Chaffee.*Lay*: Homer C. Mecham.**South-west Kansas.***Ministerial*: William H. Cline.*Lay*: Matthew P. Simpson.**Sweden.***Ministerial*: Bengt A. Carlsson.**Tennessee.***Ministerial*: Hillary W. Key.*Lay*: Cole Brown.**May 1.**
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Texas.

Ministerial: William B. Pullam, William Wesley.

Lay: Jack B. McCulloch, Gabriel Todd.

Troy.

Ministerial: Homer Eaton, Henry Graham, James E. C. Sawyer, James H. Bond, Thomas A. Griffin.

Upper Iowa.

Ministerial: Alpha J. Kynett, William Lease, John W. Bissell, John W. Clinton.

Lay: Shepard Wilson, Albert Boomer.

Vermont.

Ministerial: Jedediah D. Beeman, Pliney N. Granger, Hazleton A. Spencer.

Lay: Charles B. Eddy, Andrew J. Willard.

Virginia.

Ministerial: Elbert H. Vaughan,

Lay: John C. Ballard.

Washington.

Ministerial: Edward W. S. Peck, John A. Holmes, Samuel G. Griffin.

Lay: John H. Smith.

West German.

Ministerial: John A. Reitz.

West Texas.

Lay: William G. Wilson, Charles P. Westbrooks.

West Virginia.

Ministerial: Benjamin Ison, Francis H. J. King, George C. Wilding.

Lay: Alexander L. Wade, Charles F. Scott.

West Wisconsin.

Ministerial: William J. M'Kay, Michael Benson, Joseph E. Irish.

Lay: Ira B. Bradford.

Wilmington.

Ministerial: John H. Caldwell, John B. Quigg.

Lay: Francis A. Ellis, Alfred G. Cox.

Wisconsin.

Ministerial: William P. Stowe, Sabin Halsey, Joseph Anderson, Joseph M. Walker.

Lay: George H. Foster, Marquis D. Moore.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Wyoming.

Ministerial: William H. Olin, Austin Griffin, Asa J. Van Cleft, John G. Eckman, Frederick L. Hiller.

Lay: William Connell.

During the calling of the roll Bishop Simpson retired, and Bishop Bowman took the chair.

Bishop Bowman in the chair.

W. J. Paxson nominated David S. Monroe, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, for Secretary, and, on motion of W. S. Prentice, he was elected by acclamation.

David S. Monroe elected Secretary.

John Lanahan moved that the Rules of Order of the last General Conference be adopted for the present, and that a Committee of five be appointed by the chair to prepare Rules of Order for this Conference, and report to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Temporary Rules of Order adopted.

Daniel Curry called for a division of the question, and it was ordered.

The first part of the motion was adopted, and, after discussion, the second part also; and the motion, as a whole, was then adopted.

On motion of T. N. Boyle, the Secretary was granted the privilege of nominating his assistants, and thereupon the following were nominated and elected, to wit:

Assistant Secretaries elected.

I. S. Bingham, of the Northern New York Conference; J. N. FitzGerald, of the Newark Conference; C. J. Clark, of the Maine Conference; Sabin Halsey, of the Wisconsin Conference; G. S. Clapp, of the Michigan Conference; C. J. Howes, of the Kentucky Conference; M. S. Hard, of the Central New York Conference; W. H. Crogman, of the Savannah Conference.

The Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D., was introduced, and delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the ministers and citizens of Philadelphia, and was followed by His Excellency, Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania, who welcomed the Conference on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Addresses of welcome.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Morning.

Bishop Bowman replies.

Order concerning reserve delegates.

Bishop Bowman, by the appointment of his colleagues, responded on behalf of the Conference, and was followed by C. B. Fisk, of New Jersey.

On motion of Sandford Hunt, the chairmen of the respective delegations were directed to pass to the Secretary the names of any reserve delegates supplying the place of any regular delegates.

John Wesley's Bible.

Bishop Harris read a communication from the Hon. S. D. Waddy, Q. C., London, Eng., presenting to the Methodist Episcopal Church a Bible, the property of John Wesley, and, on motion of J. M. Buckley, Bishops Simpson and Harris, Arthur Edwards, and G. G. Reynolds were appointed a Committee to communicate the thanks of this Conference to the Hon. Mr. Waddy; and also to designate where the book shall be kept.

W. S. Prentice moved that the method of drawing seats by the last General Conference be read by the Secretary. The Secretary read as follows:

Mode of drawing seats.

Resolved. That the following order be observed:

1. The names of the several Conferences shall be written on separate cards or slips of paper, and placed in a hat. The cards thus prepared shall be thoroughly mixed, and drawn one by one by the Secretary and two other persons to be appointed by the chair.

2. When the name of a Conference shall be drawn and announced, the Chairman or member of a delegation shall rise and announce the number of the delegation he represents, and at once proceed with his colleagues to select the seats required, which shall be contiguous to each other.

On motion of T. B. Neely, the order just read was adopted as the order to be pursued by this body.

Recess.

Homer Eaton moved that the Conference now take a recess for the purpose of drawing seats.

The motion having been adopted, T. B. Neely and W. H. Olin were appointed to assist the Secretary in the drawing.

Committee on Rules of Order.

At the close of the recess Bishop Harris announced the following Committee on Rules of Order:

John Lanahan, J. M. Walden, F. F. Jewell, T. B. Neely, and Daniel Curry.

Afternoon session appointed.

On motion of L. C. Queal, it was voted that when we adjourn, it be to meet at three o'clock P. M.

Adjourned.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, notices given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Foss.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 1.

May 1.
FIRST DAY.
Afternoon.

The Conference, pursuant to adjournment, assembled at three o'clock P. M., Bishop Harris in the chair.

Conference
assembles.

The devotional services were conducted by Lyttleton F. Morgan, of the Baltimore Conference.

Devotional
services.

On motion, the calling of the roll was postponed until to-morrow morning, when the names of such delegates only shall be called as did not respond this morning, and the call shall thereafter be dispensed with.

Roll call
postponed.

The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Minutes ap-
proved.

On motion of John Lanahan, the assignment of seats was postponed until the Committee on Entertainment of the Conference ascertains what seats are unoccupied.

Assignment
of seats
postponed.

J. M. Buckley moved that the Conference proceed to organize the Standing Committees according to a plan suggested by Bishop Andrews, as contained in the Daily Christian Advocate of this date, to wit :

Plan to or-
ganize
Standing
Committees.

PLAN: Let the General Conference, on the first day of its session, adopt the following order :

I. There shall be twelve Standing Committees, as follows :

1. On Episcopacy.
2. On Itinerancy.
3. On Boundaries.
4. On Revisals.
5. On Temporal Economy.
6. On the State of the Church.
7. On Book Concern.
8. On Missions.
9. On Education.
10. On Church Extension.
11. On Sunday-schools and Tracts.
12. On Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

II. The first six of the Committees shall meet on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; the last six on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

III. As heretofore, the several delegates shall nominate their members to these Committees, but with the following conditions :

1. No delegate shall be appointed to more than two Committees, except as hereinafter provided, which two Committees shall meet, as above provided, on alternate days.

2. Each delegation shall appoint one of its members to the Committee on Boundaries. (See Discipline, ¶ 391.) But when a delegation consists of but two members, (one ministerial and one lay,) its member of the Committee on Boundaries may also be appointed to two other Committees, and may be permanently excused from attendance by the Committee on Boundaries.

[NOTE. This last provision can be omitted or changed, according to such change, if any, as the General Conference may make in ¶ 391 of Discipline.]

May 1.

FIRST DAY.

Afternoon.

IV. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this order, and in all cases on the same day, the Chairman of each delegation shall deliver to the Secretary of the General Conference a list of the assignments to Committees made by the delegation; from which returns the Secretary shall immediately proceed to enroll and publish the Committees.

V. When each Committee shall first meet at the time and place fixed for its regular session, it shall proceed (under the temporary presidency of a Bishop) to choose by ballot a chairman and a secretary, and shall cause the names of these officers to be returned without delay to the Secretary of the General Conference.

VI. Reserve delegates, when admitted to the General Conference, shall take the places on Committees previously held by their primaries, unless it is otherwise ordered by the Conference; and other changes in Committees shall not be allowed except upon statement of adequate reasons to the Conference.

L. C. Queal moved that the Committee on Boundaries be assigned the place of the Committee on Education, and the latter that of the former.

On motion of J. N. FitzGerald, the motion was laid on the table.

Sections I
and II
adopted.

Sandford Hunt moved that sections I and II be adopted. Carried.

J. M. Walden moved the adoption of section III, and that the remainder be considered *seriatim*.

J. D. Hammond moved to strike out all after the word "Committees" in ¶ 1.

Substitute
laid on the
table.

Edward Thomson offered the following substitute, which, on motion of M. D'C. Crawford, was laid on the table:

If any delegation composed of less than six members feels that the interest of the Conference demand representation on other of the Standing Committees than those selected under this plan, it may nominate a member for each of said Committees; but such delegates shall not be required to attend regularly the sessions of more than two Committees.

Section III
adopted.

On motion of Oliver Hoyt, the previous question was ordered, and the amendment was lost by a count vote of 176 for and 185 against, whereupon section III was adopted.

Changes in
delegations.

The following changes were made in the delegations, the regular delegates being unable to attend, to wit:

ALABAMA.

Alabama: James B. Loveless, ministerial reserve, in the place of William P. Miller.

EAST GER-
MAN.

East German: George Abele, ministerial reserve, in the place of Christian Blinn.

GENESEE.

Genesee: John T. Gracey, ministerial reserve, in the place of John B. Wentworth.

Indiana : Theodore P. Haughey, lay reserve, in the place of William F. Browning.

May 1.
FIRST DAY
Afternoon.
INDIANA.
ITALY.

Italy: Stephen Barker, lay reserve, in place of Giuseppe Varriale.

Newark: Samuel T. Smith, lay reserve, in the place of Theodore Runyon.

NEWARK.

On motion, the Conference adjourned.

Adjournment.

The doxology was sung, notices given, and the benediction was pronounced by Daniel Curry, of the New York East Conference.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2.

May 2.
SECOND DAY.
Morning.

The Conference was called to order at nine o'clock A.M., Bishop Foster presiding.

Bishop Foster presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by G. H. Gregory, of the New York Conference.

Devotional services.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Minutes approved.

On motion, C. C. M'Cabe was requested to select the hymn for each morning's devotions, and have it printed in the Daily Advocate of the same day.

Hymns.

The roll was called, and those not present yesterday responded as follows, to wit:

Roll of absentees called.

Alabama.

Lay: Wesley C. Steward.

Blue Ridge.

Ministerial: William G. Matton.

Central Pennsylvania.

Lay: Wilbur F. Sadler.

East Ohio.

Ministerial: Sylvester Burt.

Mississippi.

Ministerial: Joseph Campbell.

Lay: Samuel W. Lewis.

Missouri.

Ministerial: Martin L. Curl.

Saint Louis.

Lay: George W. Parker.

May 2.SECOND
DAY.

Morning.

Saint Louis German.*Ministerial:* Herman A. Koch.**South Carolina.***Ministerial:* Joshua E. Wilson.**Southern California.***Lay:* G. Wiley Wells.**Washington.***Lay:* Frank T. Wares.**Wyoming.***Lay:* Royal W. Clinton.Arrivals to be
announced.

J. M. Walden moved that as delegates arrive hereafter their arrival be announced by the Secretary, and the motion prevailed.

Prayer-
meetings.

A motion was adopted that a prayer-meeting be held in the Conference room each morning, to begin at eight and a half o'clock.

Section III
of Plan re-
considered.

C. B. Fisk moved a reconsideration of the vote by which section III of the Plan for the Organization of the Committees was adopted. The motion prevailed by a count vote of 191 to 141.

Previous
question
ordered.

J. T. Miller called for the previous question, and it was ordered by a count vote of 217 to 46

Ayes and
noes called
for.

The ayes and noes were called for, and the call being sustained, the vote upon the adoption of section III was as follows, to wit:

AYES—Adams (B. M.), Allen (C. T.), Archer, Baker (J. H.), Baldwin, Barnes (S. O.), Bass, Beach, Beacom, Bennett, Benson (Michael), Berry, Bills, Bissell (T. J.), Blair, Boomer, Bose, Boyle, Bradford, Briggs, Brooks, Brown (John), Brown (Richard), Buckley, Butters, Burt, Caldwell, Call, Chaffee (J. F.), Clark (C. J.), Clark (O. H.), Cleveland, Clinton (J. W.), Collins, Connell, Corbin, Cox, Coxe, Craig, Crawford, Cumming, Curl, Curry, Dale, Davies, Davis, Decker, Devries, Dimmitt, Disbro, Dunning, Eckman, Eddy, Emery, English, Evans (J. G.), Fellows, Firestone, Giebner, Goodall, Goodsell, Gray (G. W.), Gregory, Griffin (Austin), Gue, Hardy, Hare, Hatfield, Haughey,

Hill, Hingeley, Holbrook, Hoyt (Oliver), Hunt (A. S.),
 Hunt (I. L.), Huntington, Irish, Jones, Joy, Keen, King
 (J. M.), King (L. H.), Kynett, Lanahan, Lease, Leavitt,
 Leightty, Leonard, Locke (M. R.), Locke (W. H.),
 Lockwood, Luckey, Lunt, Marquardt, Martin (Alex.),
 Mast, Maxfield, M'Cabe, M'Cauley, M'Elroy, M'Garrah,
 M'Gee, Mechem (James), Monroe, Moore, Morgan (A.
 R.), Morrison, Nash, Norris, Olin, Owen, Parker (E. W.),
 Parsons, Paxson, Pinney, Plumer, Prentice (W. S.),
 Quigg, Reid (J. M.), Reynolds, Roarbaugh, Robinson,
 Runyon (Wm.), Sadler, Sawyer (D. W.), Schock, Scott,
 Seeley, Shepherd, Sibley, Sims, Skinner, Schlagena-
 hauf, Slayback, Sleeper, Smith (C. W.), Smith (J. H.),
 Smith (W. T.), Spears, Spencer (H. A.), Stabler,
 Steele, Stevenson, Stroup, Tallman, Tasker, Taylor
 (M. W.), Townsend, Van Cleft, Vincent, Wade,
 Walker, Walton, Ward, Warren, Watson, Webster
 (W. H.), Welch (J. W.), Wight, Wilding, Willard,
 Wilson—162.

May 2.SECOND
DAY.*Morning.*

NOES—Abele, Adams (G. A.), Albert, Alexander, Al-
 len (G. W.), Alman, Ames, Anderson, Andrews, Angel,
 Ballard, Barker, Barnes (D. F.), Beck, Beebe, Beeman,
 Bell, Belt, Benson (H. C.), Bentley, Bingham, Bland,
 Bomar, Bridge, Brill, Britt, Brown (Cole), Brown
 (H. N.), Brown (L. W.), Bryant, Buck, Buckels, Buttz,
 Byrkit, Campbell, Carland, Carlsson, Carson, Carter,
 Cassel, Chaffee (H. W.), Clifford, Cline, Clinton (R.
 W.), Courtney, Cranston, Crogman, Darnell, Daugherty,
 Dolph, Dorchester, Doering, Eaton, Edwards (Arthur),
 Edwards (J. T.), Ellis, Evans (John), Fairchild, Fisher,
 Fisk, Fiske, FitzGerald, Fleming, Fletcher, Flood, Ford,
 Foster, Fowler, Frampton, Gillett (P. G.), Gillett (R.
 H.), Glass, Gracey, Graham (Henry), Graham (John),
 Graham (J. B.), Granger, Graw, Gray (E. J.), Griffin (S.
 G.), Griffin (T. A.), Hall (George), Halsey, Hamilton,
 Hammond (C. D.), Hammond (J. D.), Hanson, Hard,
 Hartzell, Haze, Henson, Hiller, Hinson, Hogate, Holmes,
 Howes, Hoyt (F. S.), Hunt (S.), Ison, Ives, Jacokes,
 Jenkins, Jewell (John), Joslin, Kahlo, Ketron, Key,
 King (F. H. J.), Knowles, Koch, Krehbiel, Lakin, Leins,
 Lewis, Liebhart, Loeber, Loveless, Madison, (J. R.), Mal-
 lalieu, Manker, Martin (W. C.), Matton, Mays, M'Cul-

May 2.SECOND
DAY.*Morning.*

loch (J. B.) of Texas, McCullough (J. B.) of Philadelphia, M'Donald, M'Eldowney, M'Kinstry, Mecham (H. C.), Mendenhall, Miller (J. T.), Mills, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morgan (L. F.), Mulvane, Murphy, Neely, Nelson, Newkirk, Ninde, Olinger, Olsen, O'Neal, Ormsby, Parker (G. W.), Parker (J. M.), Parker (W. J.), Pattison, Pavey, Payne, Peck, Pfaffle, Pierce, Pottle, Poucher, Prentice (George), Price, Pullam, Pye, Queal, Rawlins, Reed (W. H.), Reitz, Rice, Richardson, Richmond, Rutledge, Sams, Sawyer (J. E. C.), Scheffel, Schreiner, Schuette, Shinkle, Shumpert, Simpson (J. A.), Simpson (M. P.), Sites, Smith (S. G.), Smith (S. T.), Snell, Spence, Spencer (W. A.), Steward, Stiner, Stowe, Stuart, Studebaker, Taylor (Isaac), Taylor (William), Thomson, Thulemeier, Thurman, Todd (Gabriel), Treider, Trimble, Turner, Valentine, Vaughan, Vernon, Wake, Walden, Wares, Waters, Webster (Alonzo), Wells, Welsh (W. S.), Wernli, Weseman, Wesley, Westbrooks, Wheldon, Wheeler, Whitlock, Whitney, Wilson (J. E.), Wilson (W. G.), Winders, Yocum.—220.

Absent or not voting—Aultman, Baker (H. K.), Bissell (J. W.), Bond, Bumpass, Clapp, Dill, Dravo, Duplesis, Faulkner, Field, Flint, Foote, Frick, Gale, Greely, Harnden, Hurst, Jackson, Klaus, Loud, M'Kay, M'Neal, Nuelsen, Osborne, Postel, Reed (J. E.), Ritter, Roberts, Root, Short, Swindells, Todd (J. J.), Ware, Welch (Joseph).—35.

Fraternal
Delegates
introduced.

Bishop Bowman introduced the Rev. Robert Newton Young, M.A., and the Rev. Sylvester Whitehead, Fraternal Delegates from the British Wesleyan Conference.

Rules of
order to be
printed.

Sandford Hunt moved that the Committee on Rules of Order be directed to print their report in the Daily Advocate of to-morrow, and the motion prevailed.

Substitute
for Sec. III.

A. J. Kynett offered the following, to be called section III of the Plan of Organization of Committees, to wit:

As heretofore the several delegations shall nominate their members to these Committees, but when a delegation consists of less than six members such delegations may be represented on any Committee by giving notice of desire to be so represented on the day when these Committees are formed and the name of the delegate to be enrolled as a member.

J. R. Mills moved as a substitute,

May 2.
SECOND
DAY.
Morning.

As heretofore the several delegations shall have the privilege of nominating one member on each Committee, provided however, that they may decline to nominate on one of the Committees if they prefer.

L. C. Queal offered the following as an amendment: Amended.

But there shall be one member from each delegation on the Committee on Boundaries.

And the substitute, as amended, was adopted.

Section IV was read; and J. R. Mills moved its adoption. Section IV.

J. M. Walden moved to strike out, "in all cases on the same day," and insert, "not later than the next session." The motion prevailed, and, as amended, was adopted. Amended and adopted.

Section V was read. Section V read.

A motion to lay it on the table did not prevail.

The following amendment, offered by L. A. Belt, was, on motion, laid on the table:

Whereas, The need and importance of the work referred to the Committee on Boundaries is such as requires great care and most deliberate consideration and management; and whereas this cannot well be had by a constant change in the chairmanships of the Committees; and whereas the Discipline requires that the Boundary Committee shall be presided over by a Bishop; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as a General Conference, hereby request the Bishops to appoint one of their number to the chairmanship of this Committee during this session of the General Conference.

The section was, on motion, adopted.

Section VI was read and adopted, and the Plan, as amended, was adopted as follows: "Plan" as adopted.

PLAN: Let the General Conference, on the first day of its session, adopt the following order:

I. There shall be twelve Standing Committees, as follows:

1. On Episcopacy.
2. On Itinerancy.
3. On Boundaries.
4. On Revisals.
5. On Temporal Economy.
6. On State of the Church.
7. On Book Concern.
8. On Missions.
9. On Education.
10. On Church Extension.
11. On Sunday-schools and Tracts.
12. On Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

II. The first six of the Committees shall meet on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; the last six on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

III. As heretofore, the several delegates shall appoint their members to these Committees, but when a delegation consists of less than

May 2.
SECOND
DAY,
Morning.

six members, such delegations may be represented on any Committee by giving notice of desire to be so represented on the day when these Committees are formed, and the name of the delegate to be enrolled as a member, but there shall be one member from each delegation on the Committee on Boundaries.

IV. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this order, and in all cases not later than the next session, the Chairman of each delegation shall deliver to the Secretary of the General Conference a list of assignments to Committees made by the delegation; from which returns the Secretary shall immediately proceed to enroll and publish the Committees.

V. When each Committee shall first meet at the time and place fixed for its regular session it shall proceed (under the temporary presidency of a Bishop) to choose by ballot a chairman and a secretary, and shall cause the names of these officers to be returned without delay to the Secretary of the General Conference.

VI. Reserve delegates, when admitted to the General Conference, shall take the places on Committees previously held by their primaries, unless it is otherwise ordered by the Conference; and other changes in Committees shall not be allowed except upon statement of adequate reasons to the Conference.

An after-
noon ses-
sion or-
dered.

L. H. King moved, that when we adjourn it be to meet at three o'clock P. M., and the motion prevailed.

Railroad
Secretary.

On motion of J. M. Trimble, A. J. Kynett was appointed Railroad Secretary of the Conference.

Committee
on Judicial
ry ordered.

The following resolution, offered by J. M. Buckley, was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of thirteen be appointed by the Bishop—one from each General Conference District and one at large—to be called the Committee on the Judiciary; to which shall be referred all records of Judicial Conference, appeals on points of law, and all proposed changes in the Ecclesiastical Code.

On Expenses
of Dele-
gates.

Sandford Hunt moved the appointment of a Committee of five on Expenses of Delegates. Adopted.

On the
American
Bible Soci-
ety.

A. S. Hunt moved that a Committee of thirteen, consisting of one from each General Conference District and one at large, be appointed on the American Bible Society, and the motion prevailed.

Adjourned.

On motion of G. S. Hare, the Conference adjourned.

The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by George Prentice, of the New England Conference.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 2.

May 2.

SECOND
DAY.

Afternoon.

The Conference, pursuant to adjournment, met at three o'clock P. M., and was called to order by Bishop Wiley.

Bishop Wiley presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by G. H. Gregory, of the New York Conference.

Devotional services.

The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Minutes approved.

Amos Shinkle, of the Kentucky Conference, moved that a Committee on Lay Representation in the Annual Conferences and Equal Representation in the General Conference be appointed, to consist of one minister and one layman from each General Conference District and one at large.

Motion to appoint a Committee on Lay Representation.

L. C. Queal moved that the Committee consist of two from each district, and that they be selected by the districts.

On motion of John Lanahan, the amendment was laid on the table.

J. A. Price moved, as a substitute, that the Committee on the State of the Church be entitled the "Committee on the State of the Church and Lay Representation," and all matters relating to lay representation be referred thereto.

Substitute offered.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the substitute was laid on the table.

The original motion was adopted.

Committee ordered.

Bishop Bowman introduced the Rev. Jean Paul Cook, B.A., the Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Church of France and Switzerland.

Jean Paul Cook, Fraternal Delegate.

A. B. Leonard moved the appointment of a Committee, to consist of one from each General Conference District and one at large, to be called the Committee on Temperance and the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Temperance and the liquor traffic.

W. H. Olin moved, as a substitute, that the title be the "Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition." Adopted.

Name of Committee.

M. S. Hard moved to amend by making the Committee to consist of twenty-five—one minister and one laymen from each district and one at large.

Number of Committee.

May 2.

SECOND
DAY.

Afternoon.
Committee
ordered.
Chairmen of
Commit-
tees.
To print list
of Commit-
tees.
Motion that
Committees
organize

The amendment was adopted, and the motion, as amended, was adopted.

G. S. Hare moved that each Committee ordered be permitted to select its own chairman. Adopted.

J. M. Walden moved that a list of the Committees be printed in the Daily Advocate of to-morrow, and that the Committees be organized at such time as the session of to-morrow may designate.

Daniel Curry moved, as a substitute, that the Standing Committee first named on the list be now called, and retire for organization.

A motion, by J. M. Shumpert, to lay on the table, was lost.

Substitute.

A. J. Kynett moved, as a substitute, that the organization of Committees be made the order of the day for to-morrow at ten o'clock A. M.

On motion of T. L. Flood, the substitute was laid on the table.

I. S. Bingham moved to adjourn, but the motion did not prevail.

Substitute
for the
whole.

Solomon Parsons moved, as a substitute for the whole, that the nominations made by the various delegations for the Committee on Episcopacy be now approved, that the names be called by the Secretary, and they retire for organization.

G. S. Hare moved the previous question, and it was ordered.

Substitute
adopted.

The substitute was adopted, the call was made, and the Committee retired. [See *Appendix 1*, A, 1.]

Additional
assistant
Secretary.

The Secretary nominated, and the Conference elected, Jacob Wernli, of the North-west German Conference, an additional Secretary.

Bishop Harris announced the Committee on General Conference Expenses. [See *Appendix 1*, A, 25.]

Committee
on Itiner-
ancy retire.

G. S. Hare moved that the nominations for the Committee on Itinerancy be approved, the names be called by the Secretary, and the Committee retired for organization.

The motion prevailed, the call was made, and the members retired for organization. [See *Appendix 1*, A, 2.]

Changes in
the roll.

The following changes were made in the roll, to wit:

North Nebraska: William G. Olinger, in place of George P. Hall, who is unable to be present.

May 2.
SECOND
DAY.

Saint Louis: Benjamin St. J. Fry, in place of Henry G. Jackson, who will not be present.

Afternoon.

West Texas: George W. Richardson, in place of Charles L. Madison; and Mack Henson, in place of Samuel Gates, both regular delegates being unable to attend.

On motion, the Conference adjourned, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by A. S. Hunt, of the New York East Conference.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.

Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Merrill in the chair.

Bishop Merrill presiding.

Nathan Sites, of the Foochow Conference, conducted the devotional services.

Opening services.

The Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Minutes approved.

J. M. Walden moved that Monday, eleven o'clock A. M., be fixed upon as the time for receiving the Address of the Bishops. Carried.

Time for receiving the Bishops' Address.

Sandford Hunt moved that when errors are discovered in the printed list of Committees, the corrections be made and handed to the Secretary, to be republished in the Daily Advocate on Monday morning. The motion prevailed.

Errors in the printed list of Committees.

Dennis Osborne, of the South India Conference; Justus Greely, of the California Conference; Francis H. Root, of the Genesee Conference, were announced as present, their names were called by the Secretary, and they responded.

Dennis Osborne and others present.

Bishop Bowman reported the organization of the Committee on Episcopacy as follows, to wit: Daniel Curry, Chairman; W. H. Locke, Secretary.

Organization of Committee on Episcopacy.

Bishop Harris reported the organization of the Committee on the Itinerancy as follows, to wit: J. M. Buckley, Chairman; T. B. Neely, Secretary.

Organization of Committee on Itinerancy.

On motion of J. M. Walden, the courtesy of the platform was extended to J. M. Trimble, of the Ohio

Courtesy to J. M. Trimble.

May 3. Conference, he having been elected a delegate for eleven consecutive sessions.

THIRD DAY.

Rules of Order reported.

T. B. Neely moved that the order of business be suspended to take up the report of the Committee on the Rules of Order, and the motion prevailed.

Speeches limited.

Alfred Wheeler, of the Erie Conference, moved that speeches on the adoption of the rules be limited to five minutes each, and the motion was carried.

Report read and rules considered.

On motion of J. M. Walden, the rules were suspended, and the report was considered *seriatim*.

Rules 1 to 12 adopted.

The report was read by the Secretary, and Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 were adopted.

Rule 13 was read.

S. C. Frampton moved to amend by striking out "fifteen," and inserting "ten."

Rule 13 adopted.

A motion to lay on the table was lost. The amendment prevailed, and the rule, as amended, was adopted.

Rules 14 to 18 adopted.

Rules 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 were read and adopted.

Rule 19 was read.

Rule 19 amended.

R. M. Hatfield moved, as an amendment, that the word "fifty" be changed to "one hundred."

Solomon Parsons moved the following amendment:

Orders voting separately.

In case, however, the orders are voting separately the call for the ayes and noes by the ministerial delegates shall be sustained by sixty members, and the call by the lay delegates by forty members.

This, on motion of J. F. Chaffee, was laid on the table.

Rule 19 adopted.

The former amendment was carried, and the rule, as amended, was adopted.

Rule 20 was read.

W. J. Paxson moved to amend by substituting "a majority" for "two thirds."

On motion of W. H. Locke, the amendment was laid on the table.

Rule 20 adopted.
Rules 21 to 27 adopted.

The rule as read was then adopted.

Rules 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 were read and adopted.

Rule 28 re-committed.

Rule 28 was read, and, on motion of J. M. Walden, recommitted.

Rule No. 29

Rule 29 was read.

The following substitute, presented by J. N. Fitzgerald, was laid on the table:

In case, however, the orders are voting separately, the call for the ayes and noes by the ministerial delegates shall be by sixty members, and the call by lay delegates shall be by forty members. **May 3.**
THIRD DAY.

T. N. Boyle offered the following amendment, which prevailed:

That all in Rule 29 down to and including the word "therefore" be stricken out, and that the word "when" be inserted in the place of "in the matter of." Amended and adopted.

And the rule, as amended, was adopted.

Rule 30 was read and amended so as to read, "or disapprove." Rule 30 amended.

The motion of A. J. Kynett, to further amend by adding, "and all private conversation within the bar," was laid on the table.

The rule, as amended, was adopted. Adopted.

J. T. Edwards presented the following, as an addition to Rule 19: An addition to Rule 19.

Members voting in the minority, if the number voting in said minority be less than one hundred, may have their votes recorded by name, if the call is not sustained.

And it was adopted.

Alexander Martin moved that Rule 18 be amended by adding, "and shall have been printed in the Daily Advocate," and the motion prevailed. Rule 18 amended.

On motion of P. G. Gillett, an additional rule was offered:

The Rules of the General Conference, so far as applicable, shall also be the Rules of the Committees of the General Conference.

This was laid on the table.

On motion of T. B. Neely, further consideration of the report was suspended, and the Committee was permitted to retire. Committee retires.

J. M. Walden moved that so much of this room as is occupied by the Conference be considered the bar, and the motion prevailed. The bar fixed.

I. S. Bingham offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretaries and Book Agents be authorized to publish a Manual for the use of the General Conference, containing the Rules of Order, list of the Delegates and Reserves, list of Committees, and a general Directory of the hosts and places of entertain- Publication of a Manual.

May 3. ment of the members in this city; also a diagram of such parts of this
THIRD DAY. hall as is occupied by the Conference, and such other matters as are usually published in such a Manual.

Manual not
to be sold.

A motion by J. W. Dale, that the Manual be sold at a price covering the cost of publication, was laid on the table.

Committees
to organize.

On motion of William Swindells, the order of business was further suspended to complete the organization of Committees, and to transact other business.

The following, offered by I. S. Bingham, was adopted:

Missionary
work.

Resolved, That all matters pertaining to the missionary work of the Church be referred to the Committee on Missions.

Committees
to retire.

Amos Shinkle moved that in the organization of Committees not more than two retire at the same time, and the motion prevailed.

List of Com-
mittees to
be printed.

On motion of G. S. Hare, the Committees, as nominated by the various delegations and reported to the Secretary, are approved, and their names be printed in the Daily Advocate.

Names of
Committees
called.

D. S. Monroe moved that the names on the respective Committees be called in order to give opportunity for corrections, and the motion prevailed.

The Committee on Rules of Order having returned to the room, by consent, reported:

Rule 28
adopted.

Rule 28. A call for vote by orders shall be made and seconded by members of the same order.

And the rule was adopted.

Rule 9
amended.

Rule 9 was, by consent, amended so as to read "accepted" instead of "adopted."

D. A. Goodsell moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Rule 9 was adopted.

On motion of J. F. Miller, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Rule 31
adopted.
Report
adopted.

Rule 31 was read and adopted.

On motion of T. B. Neely, the report as a whole was adopted. [See Rules of Order, pages 49-53.]

Committee
on Revisals
retire.

On motion, the Committee on Revisals was called, and retired for organization. [See *Appendix 1*, A, 4.]

Committee
on Temporal
Economy
retire.

On motion, the Committee on Temporal Economy was called, and retired for organization. [See *Appendix 1*, A, 5.]

On motion of J. T. Gracey, the Committee on Boundaries was confirmed. [See *Appendix 1, A, 3.*]

W. F. Whitlock moved that brethren elected to official positions by the last General Conference, and who are not members of this Conference, be invited to occupy any vacant seats within the bar, and the motion prevailed.

The following, presented by J. M. Trimble, was adopted :

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to fix a time and make arrangements for the memorial services of deceased Bishops, and other General Conference officers.

On motion of J. M. Reid, returned missionaries were invited to occupy any vacant seats within the bar of the Conference.

The Committee on General Conference Expenses was permitted to retire.

L. H. King moved that the programme for receiving Fraternal Delegates from other Churches, adopted by the last General Conference, be adopted, so far as practicable, by this Conference.

I. S. Bingham moved, as a substitute, that a Committee of five on Reception of Fraternal Delegates be appointed and empowered to make a programme, and that the session for reception of such delegates be arranged for evening.

A motion by W. H. Locke, to amend by making the delegates from the British Conference an exception, was laid on the table, and the substitute was adopted.

J. M. Walden moved that a Committee on the Observance of the Sabbath be appointed, to consist of one minister and one layman from each General Conference District and one at large.

J. A. Price moved, as a substitute, that all matters pertaining to the Sabbath question be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

The motion prevailed, and the substitute was adopted.

Alfred Wheeler, of the Erie Conference, moved the appointment of a Committee of one minister and one layman from each General Conference District, and one at large, on Marriage and Divorce.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.

Committee on Boundaries confirmed.

General Conference officers invited within the bar.

Committee on Memorial Services ordered.

Returned missionaries to sit within the bar.

Committee on Expenses retire.

Programme for reception of Fraternal Delegates.

Substitute.

None to be excepted.

Observance of the Sabbath.

Substitute.

Adopted.

Marriage and Divorce.

May 3.
THIRD DAY.
Subjects re-
ferred.

L. H. King moved, as a substitute, that these subjects be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

The motion prevailed, and the substitute was adopted.

The following, presented by J. C. Hartzell, was adopted:

Relation of
race to the
Church.

Resolved, That all petitions and memorials bearing upon the relation of the races in our churches be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Time ex-
tended.

On motion of J. M. Reid, the time was extended for the purpose of calling the remainder of the Committees.

Names of
Committees
called.

The Secretary then called the names of the following Committees, and they were confirmed, to wit: State of the Church, Book Concern, Missions, Education, Church Extension, Sunday-schools and Tracts, Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South. [See *Appendix 1*, A, 6-12.]

Committee
on Tempo-
ral Econo-
my organ-
ized.

Bishop Wiley announced that the Committee on Temporal Economy had organized as follows, to wit: C. H. Payne, Chairman; W. J. Paxson, Secretary

Changes
made in
delegations.

The following changes were made in the delegations:

MISSOURI.

Missouri: Archibald E. Wyatt, lay reserve, in the place of Clarkson H. Foote.

NEWARK.

Newark: Robert R. Doherty, lay reserve, in the place of Samuel T. Smith.

Adjourned.

On motion, adjourned. The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by B. I. Ives, of the Central New York Conference.

May 5.
FOURTH
DAY.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 5.

Bishop An-
drews pre-
siding.

Bishop Andrews, presiding, called the Conference to order at nine o'clock A. M.

Opening
services.

J. M. King, of the New York Conference, conducted the devotional services.

Minutes ap-
proved.

The Minutes of Saturday's session were read and approved.

Committee
on Sunday-
schools and
Tracts or-
ganized.

Bishop Hurst announced the organization of the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts as follows, to wit: P. G. Gillett, Chairman; J. W. Dale, Secretary.

Committee
on Missions
organized.

Bishop Andrews announced the organization of the Committee on Missions as follows, to wit: L. M. Vernon, Chairman; J. T. Gracey, Secretary.

Bishop Harris announced the organization of the Committee on the State of the Church as follows, to wit: C. H. Fowler, Chairman; A. E. P. Albert, Secretary.

May 5.
FOURTH
DAY.

Committee on State of the Church organized.

Bishop Foster announced the organization of the Committee on Revisals as follows, to wit: Daniel Dorchester, Chairman; John Poucher, Secretary.

Committee on Revisals organized.

Bishop Bowman announced the organization of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South as follows, to wit: J. C. Hartzell, Chairman; William Wesley, Secretary.

Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South organized.

Bishop Merrill announced the organization of the Committee on the Book Concern as follows, to wit: C. B. Fisk, Chairman; J. D. Hammond, Secretary.

Committee on the Book Concern organized.

C. C. M'Cabe announced the organization of the Committee on Church Extension as follows, to wit: Amos Shinkle, Chairman; W. A. Spencer, Secretary.

Committee on Church Extension organized.

Bishop Warren announced the organization of the Committee on Education as follows, to wit: Alexander Martin, Chairman; B. St. J. Fry, Secretary.

Committee on Education organized.

A. G. Cox was granted leave of absence on account of sickness.

A. G. Cox excused.

The roll of the Conferences was called for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business.

Call of Conferences.

CENTRAL OHIO.

David Rutledge presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, Our fathers wisely and nobly planned for the support of our worn-out preachers, and by the Sixth Restrictive Rule sacredly guarded the surplus profits of the Book Concern "for the benefit of the traveling preachers and their families, the widows and orphans of preachers," etc.; and,

General Conference expenses.

Whereas, This General Conference has provided by an ample estimate and equitable apportionment among the Conferences for all its expenses; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference will not order a draft on the Book Concern for any part of its expenses.

EAST OHIO.

J. R. Mills presented the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Book Concern:

Resolved, That in order to obviate the necessity of any appropriations by the General Conference of the funds of the Book Concern for other purposes than those clearly specified in the Sixth Restrictive

May 5.
FOURTH
DAY.
Expenses of
delegates.

Rule, the Committee on General Conference Expenses be instructed to apportion to the delegates of the several Annual Conferences their claims for expenses in proportion to the amount of the assessment raised by such Conferences; *provided*, however, that in all cases of deficiency, the delegates of such delinquent Conferences shall have a just and valid claim upon their Conferences for such deficiency, to be subsequently apportioned and paid.

W. H. Locke presented the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Claims of superannuated preachers.

Resolved, That the claims of superannuated preachers of each Annual Conference shall be regarded as of equal obligation with the claims of the preachers in charge of the several circuits and stations. And that when any such claim is fixed by a District Conference, or by a Quarterly Conference, it shall become an item of pastoral support, as is now the case with the claims of presiding elders and of Bishops; and that any deficiencies in the claims of superannuated preachers shall be made to *prorate* with the other recognized pastoral claims.

Interpretation of Rule 22.

S. G. Smith moved that Rule 22 be interpreted to mean, that all papers, not to be put upon their passage, but designed to be referred, be handed to the Secretary without being publicly presented, and the motion prevailed.

DETROIT.

Missionary Report.

J. M. Reid presented the Report of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society, which was ordered to be printed. [See *Appendix 3*, 5.]

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Definition of "laymen."

Whereas, The General Conference of 1872 ordained that in all matters connected with the election of lay delegates, the word "laymen" must be understood to include all the members of the Church who are not members of the Annual Conferences; and,

Whereas, Our Bishops are not members of Annual Conferences, but not therefore laymen; and,

Whereas, At least, in one instance, a preacher on trial in an Annual Conference has been elected a reserve lay delegate to this body, though evidently not a layman; and,

Whereas, There is, in consequence, need of more precise distinctions in defining the two orders represented in this body; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee prepare and report to this body such substitute for the present rule, or amendment to the rule, as, in their judgment, is required.

NEWARK.

Drafts on Book Concern.

S. Parsons moved that a Committee of five be raised to consider the impropriety of drawing drafts on the Book Concern to meet deficiencies of expenses of lay

delegates, and it was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

May 5.

FOURTH
DAY.

Report of the
Freedmen's
Aid Society.

J. C. Hartzell presented the Report of the Freedmen's Aid Society; the Report was received and referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South. [See *Appendix* 3, 10.]

On motion, Dr. John S. Porter was invited to a seat on the platform at his convenience.

Courtesy to
Dr. J. S.
Porter.

C. C. McCabe moved that the election of Bishops and General Conference officers be the order of the day for Wednesday next, May 7, at ten o'clock A. M.

Election of
Bishops.

T. B. Neely moved to amend by substituting Tuesday of next week.

Amendment
offered.

Solomon Parsons moved to amend the amendment by substituting Thursday, May 8.

Substitute
offered.

G. S. Hare moved to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Referred to
Committee
on Episco-
pacy.

L. H. King moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the resolution was referred.

On motion of J. M. Trimble, the order of the day—the reading of the Bishops' Address—was taken up.

Order of the
day called
for.

Bishop Simpson, having entered the room, was invited by Bishop Andrews to take the chair.

Bishop Simp-
son presid-
ing.

Bishop Harris, Secretary of the Board of Bishops, then read the Address. [See page 32-48.]

Bishops' Ad-
dress read.

C. H. Payne offered the following:

Resolved, That we have listened with great satisfaction to the Address of the Bishops, read by Bishop Harris, and that we hereby order that the same be printed in the Daily Christian Advocate, and in the several papers under the control of the General Conference; and that five thousand copies of the Address be published in pamphlet form for gratuitous distribution.

Ordered to be
printed and
distributed.

Resolved, That such parts of the Address as relate to matters requiring action by this body, be referred to appropriate Committees.

Subjects re-
ferred to to
be distribu-
ted to Com-
mittees.

John Lanahan moved to amend by appointing I. S. Bingham and C. J. Clark a Committee to make a distribution of the matters contained in the Address to the various Committees.

Committee
to distrib-
ute.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

He also moved the appointment of a Centennial Committee, to consist of one minister and one layman from

Committee
on Centen-
nial or-
dered.

May 5. each General Conference District and one at large.
FOURTH DAY. The motion prevailed.

Report of the Executive Committee on Centennial. Bishop Harris presented the Report of the Executive Committee on Centennial Observance, which was read, and, on motion, referred to the Committee just ordered.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

Local preachers and Sunday-school superintendents' reports.

G. P. Jenkins presented the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to prepare, to be printed in the "Discipline," forms of reports for local preachers and Sunday-school superintendents, to be made to the Quarterly Conferences.

TROY.

J. E. C. Sawyer offered the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Missions:

Bishops in foreign fields.

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to carefully consider and report upon the desirability of having two of the Bishops assigned to reside in foreign fields.

Centennial of 1884.

J. M. Walden moved that so much of the Address of the Bishops, and all other papers referring to the Centennial, be referred to the Centennial Committee, and the motion prevailed.

Marriage and Divorce.

J. W. Mendenhall moved to reconsider the action of the Conference referring the subject of Marriage and Divorce to the Committee on the State of the Church.

On motion of Solomon Parsons, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Dr. Aylesworth, Fraternal Delegate, introduced.

The Rev. I. B. Aylesworth, D.D., the Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Church of Canada, was introduced to the Conference.

Mormon polygamy.

A. B. Leonard moved to refer the subject of Mormon polygamy to the Committee on the State of the Church. The motion prevailed.

The number of seats occupied.

The Secretary stated that in order to an early publication of the Manual it was necessary to know immediately the number of the seat occupied by each member.

Roll of Conferences called.

Thereupon the Conference passed an order that the roll of Conferences be called, and the Chairman of each delegation prepare and send to the Secretary the names of the delegates, and the numbers of the seats occupied.

The Committees were called for notices, and the Conference, on motion, adjourned. The doxology was sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. J. S. Porter.

May 5.FOURTH
DAY.

Adjourned.

The following memorials and resolutions were presented under Rule 22:

MEMORIALS.**CENTRAL NEW YORK.**

David Decker presented the memorial of E. J. Hermans and twenty others, requesting that the present Conference relation of Corning, N. Y., may not be changed, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Corning
Conference
relation.

He also presented the memorial of J. B. Sheerar and fourteen others, asking that the present Conference relation of Blossburg may not be changed, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Blossburg
Conference
relation.

He also presented the memorial of William A. Ely and fourteen others, asking that the present Conference relation of Mansfield Charge may not be changed, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Mansfield
Conference
relation.**CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.**

W. F. Sadler presented the action of the Chambersburg Quarterly Conference on the subject of Lay Representation. Referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

Lay Repre-
sentation.**CINCINNATI.**

J. M. Walden presented the memorial of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Memorial of
Woman's
Home Mis-
sionary So-
ciety.**DES MOINES.**

T. M^cK. Stuart presented a memorial asking for changes in the chapter of the "Discipline," on the Trial of Traveling Ministers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Trial of trav-
eling minis-
ters.

He also presented the memorial of the Des Moines Conference relating to the case of G. F. Brand, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Case of G.
F. Brand.

He also presented a memorial asking a change in the "Discipline," authorizing preachers in charge not ordained to baptize and solemnize matrimony.

Licentiate
to baptize
and solemn-
ize matri-
mony.

May 5.FOURTH
DAY.

Prohibition.

ERIE.

P. P. Pinney presented the memorial of Arthur Kirk and J. Newton Pierce on the subject of prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

INDIANA.

Support of
superannu-
ated preach-
ers

John Poucher presented the memorial of the Evansville District Conference, asking for a change in the disciplinary requirement concerning the support of superannuated preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Statistics.

He also presented a memorial on the subject of improved statistics, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

LITTLE ROCK.

Conference
relation of
Texarkana.

G. W. Sams presented the memorial of T. W. Elkins and seven others, asking that the Conference relation of the charge at Texarkana be definitely fixed, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

LOUISIANA.

Report of
Freedmen's
Aid Society.

J. C. Hartzell presented the Quarterly Report of the Freedmen's Aid Society, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

MICHIGAN.

Missions in
Japan.

J. M. Reid presented a petition and plan for the union of our Mission in Japan with that of the Methodist Church in Canada, signed by the members of the two Missions, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Anglo-Japa-
nese Uni-
versity.

He also presented the memorial of R. S. Maclay and two others, asking aid to establish the Anglo-Japanese University at Tokio, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Japan Con-
ference.

He also presented the memorial of R. S. Maclay and four others, asking that the Japan Mission be organized into a Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Conference
in Mexico.

He also presented the memorial of Charles W. Drees and fifteen others, asking that the Mexican Mission

be organized into a Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

May 5.
FOURTH
DAY.

MINNESOTA.

J. F. Chaffee presented the memorial of the Minnesota Conference, asking for the organization of the North Dakota and Red River Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

North Dakota and Red River Mission.

He also presented the memorial of the Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Minneapolis, Minn., asking that baptized children be brought into closer relations to the Church, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Concerning baptized children.

He also presented the action of Mankato District Conference relative to supplying church papers to superannuated preachers. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

Church papers to superannuated preachers.

Also, the action of the same Conference, that provision be made in favor of licensing women to preach, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Women preaching.

NEW YORK.

L. H. King presented the action of the New York Conference relative to the extension of the ministerial term, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Time limit.

NEW YORK, EAST.

Oliver Hoyt presented the action of the Lay Electoral Conference relative to Lay Representation. Referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

Lay Representation.

Daniel Curry presented the memorial of the New York East Conference in behalf of the worn-out preachers, widows, and orphans, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Conference Claimants.

He also presented the petition of C. H. Fowler, S. L. Baldwin, and thirty-five others, respecting the Opium Traffic between India and China, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Opium traffic.

He also presented the memorial of John A. Roche and thirty-seven others, calling attention to facts concerning the case of Seneca Howland, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Case of Seneca Howland.

May 5.FOURTH
DAY.Law for
Annual
Conference
members.

S. C. Frampton presented the memorial of the Marietta District Ministerial Association, asking for a law governing a member of the Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

OHIO.

PHILADELPHIA.

Marriage
and di-
vorce.

William Swindells presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Conference on the subject of Marriage and Divorce, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Elevation of
seamen.

R. E. Pattison presented the memorial of George W. MacLaughlin, in behalf of the more effective advancement of the moral and religious elevation of seamen, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Board of
Church Lo-
cation.

He also presented the action of the Lay Electoral Conference, asking that provision be made for a Board of Church Location, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Lay Repre-
sentation.

He also presented the action of the same Conference in favor of Lay Representation, and it was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Temper-
ance.

Also the action of the same Conference on the subject of Temperance, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

Time limit.

Also the action of the same Conference relative to ministerial term of service, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Board of
Church
Location.

T. B. Neely presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Conference, asking for a Board to determine the location of churches, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Entertaining
charges.

He also presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Conference on the discretionary power of pastors in entertaining charges, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Transfers.

He also presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Conference, asking a more equitable system of transfers, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

ROCK RIVER.

J. H. Vincent presented the Report of the Board of Managers of the Tract Society, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts. [See *Appendix 3*, 9.]

Orrington Lunt presented the Report of the Garrett Biblical Institute, which was referred to the Committee on Education. [See *Appendix 3*, 16.]

C. H. Fowler presented the petition of the Denmark Mission, asking to be organized into a Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented the Report of the General Committee of the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions. [See *Appendix 3*, 5.]

He also presented papers concerning the West Nebraska Mission, which were referred to the Committee on Missions.

May 5.

FOURTH
DAY.Report of
Tract Soci-
ety.Report of
Garrett
Biblical
Institute.Conference
in Denmark.Report of
General
Committee
of Mission-
ary Society.West Ne-
braska Mis-
sion.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

G. P. Jenkins presented the memorial of Jeffersonville District Institute, asking certain changes in Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented the memorial asking changes in the Discipline concerning baptism, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Changes in
Discipline.Concerning
baptism.

SOUTH INDIA.

Dennis Osborne presented the petition of the South India Conference, asking certain changes in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Changes in
Discipline.

TROY.

Homer Eaton presented the Report of the Book Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern. [See *Appendix 3*, 1.]

Report of
Book Com-
mittee.

UPPER IOWA.

A. J. Kynett presented the Report of the General Committee and Board of Church Extension, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension. [See *Appendix 3*, 6, 7.]

Report of
Committee
and Board
of Church
Extension.

RESOLUTIONS.

DES MOINES.

H. H. O'Neal presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

May 5.**FOURTH
DAY.**

Duties of
preacher in
charge.

Resolved, That paragraph 178, page 115, of the Discipline, relating to the duties of those who have charge of circuits or stations, be amended by inserting between Sections 5 and 6 a new section, as follows, viz: "To solemnize the rite of matrimony."

INDIANA.

Alexander Martin presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

To change
the charac-
ter of the
Quarterly
Review.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be instructed to inquire and report on the expediency of changing the name of the "Methodist Quarterly Review" into the "Methodist Review and Magazine," the same to be published monthly or bimonthly, in accordance with the present usage of many of the best secular and Church Reviews, and to be not less scholarly, but embracing other matter of more general and popular interest.

John Poucher presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Meaning of
"usual in-
quiries" and
"Apostolic
benedic-
tion."

Whereas, There has been a difference of opinion in regard to the terms referred to below; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to designate by paragraphic reference, or otherwise, what are "the usual inquiries" intended in paragraph 47, lines 2 and 3, page 30; also,

Resolved, That in brackets following the words "Apostolic benediction" in lines 2 and 3, page 43, a Scripture reference be inserted defining what is meant by the term; also,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to designate by paragraphic reference, or otherwise, what are "the usual inquiries" intended in paragraph 47, lines 2 and 3, page 39.

KANSAS.

Joab Mulvane presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation:

Lay Repre-
sentation.

Whereas, The trial of Lay Representation in the General Conference has attested the wisdom of its introduction into that body; and,

Whereas, The principle of equality, of obligation, and trust as to the maintenance of the articles of our faith, government, polity, and the great enterprises of the Church is now fully in theory, and partly in practice declared to be mutually shared by the ministry and the laity under the present composition of the General Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the time has come to provide for equal representation of the laity with the ministry in the General Conference, to the end that the Church may reap the full benefits to be realized from the diversity of talent and power within its communion; which awaits only the awakening touch of contact action to burden it with responsibility and thrill it with heavenly consecration.

LEXINGTON.

T. R. Fletcher presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Praise Meet-
ing.

ART. I. That there shall be instituted a meeting known and styled the Praise Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church; said

meeting to be composed of the pastors, laymen, and all the children connected either directly or indirectly with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

May 5.

**FOURTH
DAY.**

ART. II. The object of said meeting shall be the incipency of infusing into the hearts of children, while young and tender, by persuasion, percept, and example, the necessity of saving their souls, and also the pleasure and comfort derived from living a pure Christian life.

ART. III. This meeting shall be placed under the supervision of the class-leaders of each circuit or station, or special leaders appointed by the preacher in charge, who shall have the care and oversight of them, and shall meet them once each week at the place appointed for worship, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

ART. IV. It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge of each circuit or station to meet and encourage the organization of said meeting. He shall assume the care and responsibility similar to that of class or other meetings of his charge. He shall appoint suitable leaders, who shall be amenable to the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting for the faithful performance of their duty. The preacher in charge may request each class-leader, if not organized, to organize their classes into praise meetings.

ART. V. It shall be the duty of each leader so requested, or each leader so appointed, to organize their meetings according to the following restrictions:

1. To visit each member of their class and converse with them freely upon the necessity of bringing their children, or their neighbors' children, to church.

2. To request each member to give the names and number of children that they will advise, pray with, and endeavor to bring to the praise meeting of each week.

3. That the names of the members, together with the names of the children under their care, shall be recorded in a book adapted to the purpose, and a roll of the same, at each meeting, with the names of those present and absent shall be noted.

4. That members who are not parents or guardians may seek work among their neighbors who are not members of the Church.

ART. VI. It shall be each member's privilege in the meetings to praise the Lord, either by praying, singing, or speaking, as the case may be, and it shall be their special duty to encourage the children to take an active part in praising the Lord.

ART. VII. It shall be the duty of the Presiding Elder of each District or Quarterly Conference to make inquiry concerning the praise meetings of the charge or charges. To receive or require reports to be made by the leader or leaders. Said report to be made in conformity with, or similar to, the disciplinary report now used by class-leaders.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The Bishops are understood to have a rule of administration among themselves whereby they appoint men to district work but for a single term of four years successively; and,

Whereas, Such a rule strikes at and limits the eligibility of a preacher whose term of service on a district is closed to other appointments of the same class; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be requested to inquire into the administration of the Bishops in this respect, and report whether they have such a rule, and if they have, whether it is by authority of law, and is therefore compatible with our itinerancy, and whether, also, it does not practically weaken our superintendency by putting inexperienced men into the Presiding Eldership.

**Appointing
Presiding
Elders.**

May 5.
FOURTH
DAY.

Preachers
on trial to
solemnize
matrimony.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Whereas, Our ministry is somewhat disparaged and our Church suffers loss, because so many of our preachers in charge of circuits and stations are unable, because unordained, to solemnize matrimony or to administer baptism; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to consider the expediency of so changing our economy in this respect, that when preachers are admitted on trial in the Conference they shall be ordained deacons, and that when admitted into full connection, after at least two years trial, they shall be eligible to elders' orders; *provided*, that if any preacher shall fail of admission, he shall return his ordination papers to the Conference. And, further, that in the event of the above change, in addition to the course of study for the two years of trial, there be prescribed a post-ordination course of four years, and that the Annual Conference have power to locate any preacher who shall fail to pass a satisfactory examination in such course, in which case he shall return his parchments to the Conference.

Resolved, That the same Committee be requested to devise and report some plan of giving suitable credits on the course of study to those who shall be graduates of our theological schools.

NEWARK.

Solomon Parsons presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Deficiencies
in General
Conference
expenses.

Whereas, The drafts on the Book Concern to meet the deficiencies in the collections raised to defray the expenses of clerical delegates, is of doubtful legality, except in necessitous cases; and,

Whereas, The Sixth Restrictive Rule positively prohibits the appropriation of the funds of the Book Concern for the benefit of laymen; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be raised, to be called the Committee of Ways and Means, to co-operate with the Committee on General Conference Expenses, who shall devise some plan to meet the deficiencies in the collections of the present and succeeding General Conferences without ordering drafts on the Book Concern. This Committee in all cases, when Conferences have failed to raise seventy-five per cent. of their assessment, shall ascertain whether the resolution passed at the last session of the General Conference, in connection with this collection, was carried out in good faith.

OHIO.

The following, presented by S. A. Keen, was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

District Con-
ferences.

Resolved. That paragraph 94 of the Discipline, respecting District Conferences, which reads, "The provisions for District Conferences shall be of force and binding only in those districts in which the Quarterly Conferences of a majority of the circuits and stations shall have approved the same by asking the Presiding Elder to convene District Conferences as herein provided. A District Conference may be discontinued by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any regular session, notice thereof having been given at a previous session, and with the concurrence of three fourths of the Quarterly Conferences in the District. In those districts in which District Conferences shall be held, the power given to the District Conferences shall not be exercised by the Quarterly Conferences. In all other

cases the powers of the Quarterly Conferences shall remain as heretofore provided," shall be changed so as to read, "The provisions for District Conferences shall be of uniform force in all the districts throughout the Church. In those districts in which District Conference shall be held the powers given to District Conferences shall not be exercised by the Quarterly Conferences. In all other cases the powers of the Quarterly Conferences shall remain as heretofore provided."

May 5.

**FOURTH
DAY.**

PHILADELPHIA.

T. B. Neely presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Whereas, Great unwisdom is shown in locating new churches, and great injury is done by bringing new and old church organizations into the territory already occupied by other churches; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to devise a plan for the creation of Boards which shall have power to settle questions as to the location of churches, whether new changes or old ones changing their sites;

Resolved, That we commend to the favorable consideration of said Committee the following change in the Discipline, Part II, Chap. 1, by inserting, after paragraph 86, the following, which is essentially the same as that favorably reported by the Committee on Itinerancy of the General Conference of 1880.

¶ 87. Each Annual Conference shall appoint annually for each of its districts, a Board of Church Location, which shall consist of the Presiding Elder, who shall be chairman, and not less than two nor more than five ministers and an equal number of laymen. The duty of said Board shall be to prevent, as far as possible, the selection of improper sites for church buildings, and to consider and determine all questions relating to the selection of new church locations which may be referred to it by the Presiding Elder, or by the vote of any Quarterly Conference in the vicinity. The decision of said Board in regard to the location of a church shall be respected, and no new church organization which refuses to submit to the decision of said Board shall be recognized as a Methodist Episcopal Church, unless the decision of said Board be overruled by the Annual Conference.

Board of
Church Lo-
cation.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Whereas, Paragraph 183 of the Discipline purports to give the Annual Conference the power to locate its members without their consent, and without formal trial and right of appeal; and

Whereas, Said action of the General Conference of 1880 imperils the rights of members of Annual Conferences, makes injustice possible, and is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Fifth Restrictive Rule, which says: "They shall not do away the privileges of our ministers or preachers, of trial by a Committee, and of an appeal; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to take this matter under consideration, and inquire what change should be made, so that justice shall be guaranteed to every member of our Annual Conferences, and the tenure of membership be made less uncertain.

On locating
members of
Annual
Confer-
ences.

UPPER IOWA.

J. W. Clinton presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Whereas, The Scriptures as clearly recognize the evangelist as they do the pastor or teacher;

May 5.
FOURTH
DAY.

Evangelists.

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church, in her itinerancy is peculiarly evangelistic; and,

Whereas, There are found among us those, who, by both nature and grace, are adapted to that kind of work; therefore,

Resolved, That paragraph 160, section 3, of the Discipline have, in addition to the appointments which may be made by our Bishops, the following: "To appoint Evangelists, to operate within the bounds of the Annual Conference to which they belong; *provided*, such Conference request such appointment, and that they only operate within the bounds of those charges to which they may be invited by the preacher in charge."

WEST WISCONSIN.

J. E. Irish presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Certificates
of members.

Resolved, That section 5, paragraph 179 of the Discipline, which relates to the removal of members from one circuit to another, be amended by inserting in the eighth line thereof, after the word certificate, the following, "and which shall not be valid for a longer period than one year from the date thereof."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

District Con-
ferences.

Whereas, A full and fair trial of the expediency of District Conferences has now been had by the Church, with great diversity of administration as the result, and without increased benefit over the system of Quarterly Conferences; therefore,

Resolved, That all matters pertaining to District Conferences be stricken from the Discipline.

Michael Benson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

District Con-
ferences.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals provide a plan by which each district of all the Annual Conferences shall hold a District Conference, and remove all provisions for the dissolution of any District Conference after being once established.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Secretary of
the Char-
tered Fund.

Resolved, That the Discipline concerning the Chartered Fund be so amended as to provide for a General Secretary to be elected by the General Conference, whose duty it shall be to devote his time to the increase of said fund.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Pastoral
term.

Resolved, That the Discipline be so amended as to allow the conditional appointment of a pastor to the same charge for seven years in succession. And that the condition be the unanimous request of the Quarterly Conference of the charge and the consent of the Annual Conference when asked by the Bishop.

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 6.

The Conference was called to order at nine o'clock A. M., Bishop Warren in the chair.

Bishop Warren presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by Jacob Krehbiel, of the Central German Conference.

Devotional services.

The Journal of yesterday's session was read and approved.

Journal approved.

J. M. Buckley's excuse for being absent from the sessions of Friday and Saturday was accepted.

J. M. Buckley excused.

On motion of Sandford Hunt, the rules were suspended for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Agents of the Book Concern and the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund. [See *Appendix 3*, 1, 3, 12.]

Reports presented and referred.

Bishop Harris announced the list of Special Committees ordered. [See *Appendix 1*, A, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 24, 28.]

Committees announced

On motion of Oliver Hoyt, the rules were suspended in order to present the Report of the Board of Education, which was referred to the Committee on Education. [See *Appendix 3*, 11.]

Report referred.

The roll of the Conferences was called for reports of Standing Committees. None were presented.

Call for reports.

The call was made for the presentation of appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business.

Call for resolutions, etc.

S. B. Darnell was granted leave of absence from today's session.

S. B. Darnell excused.

On motion of John Lanahan, the Secretary was authorized to receive the Minutes of the Annual Conferences and pass them to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Annual Conference Minutes.

Bishop Harris presented the Report of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and it was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Report referred.

J. H. Baker was granted leave of absence from today's session; W. H. Olin was granted leave of absence for the remainder of this week; and Clement Studebaker was granted leave of absence from to-morrow's session.

Leave of absence granted.

On motion, the name of J. E. Bills was substituted for J. T. Gracey on the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

Changes on Committees. Genesee.

A change on Committees was reported by the West

West German.

May 6. German Conference as follows: Episcopacy, Conrad
FIFTH DAY. Frick; Itinerancy, John A. Reitz.

The call of the Conferences was resumed.

BALTIMORE.

John Lanahan presented the following:

Conference elections. *Resolved*, That Thursday of next week, at ten o'clock, be fixed as the time for electing Officers of this General Conference, and that a Committee of five be appointed to prepare and report on the order of the elections.

Referred. A motion to order the previous question was lost, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Change of boundary. J. A. Price presented a memorial from Alexandria Station, signed by William N. Berkley and fifty-seven others, asking to be re-annexed to Baltimore Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CALIFORNIA.

H. C. Benson offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Improper holding of religious services. *Resolved*, That when a superannuated, supernumerary, or local preacher shall appoint or conduct religious services within the bounds of any station, circuit, or mission to which a pastor has been appointed, without the consent and approval of such pastor, the act (of so obtruding) shall be deemed disorderly, for which the offender shall be held to answer on complaint or charge of improper conduct.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

G. J. Luckey presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Cheap edition of Discipline. *Whereas*, It is highly important that members of the Methodist Episcopal Church should have good understanding of its doctrines and principles, in order to faithful performance of the duties it enjoins, and adherence to the doctrines it teaches; and,

Whereas, Careful study of its book of Discipline is indispensable to such understanding and adherence; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference instruct the Book Agents to provide a cheap edition of the forthcoming Discipline, in paper cover, to be sold at such price as will merely pay the cost of its publication.

J. G. Evans offered the following, which, after reading, was laid on the table:

Reports to be presented. *Whereas*, In former sessions of the General Conference much work has been matured by the several Committees which was not considered nor acted upon by the Conference; and,

Whereas, The interests of the Church demand that important matters upon which the Committees have duly deliberated should receive the consideration and action of the Conference; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That no report will be received by this Conference from any Standing Committee after May 20, 1884.

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.

Resolved, 2. That it is the sense of the Conference that a final adjournment should not take place until all reports of Committees have been disposed of by this body.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE.

T. C. Carter presented the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to take into consideration the propriety of changing the language of the Discipline, paragraph 492, page 276, line 5, so that it shall read: "the Holy Catholic (or universal) Church."

Holy Catholic Church.

CINCINNATI.

A. B. Leonard offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of fixing a limitation to the validity of letters of Church membership.

Church membership.

J. M. Walden moved that the editors of the Daily Christian Advocate be requested to publish, as soon as possible, the memorial of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the motion prevailed.

Memorial of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

COLORADO.

John Evans offered the following, and it was read and referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The City of Denver, Colorado, has a population of about 75,000 inhabitants, is the commercial center of a vast extent of rich and rapidly developing country, and is a healthy and delightful place of residence; and,

Episcopal residence.

Whereas, It is a convenient center for exercising supervision over the most promising and varied interests of the Church anywhere to be found in this country, so far removed from convenient Episcopal oversight and care, being from 800 to 900 miles west of our nearest Episcopal residences to the east, and 1,500 miles from the only one to the west of it; and,

Whereas, Both the Ministerial and Lay Conferences of the Colorado Annual Conference unanimously adopted resolutions requesting that Denver be made an Episcopal residence by this General Conference; therefore,

Resolved. That the Committee on the Episcopacy be directed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of granting said request.

DETROIT.

L. R. Fiske presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The following facts relating to the educational interests of the Church are worthy of thoughtful attention:

Unification of educational institutions.

1. That the Church can attain to her greatest power and usefulness only as she employs most widely and energetically the agencies of liberal culture.

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.

2. That this requires the devotion of large sums of money to the endowment of colleges and universities;

3. That every inducement should be offered to young men preparing for the ministry to gain habits of study, and lay a broad foundation of scholarship;

4. That the educational work of the Church should be co-operative, tending to a unity of movement;

5. That the two sets of educational agencies, through which candidates for the ministry prepare for their life-work, namely, the four years' course of Conference studies, and our colleges and theological seminaries are now wholly independent of each other, so that the time spent in our institutions of learning, however great the acquisitions made, is entirely disregarded in the requirements for admission into our Conferences, and also for ecclesiastical ordination;

6. That in the fact just mentioned there is a premium offered for ignorance, as promotion and advancement are obtained by neglecting the advantages our colleges present for liberal culture, and multitudes of young men enter the itinerant ranks long before they have gained the scholarship needed to meet the great responsibilities of leaders of thought and teachers of the people;

7. That this policy is not only prejudicial to the ministry, but very harmful to the schools the Church has founded; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be requested to submit to this body some plan for the unification of our educational agencies, and also to consider and report on the advisability of making the studies of our colleges of liberal arts and of our theological seminaries a substitute for the regular four years' course of Conference studies whenever the former shall be pursued.

Address
from Ger-
many and
Switzerland
Conference.

The Secretary presented an address from the Germany and Switzerland Conference, and, on his motion, it was ordered to be printed.

HOLSTON.

J. F. Spence presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Methodist
Advocate.

Whereas, The Book Committee, under the direction of the last General Conference, discontinued the publication of the (Atlanta) Methodist Advocate; and,

Whereas, The interests of our Church in the Central South imperatively demand a local organ to meet the peculiar want growing out of the prejudice and opposition that surround people in that territory: and,

Whereas, Rev. T. C. Carter, late of our mission work in China, having purchased the office, type, and furniture owned and used by the Methodist Book Concern in Atlanta; and having re-established the paper in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, under the name of The Methodist Advocate; and having already, by his earnest and faithful labors, secured a circulation of over 3,000; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly pray this General Conference to recognize The Methodist Advocate as one of the regular Church papers, and commend it to the patronizing territory.

INDIANA.

B. F. Rawlins presented the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Trial of min-
isters.

Resolved, 1. That in all cases of trial of ministers by a Committee of fifteen at the Annual Conference, where the accused is found guilty and wishes a new hearing, that he shall have the privilege of asking

for a new court, to be appointed on the spot, or of bringing his case before the Annual Conference itself. **May 6.**

FIFTH DAY.

Resolved, 2. That in case of the adoption of this regulation, that all the provisions for the present Court of Appeal be stricken from the Discipline.

KENTUCKY.

Amos Shinkle presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Bishops to take into consideration and report the best method of entertaining the General Conference.

Committee on Conference Entertainment ordered.

NEW YORK.

G. S. Hare presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church is hereby instructed to inquire as to the observance of the rules respecting baptized children in paragraphs 51, 52, 53, and 54 of the Discipline, and to report within ten days what action it may deem needful to secure a faithful observance of such rules.

Baptized children.

NEW YORK EAST.

L. H. King presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Bishop Harris be appointed to edit, with such assistance as he may see fit to employ, the edition of the Discipline of 1884.

Editor of the Discipline.

J. M. Buckley offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman, John Lanahan, and the secretary, T. B. Neely, of the Committee on the Rules of Order, be appointed a Committee to edit the Rules of Order, and that the same be published in the Daily of May 7.

Rules of Order.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the secretary of each Committee was instructed to obtain daily from the Conference Secretary the papers referred to Committees.

Referred papers.

PHILADELPHIA.

T. B. Neely presented the following, which, after being read, was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Whereas, The Bishops of our Church, in their Address to the last General Conference, stated that "there is some difference of opinion as to the proper period of limitation as to ministerial service;" that "it is not claimed that there is any divine authority for any definite term of years;" but that it is simply a question of expediency, to be determined by the judgment of the Church; and that "there is need felt for some measure of flexibility in cases of great exigency;" and,

Pastoral term.

Whereas, The Bishops, in their Address to this General Conference, have stated that "Conferences have desired some flexibility to meet very exceptional cases of great emergency, and some of the Conferences have asked the attention of the General Conference to the question, whether, without endangering the itinerancy, there might not be some provision made by which, in such cases, the ministerial

**May 6.
Fifth Day.**

term could be extended for four or five years under suitable safeguards;" and,

Whereas, Many of the ministry and laity have a strong conviction that the welfare of the Church requires greater flexibility in the term of pastoral appointments; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to take this subject of limitation or non-limitation of pastoral term under consideration, and suggest what changes, if any, can be made with advantage to our Church.

SAINT LOUIS.

B. St. J. Fry offered the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Missions:

Consolidation of Missionary Societies.

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions are hereby instructed to take into consideration the propriety of bringing into closer relation the several Missionary Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, so that their affairs may be administered as a single society, with separate bureaus for Foreign and Domestic Missions.

G. W. Parker presented the following, which was laid on the table:

Manual.

Resolved, That the General Conference Manual shall be sold at a price sufficient to pay the expense of printing the same, except that delegates shall be furnished with one copy each free of charge, and the chairman and secretary of each Committee with two copies.

SOUTH INDIA.

William Taylor presented the following, which was read, and, on motion of R. M. Hatfield, referred to the Committee on Missions, with instructions to refer certain parts to other Committees:

South American Missions.

Resolved, 1. That it is lawful and right to get people converted to God, and to organize them into self-supporting Methodist Episcopal Churches in foreign countries, just as we have always been accustomed to do in the United States; and that such Churches, under the jurisdiction of our Bishops, fulfilling the disciplinary conditions of membership, shall be eligible to a direct legitimate relation to the Methodist Episcopal Church, without being put under the jurisdiction of the Missionary Society; such Churches opposing no bar, but assisting the Missionary Society in their work of founding missions among the poor in the same countries.

Resolved, 2. That the rule under which young ministers may be ordained for foreign work at the beginning, instead of the end of their probation, may be made applicable to ministers sent to foreign self-supporting fields.

Resolved, 3. That the Bishops be authorized to organize the West Coast Conference of South America as soon as they shall deem it advisable.

TROY.

Henry Graham presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Education:

Auxiliaries to the Board of Education.

Resolved, That in Conferences where auxiliaries of our Educational Society exist all funds raised for educational purposes shall be paid to the treasurers of the Conference auxiliaries.

WILMINGTON.

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.

J. H. Caldwell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Whereas, The Discipline in paragraph 96, page 68, requires that in the absence of the Presiding Elder, the preacher in charge shall preside in the Quarterly Conference; and,

Presidency
of Quarterly
Conferen-
ces.

Whereas, Serious inconvenience sometimes arises when the preacher in charge is an inexperienced supply; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and is hereby instructed to inquire into and report upon the propriety of so amending said paragraph as to give the Presiding Elder power, whenever he deems it strictly necessary, to appoint a traveling elder of his district to preside in the Quarterly Conference.

The following law questions were presented by Bishop Andrews, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

The undersigned, agreeing substantially in a statement of facts in a recent case of administration, respectfully submit the following question of law growing out of said facts for adjudication by the General Conference.

A Bishop's
authority to
transfer a
preacher.

Question. Can a Bishop, in accordance with the Discipline and usages of the Church, with or without the desire of a preacher holding an effective relation, transfer said preacher without at the same time giving him an appointment in the Conference to which the transfer is made; and, if so, under what conditions and limitations?

J. M. FULLER,
E. G. ANDREWS.

D. S. Monroe moved the appointment of a Committee of thirteen on Form of Statistics, to consist of one person from each General Conference District and one at large, and the motion prevailed.

Committee
on Statistics
ordered.

On motion of C. B. Fisk, in case of Special Committees, the member at large was instructed to call the first meeting of the Committee.

Committee
meetings.

I. S. Bingham announced that the Committee appointed to make a distribution of the Episcopal Address to the various Committees had completed their work.

Episcopal
Address.

Daniel Curry was placed on the Committee on the Book Concern, in the place of G. G. Reynolds.

Change in
Committee.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, the Conference adjourned.

Adjourned.

The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Warren.

May 6. Memorials and resolutions under Rule 22:
FIFTH DAY.

MEMORIALS.

AUSTIN.

Episcopal residence. M. A. Daugherty presented the memorial of the Austin Conference, asking that an Episcopal residence be fixed within its bounds, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Name of Freedmen's Aid Society. He also presented the memorial of the Austin Conference relating to the change of the name of the Freedmen's Aid Society, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

CALIFORNIA.

Church insurance. George Clifford presented the memorial of the California Conference relating to insurance by the Church Extension Society, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Liberia Conference. H. C. Benson presented a memorial relating to the Liberia Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Conference claimants. J. G. Evans presented the memorial of himself and sixty-three others relating to the support of Conference claimants, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Changes in Discipline. He also presented the memorial of himself and A. R. Morgan, asking certain changes in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Sunday-school Missionary contributions. He also presented the memorial of himself and others relating to the contributions of Sunday-schools to missions, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Amend ¶ 271 of the Discipline. He also presented the memorial of himself and A. R. Morgan, asking an amendment to paragraph 271 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

To license women to preach. He also presented the petition of himself and one hundred and six others, asking that women be licensed to preach, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented the memorial of himself and A. R.

Morgan, asking an amendment to paragraph 359 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.

Amend ¶ 356
of the Dis-
cipline.

He also presented the memorial of himself and A. R. Morgan, asking a new paragraph in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

A new para-
graph in the
Discipline.

J. S. Cumming presented the memorial of W. M. Clash relating to baptism, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Baptism.

CENTRAL OHIO.

L. A. Belt presented the memorial of the Kenton District Association relating to the subject of Divorce, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

Divorce.

He also presented the memorial of the preachers of Toledo, asking certain amendments to the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

To amend
the Disci-
pline.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

J. H. M'Garrah presented the memorial of J. B. Akers, asking a revision of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

A revision of
Discipline.

CHICAGO GERMAN.

C. A. Loeber presented the memorial of the German delegates relating to a revision of the German Hymn Book, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

German
HymnBook.

He also presented the memorial of the Chicago German District Conference on the time-limit, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Pastoral
term.

CINCINNATI.

J. M. Walden presented the memorial of the Cincinnati Methodist Preachers' Meeting relating to a weekly Sunday-school paper for teachers, officers, and workers, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Weekly Sun-
day-school
paper.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

W. S. Turner presented the memorial of the Columbia River Annual Conference relating to a division of the Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Division of
Columbia
River Con-
ference.

May 6.
Fifth Day.

Pacific
Christian
Advocate.

Norman Buck presented the memorial of the Columbia River Annual Conference, asking that the indebtedness of the Pacific Christian Advocate be paid by the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

DETROIT.

Licensing
women to
preach.

W. X. Ninde presented the memorial of the Detroit Annual Conference relating to the licensing of women to preach, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Episcopal
residence.

He also presented the memorial of the Detroit Annual Conference relating to an Episcopal residence, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

EAST OHIO.

Ministerial
support.

Ezra Hingeley presented the memorial of the New Philadelphia District relating to the support of the ministry, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

GENESEE.

Report of
Book
Agents.

Sandford Hunt presented the Report of the Agents of the New York Book Concern, which was referred to Committee on Book Concern. [See *Appendix 3*, 3.]

Treasurers of
Episcopal
Fund.

He also presented the Report of the Treasurers of the Episcopal Fund, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy. [See *Appendix 3*, 12.]

Episcopal
residence.

D. W. C. Huntington presented the memorial of the Methodist Episcopal Union of Buffalo, asking that that city be made one of the Episcopal residences, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Pastoral
term.

He also presented the memorial of the Genesee Conference relating to the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Evangelists.

Also, the action of the Genesee Conference relative to evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

GEORGIA.

Education.

J. A. Thurman presented a memorial relating to education, which was referred to the Committee on Education

He also presented the memorial of the Georgia Annual Conference relating to the subject of education, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

ILLINOIS.

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.

W. N. M'Elroy presented the memorial of Charles Atkinson, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Memorial of
Charles At-
kinson.

IOWA.

D. Murphy presented the memorial of himself and ten others relating to the establishment of a mission among the Romanists, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Romish mis-
sions.

KANSAS.

J. A. Simpson presented the memorial of the Kansas Conference, asking that Topeka be made an Episcopal residence, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal
residence.

LOUISIANA.

J. C. Hartzell presented the memorial of himself and seven others relating to education in the South, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

Education in
the South.

He also presented the memorial of Dakota Mission Conference relating to the continuance of that mission, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Dakota Mis-
sion.

MISSOURI.

J. J. Bentley presented the memorial of the Missouri Annual Conference relating to a change in time of service, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Change in
time of serv-
ice.

NEBRASKA.

Edward Thomson presented the memorial of the Nebraska Conference on the subject of its western boundary, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundary of
Nebraska
Conference.

NEWARK.

H. A. Buttz presented the memorial of ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Morristown, N. J., on certificates of removal, etc. which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Certificates
of removal.

He also presented the memorial of John S. Porter relative to the action of the Newark Conference, a law

Appeal of J.
S. Porter.

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.

Pastoral ne-
gotiations.

question, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Solomon Parsons presented the memorial of the Newark Conference relating to negotiations between pastors and churches, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NEW ENGLAND.

Licensing
women to
preach.

C. C. Corbin presented the memorial of the New England Lay Electoral Conference relating to the licensing and ordaining of women, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Ministerial
education.

W. F. Warren presented the memorial of the New England Conference relating to discriminations against education in the ministry, which was referred to the Committee on Education. [See *Appendix 3*, 18.]

Report of
Boston Uni-
versity.

He also presented the Quadrennial Report of the Boston University, which was referred to the Committee on Education. [*Appendix 3*, 18.]

NORTH INDIANA.

Change in
¶ 379 of Dis-
cipline.

Clark Skinner presented the memorial of himself and three others, asking a change in paragraph 379 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change in
Discipline.

Thomas Stabler presented the memorial of the North Indiana Conference, asking a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Licensing
women to
preach.

He also presented the memorial of the North Indiana Conference relating to the licensing of women to preach, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Evangelists.

He also presented the memorial of the North Indiana Conference, asking for a change in the rule relating to evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTH NEBRASKA.

Boundary of
North Ne-
braska Con-
ference.

J. B. Maxfield presented the memorial of D. Marquette and J. B. Leedom relating to the boundary of the Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

NORTH-WEST GERMAN.

May 6.
FIFTH DAYGerman Con-
ferences,

Statistics.

Division of
Conference.Pastoral
term.

Ritual.

E. E. Shuette presented the memorial of members of North-west German Conference relating to boundary lines of German Conferences in the Mississippi Valley, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of G. E. Hiller relating to statistical tables, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Church.

William Schreiner presented the memorial of the North-west German Conference, asking a division of the Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of the North-west German Conference relating to the time-limit, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented the memorial of the North-west German Conference relating to a ritual, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

Superannu-
ated preach-
ers.

S. Beck presented the memorial of the North-west Indiana Conference relating to worn-out preachers, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

NORTH-WEST NORWEGIAN.

Change of
name.

C. O. Treider presented the memorial of the North-west Norwegian Conference relating to a change of name, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Norwegian
paper.

He also presented the memorial of the North-west Norwegian Conference relating to the Norwegian Methodist paper, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

OHIO.

Plan of fi-
nance.

S. A. Keen presented a memorial from the Lancaster District Conference as to modifying the disciplinary plan of finance, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Preachers'
Aid Fund.

He also presented a memorial from the same body as to raising a Centennial Preachers' Aid Permanent Fund, which was referred to the Committee on Centennial.

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.
Evangelists.

He also presented one from the same body on evangelists' recognition and amenability, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy

Missionary
Bishop.

S. C. Frampton presented a memorial from the Marietta District, asking that authority be given the managers of the Missionary Society to elect a Missionary Bishop in the interim of General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Trial of
members.

He also presented a memorial from the same body relating to trial of members, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

OREGON.

Superannu-
ated preach-
ers.

A. C. Fairchild presented a memorial on superannuated preachers, coming from the Annual Conference, and it was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Pacific
Christian
Advocate.

He also presented one from the Annual Conference relative to the Pacific Christian Advocate, and it was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Mission
Committee.

He also presented the action of that Conference, expressing its wish as to who should represent that Mission District on the Mission Committee for the next quadrennium, signed by John T. Wolfe and twenty-four others, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Pacific
Christian
Advocate.

He also presented a memorial from the Pacific Christian Advocate Company, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Division of
the Confer-
ence.

He also presented a memorial on the division of the Oregon Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Dalles Mis-
sion.

He also presented a memorial as to the claim of the Dalles Mission. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

PHILADELPHIA.

Church loca-
tion.

T. B. Neely presented a memorial calling for a Board on the Location of Churches, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Pernicious
literature.

He also presented a memorial from J. Mechum and four others on pernicious literature, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

ROCK RIVER.

May 6.

FIFTH DAY.

Report of
the Sunday-
School
Union.

J. H. Vincent presented the Report of the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts. [See *Appendix* 3, 8.]

W. A. Spencer presented a memorial from Dixon District Ministerial Association on change of supernumerary relation, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Supernu-
merary re-
lation.

C. H. Fowler presented a memorial from the West Nebraska Mission, Atkinson Charge, signed by David Wilson and seven others, remonstrating against change in its lines, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Change of
boundaries.

He also presented a memorial from the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society asking that a column of the Sunday-School Advocate each month be devoted to missions, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Memorial
from the
Missionary
Board.

SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.

H. A. Koch presented a memorial relating to the examination of theological students, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Theological
students.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

G. P. Jenkins presented a resolution concerning the establishment of a Sunday-school weekly paper. Referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

Sunday-
school pa-
per.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

M. R. Locke presented a memorial relating to the use of the Hymnal in the church and Sunday-school. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Hymnal.

C. Roarbaugh presented a memorial relating to time-limit. Referred to Committee on Revisals.

Pastoral
term.

SOUTH KANSAS.

C. R. Rice presented a resolution on supernumerary relation. Referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Supernu-
merary
preachers.

H. W. Chaffee presented a resolution relating to unordained preachers solemnizing matrimony. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Licentiate
to solemnize
matrimony.

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.
Pastoral
term.

He also presented the memorial of the Kansas Conference relating to the time-limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Amend-
ments to
Discipline.

He also presented a memorial relating to amendments of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

District Con-
ferences.

W. H. Cline presented a memorial asking that paragraph 87 to 94, inclusive, relating to District Conferences, be stricken out. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

SWEDEN.

Swedish
publica-
tions.

B. A. Carlsson presented a memorial concerning aid for Swedish publications, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts.

TEXAS.

Division of
the Confer-
ence.

J. B. McCulloch presented a memorial relating to the division of the Texas and West Texas Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

TROY.

Sunday-
school Les-
sons and the
Catechism.

J. E. C. Sawyer presented a memorial relating to the Sunday-school Lessons and Church Catechism, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

Expulsion of
members.

Henry Graham presented a memorial concerning "case of expelling a member." Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Administra-
tion of Dis-
cipline.

He also presented a memorial relating to the administration of Discipline, signed by D. Klock and six others. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Status of
members.

T. A. Griffin presented a memorial relating to the status of certain members. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

District
Stewards.

He also presented a resolution on a change of Discipline in the appointment of District Stewards. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Homer Eaton presented the report (Document A) of the Book Committee. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.
Report of
Book Com-
mittee.

WEST GERMAN.

J. A. Reitz presented a memorial from the Annual Conference on the extension of the pastoral term in exceptional cases, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Pastoral
term.

He also presented a memorial asking for a change of boundaries between Saint Louis German and West German Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Benjamin Ison presented a memorial from the Oakland District, as to licensing women to preach, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Licensing
women to
preach

WEST WISCONSIN.

J. E. Irish presented a memorial on the election, duties, and relation of trustees of church property, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Trustees

He also presented a memorial on Church Extension matters, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Church Ex-
tension.

WILMINGTON.

J. H. Caldwell presented a memorial from Wilmington Charge, Easton District, in relation to signing petition for liquor license, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Signing li-
quor license
petitions.

He also presented memorials, on the same subject, from Sudlersville Circuit, Chestertown Station, Still Pond Circuit, Appoquinimink Circuit, Crumpton Charge, Smyrna Circuit, Church Hill Circuit, Galena Circuit, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented memorials, asking change of the Discipline in paragraph 226, from Cecilton Circuit, Smyrna Station, and Sassafra Station, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change of
Discipline.

May 6.

FIFTH DAY.
Pastoral
term.

WYOMING.

J. G. Eckman presented a memorial from the Annual Conference, asking that no change be made in the time-limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Superannu-
ated preach-
ers.

William Connell presented the action of the Lay Electoral Conference on funds for disabled ministers, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Lay Elector-
al Confer-
ences.

R. W. Clinton presented the petition of the Lay Electoral Conference, asking for rules to govern such bodies, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

RESOLUTIONS.

ALABAMA.

W. C. Steward presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid :

Institution
of learning
in Birming-
ham.

Whereas, We believe it to be to the interest of our Church that an institution of learning be established at Birmingham, Alabama; and,

Whereas, The Elyton Land Company, of that place, propose to devote a suitable site upon which to build such an institution, provided the Methodist Episcopal Church will build and maintain the same; and,

Whereas, There is no other denomination that has made a move in this direction; and,

Whereas, We believe that now is the time to move; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body take some action looking to this end.

CENTRAL OHIO.

David Rutledge presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Disciplinary
change in .
¶ 386.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the importance of changing paragraph 386, page 219 of Discipline; instead of the words, "Let all our churches be built plain and decent," so it shall read: "Let great care be taken in the location of all our churches, and let them be built plain and decent, and with free seats as far as practicable."

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

E. H. Yocum presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals :

Quarterly
Conference
questions.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to insert in the order of business of the Quarterly Conferences the following questions:

"What has been done to promote the cause of temperance this quarter?"

"What has been done by the Committee on Missions for the support of Missions this quarter?"

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

That paragraph 185, page 127 of the Discipline, be amended by striking out, in the tenth line, the word "annually," and in the eleventh line the word "fourth," and insert instead the word "each," so that the clause shall read as follows: "And shall make a report of his labors to each Quarterly Conference," etc.

Local
preachers'
report.

The above amendment ought to be made, or the words, "From local preachers?" in the question in the order of business in the Quarterly Conference, "Are there any reports?" ought to be stricken out, except in the fourth Quarterly Conference.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

W. S. Turner presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

Whereas, The Tract Society and the Sunday-School Union are so nearly identical in purpose and methods of work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That both wisdom and economy dictate that they be consolidated.

Consolidation of Sunday-School Union and Tract Society.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension:

Whereas, The Conference Boards of Church Extension are seriously embarrassed in their work for want of proper discretion and authority; therefore, be it

Collections and loans for Church Extension.

Resolved, 1. That the several Conference Boards of Church Extension be empowered to use all the money appropriated to their respective Conferences, provided they fill all the conditions of the Discipline required in paragraph 304.

Resolved, 2. That the nature and character of the security demanded on Church Extension loans be fixed by General Conference action.

Resolved, 3. That donations and loans be extended to our weak colleges and Conference schools on the same conditions as to churches, seeing they are important factors in our Church work.

DELAWARE.

W. J. Parker presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, The Delaware Conference boundaries are defined as follows: "Delaware Conference shall include the territory east and north of the Washington Conference;" therefore,

Delaware Conference territory.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that the Bishops in their administration should do with this Conference as with others of like kind, viz: recognize all the colored churches and congregations in this territory as belonging to the Delaware Conference.

DES MOINES.

H. H. O'Neal presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved. That paragraph 359, page 215 of the Discipline, relating to the duties of Stewards, be amended by inserting after the words "as the case may be," in the thirteenth line, the following words:

May 6.
FIFTH DAY
Financial
plan of
Stewards.

"And let the Stewards report to the first Quarterly Conference of each year the financial plan by them adopted; also to each Quarterly Conference whether the plan, together with the further directions contained in this chapter, have been faithfully carried out." So that the paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows: "Let the Stewards then adopt and carry out a plan by which every one, except such as prefer to make weekly contributions through their class-leaders, shall have the opportunity of regularly contributing each month, or oftener, not grudgingly nor of necessity, the sum which has been pledged by him. Let these contributions be paid over regularly to the Recording Steward or Class-leader, and be brought up by him to the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting or Quarterly Conference, as the case may be, and let the Stewards report to the first Quarterly Conference of each year the details of the financial plan by them adopted; also, to each Quarterly Conference, whether the plan, together with the further directions contained in this chapter, have been faithfully carried out. The Recording Steward shall keep an individual account of all these pledges and contributions, and shall pay over the same, under the direction of the Stewards, to the preacher authorized to receive them."

DETROIT.

L. R. Fiske presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Courses of
study.

Whereas, Section 9 of paragraph 160, of the Discipline, relating to the course of study to be prescribed by the Bishops for persons applying for admission on trial into the Annual Conferences, does not accurately express the character of the course needed, and which the Bishops have deemed it wise to arrange; therefore,

Resolved, That all of the first line after the word "course," up to and including the word "science," in the second line, be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: "Biblical, ecclesiastical, and literary studies;" so that this portion of the section shall read as follows: "To prescribe a course of biblical, ecclesiastical, and literary studies upon which those applying for admission on trial in the Annual Conferences shall be examined and approved before such admission."

EAST GERMAN.

George Abele presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

German
Hymn
Book.

Resolved, That we deem a thorough revision of our present German Hymn Book absolutely necessary, and therefore recommend the appointment of a Committee by the next General Conference, in which Committee each Annual Conference shall be represented, and whose duty it shall be to gather and sift the material for a new Hymnal, and report the result of its labor to the General Conference of 1888 for further action.

INDIANA.

B. F. Rawlins presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, It is apparent that inaccuracies occur in the annual return of membership of the Church; and,

Whereas, There is in all of our stations and circuits an element of

membership that is a dead-weight and a drawback to the prosperity of the Church, and which cannot be got rid of without the perplexity of Church trials; therefore, be it

May 6.
Fifth Day.

Resolved, That paragraph 178, page 115, be amended so as to read: "Section 13. To present to the Fourth Quarterly Conference a careful and complete record of the members and probationers belonging to the charge, which Quarterly Conference shall have power to expunge from the said record the names of all persons who, in its judgment, are unworthy of membership in the Church, the said names to be entered upon the Journal of the Quarterly Conference by including them in the pastor's quarterly report; the preacher in charge shall also write opposite the names of such as are excluded: 'Excluded by the Quarterly Conference.'"

Record of members.

The annual "Statistical report of members and probationers shall be made to correspond with the number" or roll after the action of the Quarterly Conference.

Nevertheless, if the person or persons so dealt with shall feel aggrieved and complain that injustice has been done them, they shall have the privilege of bringing their case before the next Quarterly Conference, and if the said Quarterly Conference find, upon investigation, that it has erred in judgment, it may restore the aggrieved party to their former relation.

John Poucher presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That in questions 8 to 17, on pages 54 and 55, terms be so changed that for "traveling preachers" the words, "preachers in the traveling connection," be used, and for "local preachers" the words, "preachers in the local ranks;" also,

Changes in Discipline.

Resolved, That the words "financial secretaries" be substituted for the word "treasurer" in paragraph 83, line 6, page 60; also the words, "a deacon in the local ranks," be substituted for the words, "a local deacon," in paragraph 191, line 1, page 129; also that the corresponding changes be made in paragraphs 219 and 222.

Resolved, That in paragraph 226, on "Imprudent and Unchristian Conduct," there be inserted, on page 146, after the words "sell intoxicating liquors" these words: "gambling in margins, bribery, slander, and fraud in elections."

LEXINGTON.

M. W. Taylor presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That a Presiding Elder shall in his absence be entitled to the estimated allowance from every charge in his district, except such absence is caused by his voluntary engagement at special work for personal considerations not provided for in the Discipline. In the latter case he forfeits, and his substitute shall receive, the allowance.

Salary of presiding elders.

MICHIGAN.

D. F. Barnes presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Discipline be so changed, as that to paragraph 183 shall be added the following: "*provided*, however, that in no case shall a preacher be located, as long as he is under censure, or there are charges against him for immoral conduct." So that paragraph 183 shall read:

Locating preachers.

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.

"When a traveling preacher is so unacceptable, inefficient, or secular as to be no longer useful in his work, the Conference may request him to ask a location, and if he shall refuse to comply with the request, the Conference shall bear with him till the session next ensuing, at which time, if he persists in his refusal, the Conference may, without formal trial, locate him without his consent, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting; *provided*, however, that in no case shall a preacher be located as long as he is under censure, or there are charges against him for immoral conduct.

NEBRASKA.

Edward Thomson presented the following, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Changes in
Discipline.

Resolved, That the second sentence on page 31, paragraph 32, of the Discipline, be so changed that the word "unlawful" shall be stricken out, and the word "exorbitant" inserted.

Resolved, That the Discipline be so altered that the Quarterly Conference shall have the right to license, as local preachers, women whose gifts and graces indicate that they have been called of God to instruct the people in public, with the express provision that they shall not be subjects of ordination.

Resolved, That the sentence on page 31, paragraph 32, of the Discipline, reading "the putting on of gold and costly apparel," be stricken out, and in its stead the following inserted: "the use of gaudy and extravagant dress."

Resolved, That the words "Holy Catholic Church," in paragraph 492, first sentence, on page 276, be stricken out, as well as the asterisk and foot-note on the phrase, and that, in place of the above quoted words, the following be inserted: "Universal Church of Christ."

Resolved, That section 2, paragraph 178, which reads as follows, "To renew the tickets for the admission of members into love-feasts quarterly," be stricken out.

Resolved, That in section 3, paragraph 160, page 106, after the words "may be under our superintendence," the following be inserted: "the Conference Evangelists."

Resolved, That paragraph 47 of the Discipline, page 38, be so changed that it shall read as follows:

"RECEIVING MEMBERS INTO THE CHURCH.

Reception of
members.

"¶ 47. In order to prevent improper persons from insinuating themselves into the Church:

"§ 1. Let no one be admitted on trial except he be well recommended, or until he has met twice or more in a class;

"§ 2. Let no one be admitted into full membership of the Church until such person has been recommended by the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, or, where no such meeting is held, on examination by the leader, and has been baptized, and shall, on examination by the minister in charge, before the whole Church, give satisfactory assurances of true conversion, of the correctness of his faith, and of his willingness to keep the rules of the Church.

"§ 3. If a member in good standing in any other Orthodox Church, or any person who has been a member of our Church, but has lost his certificate of membership, or, for some reason, may be unable to obtain one, shall desire to unite with us, such applicant may, by giving satisfactory answers to the usual inquiries, be received at once into full fellowship.

"¶ 48. No certificate of Church membership shall be received after the expiration of twelve months from its date, and the name of any member who has removed without certificate, at the expiration of twelve months after such removal, may be dropped from the records of the Church.

May 6.
Fifth Day.

"¶ 49." The same as 48 in the Discipline. (See page 39.)

Resolved, That the Book Agents be directed to issue at one of our publishing houses a weekly religious newspaper of such size that it can be published at one dollar per annum.

Weekly paper.

NEWARK.

J. N. FitzGerald presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary :

Resolved, That the word "expressly" be stricken from paragraph 209 of the Discipline, so that the whole shall read :

Trial of preachers.

"When a member of an Annual Conference is under report of being guilty of some crime, forbidden in the word of God, sufficient to exclude a person from the kingdom of grace and glory."

NEW ENGLAND.

W. F. Mallalieu presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy :

Resolved, That we respectfully request the General Conference, which is to assemble in the city of Philadelphia on the first day of May next, so to modify the Discipline as to allow the Bishops to appoint a preacher to a charge for a longer time than three years when requested by an Annual Conference.

Pastoral term.

W. F. Warren presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Education :

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be requested to consider the propriety of renewing, early in the present session, the recommendations of the Committee on Education of the last General Conference, embodied in their Reports Nos. 2, 5, and 6, to wit :

Education.

RECOMMENDATION FIRST.

That paragraph 254 of the Discipline be amended by inserting immediately after section 2, the following :

"Sect. 3. That theological schools having professors nominated or confirmed by the Bishops, exist for the benefit of the whole Church, and it is the duty of the presiding elders and pastors to direct the attention of candidates for our ministry to the advantages afforded in these institutions."

Professors in theological schools.

RECOMMENDATION SECOND.

That in section 8, of paragraph 167, after the word "ministry," in the second line, the following words be inserted: "to the advantages of a thorough training in the theological schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also to direct those," so that the entire section will read :

Theological students.

"§ 8. To direct the candidates for the ministry to the advantages of a thorough training in the theological schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also to direct those who are admitted on trial to those studies which have been recommended by the Bishops."

May 6.**FIFTH DAY.****RECOMMENDATION THIRD.**

That in the fifth line of section 8 of paragraph 254, after the word "college," the words "and theological schools" be inserted; and the word "its" in the eight line be changed into "theirs," so that the reading will be:

College endowments.

"The colleges and theological schools must, in addition to these, have such an endowment as shall yield a regular income, sufficient to meet their current expenses."

RECOMMENDATION FOURTH.

The adoption of the following:

Theological students as probationers in Annual Conferences.

Whereas, Many candidates for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church first come to realize their need of a thorough general and theological training after joining a Conference on trial; and,

Whereas, Under the existing administration such candidates desiring to resort to our institutions of learning are usually compelled to locate, and thus to forfeit that part of their probation which they may have served; and,

Whereas, This state of things actually deters the major part of those candidates from seeking the training they desire and need; and,

Whereas, The plan of appointing candidates for the ministry to theological schools for purposes of study has for years worked well among our brethren in England; therefore,

Resolved, That the Bishops be and hereby are authorized to appoint preachers on trial and members of an Annual Conference in full to any of the colleges and theological schools of our Church, for the purposes of study, whenever they shall be requested to do so by the Annual Conference, and it shall seem to them expedient; *provided*, however, that the time thus spent in school shall not count on that required for probation in the Annual Conferences.

NORTH INDIANA.

Thomas Stabler presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Baptized children.

On the relation of baptized children in the Church, page 39 of the Discipline, paragraph 49:

Whereas, The children, by virtue of the unconditional benefits of the atonement, are members of the kingdom of God, and therefore are entitled to the Lord's Supper; therefore,

Resolved, After the words "entitled to baptism," the words be inserted, "and the Lord's Supper."

The paragraph would then read:

"We hold that all children, by virtue of the unconditional benefits of the atonement, are members of the kingdom of God, and therefore graciously entitled to baptism and the Lord's Supper; but, as these sacraments administered to children contemplate a course of religious instruction and discipline, it is expected of all parents or guardians who present their children for these sacraments, that they use all diligence in bringing them up in conformity to the word of God."

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

E G. Hogate presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That section 65 of the Discipline be amended to read as follows, to wit :

"Sec. 65. The lay delegates shall be chosen by an Electoral College of laymen, which shall assemble for the purpose on the second day of the session of the Annual Conference, at the place of its meeting, at its session immediately preceding the General Conference."

May 6.
FIFTH DAY.
Time of Lay-
Electoral Con-
ferences.

PHILADELPHIA.

R. E. Pattison presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, The provision in the Discipline for the support of superannuated preachers from the profits of the Book Concern is not carried into effect, and from various causes the said profits do not reach the proper claimants; therefore,

Resolved, That the profits of the Book Concern be hereafter more promptly and faithfully disbursed among the proper claimants, namely, the superannuated preachers, and the will and intention of the Discipline in this matter be carried out to its full extent.

Profits of the
Book Con-
cern.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Whereas, It is reported that large numbers of young men are annually denied admission into the various Eastern Conferences, by reason of said Conferences having more applications for admission than they can provide for; and,

Whereas, Many of these young men are needed in the Western country; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be authorized to examine into these subjects, and to report some plan for the transfer to our Western work of such of these young men as may be willing to go, and who shall be deemed qualified.

Transfers.

WILMINGTON.

J. H. Caldwell offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

Resolved, That section 2 of paragraph 255 of the Discipline be amended, respecting the Sunday-School Board, by inserting the words "the chorister" after the words, "the librarian," so it shall read: "The librarian, the chorister, and the teachers of the school."

Sunday-
school
Board.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Bishop Foss
presiding.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop Foss in the chair.

The religious services were conducted by W. H. Reed, lay delegate from Saint Louis Conference.

Devotional
services.

The Journal of the previous session was read and approved.

Journal ap-
proved.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Memorials
and resolutions.
Regular order taken
up.

W. T. Smith moved that the reading of the list of memorials and resolutions presented be dispensed with, but the motion did not prevail.

The roll of Conferences was called for the presentation of resolutions and other papers to be put upon their passage.

AUSTIN.

M. A. Daugherty presented the following, which was read and referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South:

Southern
Education
Society.

Resolved, That the name of the Freedmen's Aid Society be changed to the Southern Education Society.

CENTRAL GERMAN.

Jacob Krehbiel presented the following, which was adopted:

German Dis-
cipline.

Resolved, That the editors of the Christian Apologist and of Haus und Herd shall be a Committee to edit the German Discipline of 1884.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

J. G. Evans presented the following, which was adopted:

Committee
papers.

Resolved, That when any Committee shall be in possession of papers, by individual reference, upon a subject that has been referred to another Committee, such papers shall be returned to the Secretary of this Conference, and by him referred to the proper Committee.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

C. N. Sims presented the following, which was adopted:

Educational
Institu-
tions.

Resolved, That we recommend all Annual Conferences having educational institutions under their care, embarrassed by debt, or inadequately endowed, to especially direct their educational efforts during this centennial year to the relief of these institutions.

M. S. Hard presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Supernu-
merary
preachers.

The Second Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canandaigua, N. Y., Central New York Conference, met in the church parlors, Monday evening, April 21, 1884. Present, Rev. M. S. Hard, pastor, and others.

Extract from the Minutes:

"Whereas, The term in the Discipline, 'Supernumerary Preachers,' represents a class of ministers, some of whom are feeble yet able to do partial work; and also others who are uninterruptedly engaged in secular affairs; therefore, we ask the General Conference for a better defining of the term, or one more in keeping with its use."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals: May 7.
SIXTH DAY.

Whereas, Our Book of Discipline requires both pastor and Sunday-school superintendent to report to each Quarterly Conference on Sunday-school matters, to avoid repetition, we ask the General Conference to prescribe a form of report for the Sunday-school superintendent. Sunday-school superintendent.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

The Secretary presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates:

{ OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, 2026 NORTH 21st St.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1884. Philadelphia Conference of Baptist ministers.

The Secretary of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

VERY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: At the regular meeting of the "Philadelphia Conference of Baptist Ministers," held this A. M., it was unanimously voted that a committee of five be appointed to convey the fraternal greetings of the Conference to your body.

John Peddie, D.D., J. I. Walker, D.D., H. L. Wayland, D.D., Wayland Hoyt, D.D., and the Rev. George E. Rees were designated as said Committee.

I am, dear brother, yours very sincerely,

I. NEWTON RITNER, *Secretary*.

Also the following, which was referred to the same Committee:

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1884.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR BRETHREN: At a stated meeting of the "Philadelphia Conference of Baptist Ministers," held this morning, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to bear to your body their cordial and Christian greeting. We rejoice in the great work which, under God, your Church has already accomplished; and we pray that your deliberations may be attended with the fullness of the blessing of the Gospel of Christ. Greetings.

In behalf of the Conference,

JOHN PEDDIE, J. I. WALKER,
H. L. WAYLAND, WAYLAND HOYT,
GEO. E. REES.

J. M. Walden, by consent, presented the Report of the Western Book Concern, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern. [See *Appendix C*, 4.] Report of Western Book Concern.

COLORADO.

John Evans presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, The publishing operations of our Church, and the methods of their administration, were established before railroads had made transportation from a single point to all parts of the country rapid and cheap; and before the improvements in the art of printing Consolidation of the Book Concerns.

May 7. had made the productions of a single printing-press, as at present, so many times greater than at that early day; and.

SIXTH DAY.

Whereas, Prudence dictates that our business plans and methods should be made to correspond with, and be adapted to, the changed circumstances that surround us, and be such as would govern a wisely-conducted individual or company business; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Book Concern be directed to inquire carefully and report fully what changes, if any, are required to put our publishing operations on the best and most business-like methods, and into harmony with the improvements of the age.

1. Especially whether it is the duty of the Church at large to continue to publish local newspapers—or papers at different points in the same regions of the country where there is no difference in provincial interests, habits, modes of thought, or other important peculiarities.

2. Whether, in view of the rapid transmission of the mails, it is wise for the General Conference to publish two or more weekly papers within a few hours from, and therefore in competition with, each other.

3. Whether it is wise to continue two great publishing houses to do substantially the same work, with two separate double heads of management; two sets of subordinate officers, clerks, foremen, and employes; two expensive buildings, two sets of machinery, tools, and appliances for the manufacture of books and periodicals, and within twenty hours' ride of each other.

Resolved, That the Agents of the Book Concern, both East and West, furnish the Committee on the Book Concern all reports, records of transactions of the Book Committee, and any and all information within their power the Committee may ask for to enable them to understand the questions hereby directed to be reported upon.

DES MOINES.

M. D. Collins presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church:

Unification
of benevo-
lent socie-
ties.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire and report upon a plan for the more perfect unification of our con-
nectional societies.

DETROIT.

T. C. Owen presented the following:

General Con-
ference
work.

Resolved, 1. That a Committee of twenty-five—one minister and one layman from each General Conference District and one at large—be appointed, to be known as the Committee on Legislation, and that Committee shall devise and report to this Conference, at an early day, a plan for the division of the General Conference into two legislative houses.

Resolved, 2. That said Committee shall further consider and report on the desirability and feasibility of procuring a site, and erecting a house thereon of sufficient capacity and convenience in which to transact the business of the General Conference, and wherein its meetings shall hereafter be held.

H. T. Ames moved to refer it to the Committee on Lay Representation.

J. M. Buckley moved, as a substitute, to refer it to the Committee on State of the Church.

C. R. Rice moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The motion did not prevail. **May 5.**
SIXTH DAY

C. C. Corbin moved a division of the resolution, and that one part be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, and the second part to the Committee on Temporal Economy. Motion to divide.

The motion, on a count vote of 128 for and 106 against, prevailed, and the paper was so referred. Referred.

L. R. Fiske presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Education:

Resolved, That the moneys obtained from collections on Children's Day, should not be funded, but employed directly in aid of ministerial education. Children's Day collections.

ERIE.

J. T. Edwards presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition:

Resolved, That we are profoundly gratified at the recent action of the State Legislatures providing for instruction in the public schools concerning the nature and physiological effects of intoxicating liquors. Intoxicating liquors.

GENESEE.

Sandford Hunt presented the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The right of Conferences outside of the United States to participate in the dividends of the Chartered Fund has been questioned by the trustees of that fund, and payment, of drafts has been refused; therefore, Dividends of Chartered Fund.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the facts of the case, and report to this Conference.

J. T. Gracy offered the following, which was adopted and referred to the Committee on Missions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions be instructed to inquire whether the time has arrived for the autonomy of the Liberia Conference; and, if not, whether a Bishop should be elected for Liberia under the missionary rule. Bishop for Liberia.

ILLINOIS.

W. N. McElroy presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition:

Whereas, The time has fully come when Churches ought to be considered by the political parties as being of as much importance as breweries and saloons, and when a minister ought to count as much as a saloon-keeper; and, Prohibition.

May 7. *Whereas*, The beer brewers have warned the political parties that henceforth their votes shall be "beer first, and then party;" and,
SIXTH DAY. *Whereas*. We should vote as we pray; therefore,
Resolved, That this General Conference declare itself as non-partisan, and yet as determined to encourage the Methodist Episcopal Church to declare as its opinion that "prohibition first, and then party" should be its motto in every election.

INDIANA.

B. F. Rawlins presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Daily papers. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the General Conference that the time has fully come when at least two daily papers should be published by the Church, one in the East and one in the West.
Resolved, That the Committee on Book Concern is hereby directed to give careful examination of this matter: and if such publications are deemed practicable, to report at an early day their judgment to the Conference.

Also, the following, which was laid on the table:

Geographical boundaries. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Conference that the Committee on Boundaries inquire whether it is not practicable and desirable to abolish all geographical boundary lines of Annual Conferences, and to have the Annual Conferences composed of so many Quarterly Conferences, and, as nearly as possible, of an equal number, by dividing the Episcopal districts into pastoral districts, said pastoral districts to be formed by the Bishops at each General Conference.
Resolved, further, That the Committee be directed to confer freely with the Superintendents upon this matter, and if no immediate practicable way seems to open itself, that the Bishops themselves take the matter into consideration for the next quadrennium, and report at the next General Conference.

IOWA.

J. W. M'Donald presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Cheap weekly paper. *Resolved*, That the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church require the publication of a cheap religious weekly paper for the masses of our Church membership who cannot be induced to take the regular Church papers.

KENTUCKY.

Amos Shinkle presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Sunday-school newspaper. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this General Conference the time has fully come when our Sunday-school people should be supplied with a first-class Sunday-school newspaper, under the management of the Methodist Episcopal Church; therefore,
Resolved, That the Committee on Book Concern are hereby instructed to report a plan, at as early a day as practicable, for the establishment of said paper.

LOUISIANA.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.

J. C. Hartzell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

Whereas, There may still exist in the minds of some questions of doubt as to the success and prosperity of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States; and,

Whereas, It is of great importance that the Church should have the latest and fullest information respecting our work in that section, where we have expended since the war nearly five millions of dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South be instructed to carefully consider the present status of our Southern work as a whole, and, as far as possible, of individual Conferences, and report to this body such statements of fact and conclusions as in the judgment of that Committee the work and its results may justify.

Work in the
South.

A. E. P. Albert presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to inquire and report whether the interests of our work in Africa would not be materially strengthened by fixing the Episcopal residence of one of our Bishops in the Republic of Liberia, and whether or not such an assignment is necessary.

Resident
Bishop in
Africa.

Also, the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Resolved, That the Committee on Book Concern be instructed to consider the propriety of the following action respecting the Southwestern Christian Advocate at New Orleans, viz.:

South-west-
ern Chris-
tian Advo-
cate.

Resolved, That the Agents at New York and Cincinnati be and hereby are instructed to continue the publication of the Southwestern Christian Advocate at New Orleans, and to give it such support as will, in their judgment, make it such a paper as the necessities of the work in the Southern States demand.

Resolved, That the expenses of its publication be divided between the Eastern and Western Houses, it being understood that the paper be made as nearly self-supporting as possible.

MAINE.

A. W. Pottle presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to prepare for our Book of Discipline a blank form for the report of local preachers to Quarterly Conferences.

Local preach-
ers' report.

MICHIGAN.

J. M. Reid presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Resolved, That the boundaries of the existing missions within the United States, administered as foreign missions, be referred to the

Boundaries
of missions.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.

Committee on Boundaries, and that all papers now in possession of other Committees on this subject be passed to the Committee on Boundaries, and any representatives of the missions in this country be authorized to come before the Committee on Boundaries and represent their case.

MINNESOTA.

J. F. Chaffee presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Episcopal
support.

Whereas, The apportionments made by the Book Committee to the Annual Conferences in aid of Episcopal support have been on the basis of a per cent. of the salaries paid to the preachers; and,

Whereas, Such a basis is manifestly unjust and oppressive to the weaker churches in the new fields of labor; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporal Economy be instructed to devise and report to this Conference a more equitable basis for the apportionment of the sums needed for this and other general funds to be raised throughout the Church.

S. G. Smith presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Pastoral
term.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire and report to this body at an early day what legislation, if any, is needed to make uniform throughout the connection the method of applying the pastoral limit that works so advantageously with reference to the People's Church in Boston.

MISSISSIPPI.

J. M. Shumpert presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church:

Caste in
churches,
etc.

Inasmuch as there has been a great deal of discussion, both in the religious and secular press, of caste in the Methodist Episcopal Church; and inasmuch as caste is a curse to any nation, and more especially to a religious denomination; and inasmuch as we believe that caste prejudice is a sin, and is born of ignorance and hate; that it narrows the mind, embitters the heart, and harms the American citizens both as men and as Christians; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that no trustees of church, school, colleges, or universities, nor any pastor, principal, president, or any other person in authority of church or school property, belonging to or under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, should exclude any person or persons from their churches, schools, colleges, or universities, of good moral character, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Papers to be
returned.

By general consent, the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South was permitted to return to the Secretary all papers referring to races or nationality, to be passed by him to the Committee on State of the Church.

NEBRASKA.

L. F. Britt presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary determine and report to this Conference the relation to the Methodist Episcopal Church of persons holding certificates of membership in said Church; the duty of pastors to such persons; and also to limit the time in which such certificates shall be effected for membership.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Membership
certificates.

NEWARK.

Solomon Parsons presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Book Agents be requested to furnish a detailed account to this body of all moneys paid to defray the expenses of delegates to the last General Conference, and the delegates to foreign bodies, authorized by that Conference; also the expenses of Book Committees and the Triers of Appeals.

Expenses of
delegates.

The rules were, on motion, suspended.

The Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates presented Report No. I, which was adopted.
[See *Appendix 2*, B, 3.]

Report
No. I of
Reception of
Fraternal
Delegates.

Bishop Harris announced the appointment of the Committee on Form of Statistics; and, also, the Committee on the Entertainment of the next General Conference. [See *Appendix 1*, A, 21, 22.]

Committees
appointed.

He also read the following communication, from the Rev. R. W. Todd, of the Wilmington Conference, concerning a bust of the Rev. John Wesley. The bust was placed in the care of the Secretary, and a vote of thanks was tendered the Rev. Mr. Todd, and also the owner of the bust.

DEAR BISHOP HURST: I discovered the accompanying bust of Wesley, Monday evening last, in the house of one of my members, Mrs. Catharine Blake, of North East, Md.

John Wes-
ley's bust.

Her grandfather, Samuel Sproston, was from England. He came to America and settled in Cecil County, Md., just after the Revolutionary War. He was well acquainted with Mr. Wesley; heard him preach frequently, and was himself an earnest Methodist. About 1810, being in Baltimore, he saw the bust in a shop-window, and instantly recognized it as an excellent and striking likeness of Mr. Wesley, as he remembered him at the time of his departure from England, about eight years before he died.

The shopkeeper said he had sold several of these likenesses, and had retained this for himself; but Mr. Sproston pleaded so earnestly that he finally got possession of it, and it has been in the family ever since, who prize it so highly that I have been unable to beg it for the Wilmington Conference Historical Society.

Having read that you have Mr. Wesley's Bible in the General Conference, I asked the privilege of bringing the bust here, that it may be seen by the representatives of our now nearly world-wide Methodism, promising to return it on Friday.

Of course, there must be other similar likenesses of Mr. Wesley in existence, but I imagine but few have been privileged to see them.

May 7. I give you the above facts, and commit to your keeping the cast, of
SIXTH DAY. which, if you deem it a matter of sufficient interest, you can make
 such use as to you may seem appropriate in the presence of this distinguished assemblage.
 Your old friend and schoolmate,
May 7, 1884. R. W. TODD.

On motion of Solomon Parsons, it was

Delegates' expenses *Resolved,* That the Committee on Delegates' Expenses be requested to report the receipts for this purpose at the earliest possible moment.

Leave of absence granted to J. H. Smith. J. H. Smith was granted three days' leave of absence.

Rules suspended. On motion, the further call of the roll was suspended, to receive reports of Committees.

Church Extension Report, No. I. Amos Shinkle presented Report No. I from Committee on Church Extension, which was read and ordered to be printed in the Daily Advocate.

Adjourned. On motion, Conference adjourned.

The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Foss.

Presented under Rule 22:

MEMORIALS.

AUSTIN.

Institutions of learning. M. A. Daugherty presented the memorial of himself and W. D. Knowles relating to the establishment of an institution of learning in Texas, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

BALTIMORE.

Class-meetings. H. O. Devries presented the action of the Lay Electoral Conference concerning class-meetings, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CALIFORNIA.

California Christian Advocate. Charles Goodall presented the memorial of himself and four others, asking a subsidy for the California Christian Advocate, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Evangelists. George Clifford presented the memorial of himself and two others relating to evangelists, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Onarga District. G. W. Gue presented the memorial of the Onarga District relating to a change of boundary, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of Kankakee Charge relating to a change of boundary line, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Kankakee.

J. S. Cumming presented the memorial of Central Illinois Conference relating to District Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

District
Conferen-
ces.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

U. S. Beebe presented the memorial of the Quarterly Conference of Sodus Point relating to the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries:
Sodus
Point.

He also presented the memorial of the Quarterly Conference at Rushville relating to boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Rushville.

He also presented the memorial of the Quarterly Conference of Palmyra relating to the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Palmyra.

He also presented the memorial of the Quarterly Conference of Bellona relating to boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Bellona.

He also presented the memorial of the Quarterly Conference at Penn Yan relating to the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Penn Yan.

He also presented the memorial of the Quarterly Conference at Hopewell relating to boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Hopewell.

He also presented the memorial of the Geneva District on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Geneva Dis-
trict.

He also presented the memorial of the Geneva Quarterly Conference relating to boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Geneva.

He also presented the memorial of Italy Quarterly Conference relating to Boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Italy.

He also presented the memorial of the South Sodus Quarterly Conference relating to boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

South So-
dus.

He also presented the memorial of the Quarterly

May 7. Conference at Gorham relating to the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SIXTH DAY.
Gorham.
Emory. He also presented the memorial of the Emory Quarterly Conference relating to boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Canandagua. M. S. Hard presented the memorial of the Canandagua Quarterly Conference relating to boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Pastoral term. H. T. Ames presented the memorial of the Lay Electoral Conference of the Central Pennsylvania Conference relating to the time-limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

The Christian Advocate. He also presented the memorial of the Lay Electoral Conference of the Central Pennsylvania Conference relating to the price of The Christian Advocate, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Lay Representation. He also presented the memorial of the Lay Electoral Conference of the Central Pennsylvania Conference relating to lay representation in the Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

CINCINNATI.

Change in Discipline. J. M. Walden presented the memorial of J. M. Pearson relating to a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Sunday-school superintendents. He also presented the memorial of J. M. Pearson relating to the election of Sunday-school superintendents, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Preaching places. William Runyan presented the memorial of John Pearson relating to discontinuing a preaching-place, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

Refunding mission money. W. S. Turner presented the memorial of H. K. Hines and four others relating to the refunding of money by the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

DES MOINES.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.

W. H. Berry presented a memorial from Indianola on missionary editor, signed by W. T. Smith and two others. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missionary editor.

He also presented a memorial relating to the duties of preachers. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Duties of preachers.

H. H. O'Neal presented a memorial relating to the duties of stewards. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Duties of stewards.

DETROIT.

L. R. Fiske presented a memorial relating to the revision of paragraph 160 of the Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Paragraph 160 of the Discipline.

He also presented a memorial on the reception of members. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Reception of members.

EAST OHIO.

W. H. Locke presented a memorial on probationary Church membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Probationers.

J. R. Mills presented a memorial relative to certificates of Church membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Certificates of members.

GENESEE.

D. W. C. Huntington presented a memorial as to Episcopal residence, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal residence.

L. D. Watson presented a memorial on the use of tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Use of tobacco.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

H. Nuelsen presented a memorial concerning aid from the Church Extension Fund, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Church Extension Fund.

He also presented a memorial on amending the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Disciplinary change.

He presented also a memorial concerning the division of the Conference of Germany and Switzerland. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Methodist
Magazine.

ILLINOIS.

J. G. English presented a memorial of Rev. James Shaw relating to Methodist Magazine. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

ITALY.

Boundaries.] L. M. Vernon and Stephen Barker presented a memorial on the boundaries of the Italy Conference. Referred to the Committee on Missions.

KANSAS.

Episcopal
residence.

J. A. Simpson presented a memorial from all the delegates of all the Conferences in Kansas in reference to an Episcopal residence in Topeka, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Boundaries.

Richard Wake presented the memorial of himself and three others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Mode of
baptism.

He also presented the memorial of himself and three others relating to the mode of baptism, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

LITTLE ROCK.

Episcopal
residence.

G. W. Sams presented a memorial, asking that an Episcopal residence be established at Little Rock, Arkansas, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

MAINE.

Change in
Discipline.

W. S. Jones presented the memorial of himself and C. J. Clark, asking certain changes in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MICHIGAN.

Certificate of
member-
ship.

H. M. Joy presented the memorial of himself and J. M. Reid relating to a person holding a certificate of membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MINNESOTA.

Divorce.

J. F. Chaffee presented the memorial of Alfred Cresy relating to the subject of divorce, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

MISSOURI.

M. L. Curl presented the memorial of R. E. Gillum and ten others relating to boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Boundaries.

NEW ENGLAND.

J. W. Hamilton presented the memorial of J. W. Hoyt, asking a change in the Discipline relating to District Stewards, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

District
Stewards.

W. F. Mallalieu presented a memorial concerning justice to labor, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Labor.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

D. P. Leavitt presented a memorial concerning women as exhorters, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Women as
exhorters.

D. A. Whedon presented a memorial concerning the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Pastoral
term.

H. D. Robinson presented a memorial concerning the administration of sacraments by deacons, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Sacraments.

He also presented a memorial concerning a requisition of study in theological schools, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Theological
study.

W. V. Morrison presented a memorial concerning the rights and privileges of stewards and trustees, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Stewards and
trustees.

NEW YORK.

J. M. King presented a memorial concerning the subject of itinerancy, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Itinerancy.

He also presented a memorial on itinerancy, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented a memorial relating to temperance societies, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

Temperance
societies.

He also presented a memorial relating to amending

Amending
the Disci-
pline.

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.

the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Questions of
law.

He also presented the memorial of the Rev. C. Gorse concerning questions of law, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

NEW YORK EAST.

American
Bible Socie-
ty.

A. S. Hunt presented statements concerning the work of the American Bible Society, which were referred to the Committee on American Bible Society.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Tobacco.

G. W. Moorehead presented a memorial on tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Change of
Discipline.

H. W. Bennett and three others presented a memorial in relation to a change of Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTH INDIA.

Woman's
Foreign
Missionary
Society.

E. W. Parker presented a memorial relating to the Woman's Foreign Missions, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

NORTH OHIO.

Admission
on trial.

J. W. Mendenhall presented a memorial on the qualification of candidates for admission to an Annual Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH-WEST GERMAN.

Statistics.

E. E. Schuette presented a memorial relating to a change in the statistical tables, which was referred to the Committee on Statistics.

NORTH-WEST IOWA.

Manual or
probation-
ers.

R. C. Glass presented the memorial of the North-west Iowa Conference relating to a manual for probationers, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

NORTH-WEST KANSAS.

Home mis-
sions.

J. H. Lockwood presented the memorial of W. R. Leigh and thirty-two others relating to a Home Mission-

ary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions. May 7.
SIXTH DAY.

OHIO.

S. C. Frampton presented a memorial relating to a verbal change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. Change in
Discipline.

PHILADELPHIA.

W. J. Paxson presented the memorial of Anthony Atwood relating to an amendment of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. Amendment
to the Dis-
cipline.

William Swindells presented the memorial of J. W. M. Newlin relating to the Indian question, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church. Indian ques-
tion.

Joseph Welch presented the memorial of the Memorial Charge, Philadelphia, relating to change in pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. Pastoral
term.

He also presented the memorial of the Memorial Charge, Philadelphia, relating to lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation. Lay Repre-
sentation.

He also presented the memorial of the Quarterly Conference of North Wales relating to temperance, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition. Temperance.

He also presented the memorial of Memorial Charge, Philadelphia, on binding libraries, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts. Libraries.

He also presented the memorial of the District Stewards of the North-west Philadelphia District relating to lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation. Lay Repre-
sentation.

He also presented the memorial of the District Stewards of the North-west Philadelphia District relating to the support of the Bishops, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy. Episcopal
support.

ROCK RIVER.

R. M. Hatfield presented a memorial from Charles Atkinson relative to the stewards, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy. Stewards.

May 7. J. H. Vincent presented the memorial of G. W. Thatcher, calling for a change in the law of the Church, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

SIXTH DAY. He also presented the memorial of Samuel A. Purdy and four others relating to a Sunday-school hymnal, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

Change in Discipline. He also presented the memorial of the Board of Managers of the Tract Society relating to changes in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Sunday-school hymnal. C. H. Fowler presented the memorial of the Superintendent of the West Nebraska Mission, asking that the lines of missions remain as fixed by the General Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

SAINT LOUIS.

Changes in Discipline. Samuel Alexander presented a memorial relating to the separation of Conferences. Referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Boundaries. J. E. Wilson presented a memorial on the amendment of the section of the Discipline relating to the election of the Board of Stewards. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

Stewards. E. L. Dolph presented a memorial proposing an additional section to paragraph 354, to provide for Conference claimants. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Conference claimants. Calaway Nash presented a memorial, signed by two others, on certificates of membership. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Certificates of membership. W. F. Davis presented a memorial from T. H. Herdman on the revision of Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Revision of Discipline. He also presented a memorial from Van Clive on the revision of Discipline. Referred to the Committee on Revisals.

O. H. Clark presented a memorial, asking for the publication of a missionary periodical. Referred to the Committee on Missions. May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Missionary
periodical.

He also presented a memorial, signed by D. Oglesby and many others, on revision of rules of usury. Referred to the Committee on Revisals. Usury.

SOUTH KANSAS.

H. W. Chaffee presented the memorial of the South Kansas Conference relating to the Golden Hours, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern. Golden
Hours.

SWEDEN.

B. A. Carlsson presented the memorial of the Sweden Conference relating to education, which was referred to the Committee on Missions. Education.

TROY.

Homer Eaton presented a paper withdrawing an appeal from the Bishop's decision, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy. Withdrawal
of an appeal.

WYOMING.

A. J. Van Cleft presented the memorial of Wyoming Conference relating to members who remove without certificate, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. Certificate of
member-
ship.

RESOLUTIONS.

CENTRAL OHIO.

H. F. Winders presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to report in favor of changing the term of probation from six months to three months. Probation.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

D. S. Monroe presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Statistics :

Resolved, That the form of statistics be so changed in paragraph 78, section 29, as to strike out all after 'office,' (note 3,) and insert:

May 7.
SIXTH DAY.
Form of
statistics.

MEMBERSHIP.

Number of Probationers.....
Number of Full Members.....
Number of Local Preachers.....
Number of Deaths.....

BAPTISMS.

Number of Children baptized.....
Number of Adults baptized.....

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools.....
Number of Officers and Teachers.....
Number of Scholars of all ages.....
Total expenses this year, \$.....

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Number of Churches.....
Probable value, \$.....
Number of Parsonages.....
Probable value, \$.....
Paid for building and improving Churches and Parsonages, \$.....
Paid on old indebtedness on Church property, \$.....
Present indebtedness, \$.....
Current expenses, (including Sexton, Lighting, Fuel, etc.,) \$.....

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

Claims of Pastors, \$.....
Receipts of Pastors, \$.....
House rent, or rental value of Parsonage, (including traveling expenses,) \$.....
[If there is a parsonage, indicate that fact by an asterisk placed after the amount of claim, thus: for example, "Claim, \$863 00.*"]
Receipts of Presiding Elders, \$.....
Paid to Episcopal Fund, \$.....
Paid to Conference Claimants, \$.....

BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS.

For Missions:

From Churches, \$.....
From Sunday-schools, \$.....
Total, \$.....
For Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, \$.....
For Board of Church Extension, \$.....
For Tract Society, \$.....
For Sunday-School Union, \$.....
For Freedmen's Aid Society, \$.....
For Education, \$.....
For American Bible Society, \$.....
Other Collections, \$.....

NOTE.—In reporting collections, etc., there shall be no fractions of dollars.

E. J. Gray presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Charters.

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporary Economy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of inserting the following paragraph in the Discipline after paragraph 182, page 225:

"No charter, deed, or conveyance of our church property shall hereafter be accepted by trustees, unless it shall have been examined

and approved by the Presiding Elder of the district as being in strict conformity with the laws, usages, and form of the State or Territory, and with the Discipline." **May 7.**
SIXTH DAY.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

W. S. Turner presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-Schools and Tracts:

Whereas, The Tract Society and the Sunday-School Union are so nearly identical in purpose and methods of work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That both wisdom and economy dictate that they be consolidated.

Consolidation of Sunday-School Union and Tract Society.

ILLINOIS.

R. N. Davies presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to expunge from the Discipline section 2, paragraph 178, page 115, which reads: "To renew the tickets for the admission of members into love-feasts quarterly."

Love-feast tickets.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to so change section 1, paragraph 155, page 103, of the Discipline, that it shall read: "If they come to us properly accredited from any branch of the Methodist Church, or from any Church agreeing with us in doctrine, they may be received either as local preachers, or as traveling preachers, according to such credentials, and if they give satisfactory evidence of having passed through a course of study that is equivalent to the course of study that is required by our own Church, they may be excused from any further course of study."

Reception of preachers.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to so amend section 13, paragraph 178, page 119, of the Discipline, which reads: "To report the names at each love-feast of those," etc., as to cause it to read: "To report the names to each Quarterly Conference and at each quarterly love-feast," etc.

Removal of members.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be required to so revise section 2, paragraph 255, page 163, of the Discipline, that it may read: "The Sunday-school Board shall consist of the preacher in charge, who shall be *ex-officio* chairman, the Sunday-school Committee appointed by the Quarterly Conference for the school," etc.

Sunday-school Board.

And that paragraph 256, page 164, be so revised as to read: "It shall be the duty of each Presiding Elder to bring the subject of Sunday-schools before the last Quarterly Conference of each year, and said Quarterly Conference shall proceed to appoint a Committee of not less than three nor more than nine for each Sunday-school in the charge, who shall be members of our Church, to be called the Com-

May 7. mittee on Sunday-schools, of which the preacher in charge shall be
SIXTH DAY. the chairman, who shall be members of the Sunday-school Board of the school for which they were elected," etc.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Heresy.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to insert the following paragraph between paragraphs 221 and 222, page 143, of the Discipline:

"When a local elder, deacon, or preacher disseminates, publicly or privately, doctrines which are contrary to our Articles of Religion or established standards of doctrine, let the same process be observed as directed in paragraph 219."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. M. Shumpert presented the following action of the Mississippi Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Pastoral term.

Whereas, The question of lengthening the pastoral term, and other changes in our organic system are being agitated; and,

Whereas, Such changes are, in our opinion, revolutionary and detrimental to the interests of the Church; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference that any change in the pastoral term, or any alteration whatever in the organic principle of Methodism, are unnecessary, unwise, and uncalled for.

Resolved, further, That the delegates to the General Conference be and they are hereby instructed to oppose any action looking to the aforesaid changes.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South:

Against changing name of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Whereas, The question of changing the name of the Freedmen's Aid Society is being agitated; and,

Whereas, Said society has, during the past seventeen years, planted in our midst twenty-five institutions of learning, and has thereby and by various acts of benevolence endeared itself to our people; and,

Whereas, We cannot see any good reason for changing its name, except it be to add to it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the name of Southern Educational Association be annexed to it, but under no circumstances to discard the original name under which the society was formed, and under which it has flourished—The Freedmen's Aid Society.

Resolved, further, That the delegates to the General Conference be and they are hereby instructed to use all honorable efforts to carry out the objects of these resolutions.

NEBRASKA.

Levi Snell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Election of trustees.

Resolved, To amend paragraph 374 of the Discipline in relation to the election of trustees, "upon the nomination of the preacher in

charge or the Presiding Elder;" insert instead, "any member having the right to nominate." **May 7.**
SIXTH DAY.

NEW ENGLAND.

Daniel Dorchester and A. C. Fairchild presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Temporal Economy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing that the largest number of stewards in any society may be thirteen instead of nine. **Stewards.**

W. F. Mallalieu presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the editor of the edition of the Discipline for 1884 be respectfully requested to prepare a more ample and exact index than that of the last edition. **Index to Discipline.**

OHIO.

S. A. Keen presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That in view of the delay often occasioned in the organization of the financial work of our charges for the year by the present method of having the allowance for the pastor fixed by the first Quarterly Conference, it is expedient that the fourth Quarterly Conference shall fix the allowance for the ensuing year, and have reported to it also the amount apportioned for presiding elder's claims and Episcopal support. **Pastor's salary.**

Resolved, That the Estimating Committee, as now provided for, should be discontinued, and the fixing of pastor's allowance be committed wholly and directly to the Quarterly Conference.

SAINT LOUIS.

Samuel Alexander presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Resolved, That, as there is great need of a more complete development of our mission field of labor in the South-western Conferences, and as this cannot be speedily realized from the local resources thereof, the Missionary Society is hereby requested to make more ample provision for and appropriation to such Conferences. **Domestic missions.**

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

M. R. Locke presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the District Conferences be made uniform throughout the Church. **District Conferences.**

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

M. P. Simpson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraphs 189, 190, and 191 of the Discipline relating to the ordination of local preachers be repealed. **Ordaining local preachers.**

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 8.

Bishop
Hurst pre-
siding.

The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop Hurst presiding.

Devotional
services.

The devotional services were conducted by William Taylor, of the South India Conference.

Journal ap-
proved.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Episcopacy,
Report No. I
adopted.

By consent, Daniel Curry presented Report No. I from the Committee on Episcopacy, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 1.]

Also, by consent, J. M. Trimble presented the report of the Committee on Memorial Services, which was adopted, as follows:

Memorial
Services,
Report No. 1
adopted.

The Committee on Memorial Services report the following:

1. That the order of the day for Tuesday next, May 13, shall be Memorial Services.

2. That appropriate Memorials shall be presented on Rev. Bishop Levi Scott, D.D., Rev. Bishop Jesse T. Peck, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Bishop E. O. Haven, D.D., LL.D., Rev. E. Q. Fuller, D.D., Rev. George W. Woodruff, DD.

Centennial
Committee
organized.

The Committee on the Centennial of 1884 and Ecumenical Conference of 1887 reported organization as follows: Chairman, John Lanahan; Secretary, R. C. Glass.

Reception of
Fraternal
Delegates,
Report No.
II adopted.

D. A. Goodsell presented Report No. II from Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 14.]

Byrkit ex-
cused.

F. M. Byrkit was granted leave of absence on account of sickness.

Regular
order.

The call of Conference for the presentation of resolutions was resumed.

NEW YORK.

M. D'C. Crawford presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Bishops'
work.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be directed to inquire into the expediency of changing paragraph 160, section 3, page 106, of the Discipline, by adding "and" after "obtained" in line 14 from the top, and striking out "to neglected portions of our cities, and" in lines 14 and 15 from the top, so that the portion of that section will read: "missionaries among the Indians, Welsh, Swedes, Norwegians, and other missionaries among foreigners, (not including the Germans, except those on the Pacific Coast,) where supplies are difficult to be obtained, and missionaries on foreign stations."

L. H. King presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be desired to so amend the action of the General Conference of 1880, contained in item 22 of the Appendix of the Discipline, as to add after the words "class-leaders," "exhorters," so that the items shall read: "The pronouns, *he, his, him*, used in the Discipline with reference to stewards, class-leaders, exhorters, and Sunday-school superintendents, shall not be so construed as to exclude women."

Class-leaders, etc.

J. M. King presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the State of the Church be instructed to report, for the action of this General Conference, some decided protest and warning against the assaults of Romanism upon civil and religious liberty in the different States.

Romanism.

He also presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Conference pronounces its judgment that Committees have the right only to act and report upon subjects referred to them by action of the Conference.

Work of
Committees.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

A motion of I. S. Bingham, to reconsider the action of the Conference appointing one Bishop to preside continuously on the Committee on Boundaries, was laid on the table.

Chairman of
Committee
on Boundaries.

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

Samuel Beck presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, There are in the State of Indiana about 130,000 members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and five times that number of adherents; therefore,

Episcopal
residence.

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to inquire and report on the propriety of establishing the residence of one of our Bishops at or near Indianapolis.

Also the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals are hereby instructed to consider the propriety of amending paragraph 493 of the Discipline, as follows:

Reception of
members.

Strike out the words "Then the minister, addressing the Church, shall say:" the address to the Church that follows; and the words, "No objection being alleged, the minister shall say to the candidates:" and insert, immediately before the words "We welcome you," etc., (and as prefacing the same,) the following: "Your responses to our questions being such as are required," causing the paragraph to read, after the answers of the candidates: "Your responses to our questions being such as are required, we welcome you," etc.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Amended.

On motion of William Swindells, the word "instructed" was struck out, and "requested" inserted, and, as amended, was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

OHIO.

H. L. Sibley presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Election of
Bishops.

Whereas, A Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church is primarily so constituted by election of this body; and,

Whereas, There seems to be nothing inherent in the duties of that high position which requires a life tenure for their efficient discharge; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be, and it is hereby requested to consider, and report upon, the wisdom of a limited term, for Bishops hereafter elected, and also, whether twelve years may not be a desirable limit.

PHILADELPHIA.

William Swindells presented the following, which was adopted:

Chartered
Fund.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be ordered to review the condition of the Chartered Fund.

Also the following, which, after amendment, was adopted as follows:

Meals.

Resolved, That in all cases where the homes of delegates are at too great a distance to be reached between the sessions of the Conference and the time of Committee meetings, the delegates are hereby authorized to include in their bill of expenses, amounts paid by them for meals, not exceeding fifty cents per meal.

SAINT LOUIS.

W. H. Reed presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Episcopal
residences.

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy are instructed to consider the propriety of establishing an Episcopal residence at Kansas City.

Changes on
Committees

The Saint Louis German Conference requested the following changes on Committees, and the request was granted:

On Temporal Economy: Herman A. Koch, in place of P. H. Postel.

On Church Extension: Herman A. Koch.

On Book Concern: John Schlagenhauf.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.

Alonzo Webster offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, The Methodist Advocate was removed from Charleston, S. C., where it was self-sustaining for over two years, and placed at Atlanta, Ga., where it failed of an adequate support, and was consequently discontinued; and,

Methodist
Messenger.

Whereas, A paper is now published in Charleston, designed to fill the place formerly occupied by said Advocate, known as the Methodist Messenger, in a field favorably situated to render it useful, and in due time self-sustaining; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference take the action required to adopt and sustain said Methodist Messenger, and thereby secure its permanency and efficiency as an organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

E. L. Dolph presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, The questions, "Are there any complaints?" occurring in items 1, 2, and 3 of paragraph 97 of the Discipline, which describes the order of business in Quarterly Conferences, is variously understood by different administrators; therefore,

Complaints.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and are hereby instructed to prepare an explanatory note, which shall set forth the classes of complaints called for, by, or admissible under this question, the same to be published in connection with said paragraph of the Discipline.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

G. W. Wells presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved, That we recommend a change in relation to the order fixing the residence of a Bishop on the Pacific coast, so that it shall read, "San Francisco or Los Angeles."

Episcopal
residence.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

M. R. Locke presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Methodist Episcopal Church Hymnal is the only authorized song book of the Church.

Church
Hymnal.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals inquire into the expediency of future legislation by this Conference so as to insure its general use throughout the connection, in all the services of the Church, including Sunday-schools.

SOUTH KANSAS.

C. R. Rice presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to prepare a form of quarterly report for preachers in charge that shall not

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.

include the report of Sunday-schools; and that they be further instructed to prepare a form of quarterly report for Sunday-school superintendents.

TENNESSEE.

H. W. Key presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Christian
Herald.

Whereas, The Methodist Advocate, formerly published at Atlanta, Ga., under the authority of the General Conference, has ceased to exist; and,

Whereas, A large district of country, comprising several Annual Conferences, is thus deprived of the advantages offered by a regular Church paper; and,

Whereas, This deficiency has been in part supplied for members of the Savannah, Florida, Central Alabama, and North Carolina Conferences, by the establishment at Atlanta, Ga., of the Christian Herald; and,

Whereas, There is most pressing need of a regular Church paper in said territory; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Book Concern be and is hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting the Christian Herald as an official paper, and to report to this body without delay.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church:

Separate
schools.

Whereas, The Freedmen's Aid Society was organized, like all other noble and grand organizations, for a specific purpose, namely, for the education of the colored people; and,

Whereas, We rejoice that it has reached and educated tens of thousands of said colored people, yet there are hundreds of thousands of said people still to be reached, that will only be educated by the wise plan and policy of the Freedmen's Aid Society; and,

Whereas, We believe to change the name and the original policy of the Freedmen's Aid Society will prove detrimental to the work which it was organized to do; and,

Whereas, We believe the action of the last General Conference in sanctioning the building of schools with money raised for the Freedmen's Aid Society, and to exclude the freedmen from said schools is contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the liberal donors to the said cause, and contrary to the teaching of our holy religion; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that there shall be no change in the name of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Resolved, That we rescind the action of the last General Conference in sanctioning the building of schools with money raised for the Freedmen's Aid Society on the color line.

Resolved, That no one shall be debarred from attending any of our schools built with money raised for the Freedmen's Aid Society.

TROY.

Henry Graham presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Evangelists.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to consider the question of licensing evangelists and employing them under

the direction of the Annual Conferences, and to report a plan for this purpose to the General Conference.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.

Death of
Dennis Os-
borne's
daughter.

J. M. Reid announced that he had received information of the death of the daughter of Dennis Osborne, South India Conference, and moved that he be excused from to-day's session of the Conference; and the motion prevailed.

He also presented the following resolution of condolence, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That this General Conferencee deeply sympathize with our brother, Rev. Dennis Osborne, and his wife, now in this city, who, at this long distance from their home, have been so sadly bereaved in the death of a dear daughter. We pray for the comforts of the Divine Spirit upon their hearts.

Resolution
of con-
dolence.

On motion of William Swindells, the rules were suspended, and the action of the Conference referring the paper presented by H. W. Key was reconsidered.

Rules sus-
pended.

After remarks by H. W. Key, the resolution was again referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

H. W. Key
speaks.

The request of H. C. Mecham, for leave of absence for the remainder of the session, was not granted.

H. C. Me-
cham not
excused.

WEST GERMAN.

J. A. Reitz presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, The Liturgy of our Discipline does not at present contain a suitable paragraph for the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the sick; therefore, be it

Liturgy.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that such paragraph should be provided.

WEST TEXAS.

Mack Henson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South:

Resolved, That the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South inquire into the propriety of electing two Corresponding Secretaries.

Secretaries of
Freedmen's
Aid Society.

WEST WISCONSIN.

Michael Benson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the reports to the Annual Conferences shall be signed by the stewards as well as by the pastor.

Annual re-
ports.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Number of
members.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider such an amendment to the Discipline as shall make it the duty of the presiding elders to call for a full report of the membership of each charge at the last Quarterly Conference of the year.

WILMINGTON.

J. H. Caldwell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Third Restrictive Rule.

The exigencies of our missionary work in foreign countries demand the presence and supervision of a resident Bishop, especially in Europe and Asia; and,

Whereas, The Third Restrictive Rule requires that such shall be missionary Bishops, whose jurisdiction shall be limited to their respective missions; and,

Whereas, Such limitation is not only inconsistent with the idea of a "General Superintendency," but tends to the lessening of the influence of such Bishops, and also to the ultimate separation of our foreign missions from the present body; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Commission be appointed, consisting of seven members from the Committee on Episcopacy, and an equal number from the Committee on Missions, with the chief Missionary Secretary, over which one of the Bishops who has visited our foreign missions in Europe and Asia shall be requested to preside.

Resolved, That said Commission shall inquire into, and report to this Conference, before the time for the election of new Bishops, and determine their respective places of residence; and also upon the expediency of recommending such alteration of the Third Restrictive Rule as shall make a Bishop on any foreign mission the equal in rank, jurisdiction, and authority of any of the Bishops in our own country.

J. M. Reid moved that the Committee be requested to report on the above paper as soon as possible, and the motion prevailed.

WYOMING.

J. G. Eckman presented the following, which was adopted:

Publication of the Journal.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Conference be instructed to have the Journal of this General Conference printed and bound, and certified by him to be correct; and that the printed copy, so certified, shall be the official Journal of this General Conference.

A copy to be sent to each delegate.

Resolved, That the Book Agents at New York are hereby instructed to forward, by mail or otherwise, a copy of the Journal of this General Conference to each of the delegates of the Conference, and to each of the Bishops.

Centennial Report No. I adopted.

John Lanahan presented Report No. I of the Committee on the Centennial of 1884, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 129.]

He also stated that the Committee asked that the Conference add to the title of the Committee, "and Ecumenical Conference of 1887," and the request was, on motion, adopted.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.

Ecumenical
Conference.

Also, he was requested by the Committee to ask what action has been taken by the several Annual Conferences respecting the Centennial celebration, and that they report the same to the Secretary of the General Conference for reference to the Committee.

Annual Con-
ference ac-
tion on Cen-
tennial.

On his motion, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bishops be respectfully requested to inform this Conference how many additional Bishops, in their judgment, are necessary to do the Episcopal work of the next quadrennium.

Number of
Bishops.

He also moved that the action of the Conference, holding the Secretary responsible for the Journals of the Annual Conference, be reconsidered, and the motion prevailed.

Conference
Journals.

M. S. Hard moved that each member of the Committee on Itinerancy carry the Journal of his Conference to the Committee room.

J. E. C. Sawyer moved that the Secretary of the Conference transmit the Journals to the Committee room.

D. S. Monroe moved, as a substitute for all the motions, that the Secretary be instructed to deliver at the Greene Street Church all Journals now in his possession to the Secretary of the Committee on Itinerancy. The motion prevailed.

Monroe's
substitute
adopted.

Conference was declared adjourned by expiration of time. The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Hurst.

Adjourned.

The following memorials and resolutions were presented under Rule 22:

MEMORIALS.

CALIFORNIA.

George Clifford presented the memorial of himself and three others relating to Bishop's residence on the Pacific coast, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Episcopal
residence.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.

Change in
Discipline.
Questions of
law.

He also presented a memorial relating to change of Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

H. C. Benson presented the memorial of himself and George Clifford relating to law questions, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

CENTRAL GERMAN.

Changes of
Discipline.

Jacob Krehbiel presented a memorial relating to a change of Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Conference
Commis-
sion.

B. I. Ives presented the memorial of Central New York Conference relating to a Commission between Genesee and Central New York Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Report of a
Commis-
sion.

M. S. Hard presented the Journal of Central New York Conference of 1883, containing report of Commissioners, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Statistics.

E. J. Gray presented the memorial of the Central Pennsylvania Conference relating to statistics, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CHICAGO GERMAN.

Boundaries.

C. A. Loeber presented the memorial of the Chicago German District relating to Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

DES MOINES.

Preachers'
Aid Society.

M. D. Collins presented the memorial of the Des Moines Conference relating to organization of Preachers' Aid Society, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

EAST GERMAN.

Pastoral
term.

George Abele presented a memorial relating to extension of the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

GENESEE.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Ministerial
support.

D. W. C. Huntington presented the memorial of Genesee Conference in relation to ministerial support, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

L. D. Watson presented the memorial of the District Stewards' Convention asking a change of Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change of
Discipline.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

Heinrich Nuelsen presented the petition of Theodore Rodiger and four thousand and fifty-five others relating to the time-limit, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Pastoral
term.

He also presented the petition of Jac. Junker and nineteen others relating to the time-limit, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

INDIANA.

John Poucher presented a memorial relating to the transfer of traveling preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Transfers.

He also presented a memorial, asking an amendment to a section of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change of
Discipline.

KENTUCKY.

Amos Shinkle presented the memorial of the Lay Electoral Conference of the Kentucky Conference relating to lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

Lay Repre-
sentation.

LEXINGTON.

Joseph Courtney presented a paper asking information concerning the claim of a suspended preacher, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Claim of
preachers.

MICHIGAN.

D. F. Barnes presented a memorial relating to the reception of members, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Reception of
members.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Change of
Discipline.
Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of himself and D. Taylor, asking change in Discipline, which was referred to Committee on Revisals.

H. M. Joy presented the memorial of himself and W. X. Ninde relating to a division of Detroit and Michigan Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MINNESOTA.

Probation-
ers.

S. G. Smith presented the memorial of R. Forbes and fifteen others relating to the probationary system, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Pastoral
term.

He also presented the memorial of Minnesota Conference relating to the extension of the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Course of
study.

J. F. Chaffee presented the memorial of F. L. Fisher relating to course of study for theological students, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NEWARK.

Statistics.

Alexander Craig presented the memorial of J. W. Young relating to statistics, which was referred to the Committee on Statistics.

Trustees.

J. N. FitzGerald presented a memorial relating to the election of trustees, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEW ENGLAND.

Constitu-
tion of Sun-
day-schools.

Nathaniel Fellows presented the memorial of himself and D. Dorchester relating to Sunday-school Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

Women's
status.

W. F. Warren presented the memorial of Anna Oliver relating to the status and privileges of women in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

George Prentice presented the petition of W. A. Richard and twenty-three others relating to the Minis-

terial Course of Study, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.

NEW JERSEY.

G. B. Wight presented the memorial of himself and D. H. Schock relating to an official board in each Church, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Course of
study.

Official
board.

D. H. Schock presented the memorial of himself and G. B. Wight concerning the proceedings of Annual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Annual Con-
ference pro-
ceedings.

NEW YORK.

J. M. King presented the memorial of the Temperance Society of the New York Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

Temperance.

He also presented the memorial of the Hurleyville and Neversink Flats Charge relating to sanctification and continuance of the time-limit, which was referred to the Committees on Revisals and Itinerancy.

Sanctifica-
tion.

G. S. Hare presented a memorial relating to a prayer for the burial service, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Burial serv-
ice.

L. H. King presented the memorial of A. E. Schepmoes, asking certain changes in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change of
Discipline.

NORTH CAROLINA.

W. F. Steele presented a memorial on the use of tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Tobacco.

NORTH INDIANA.

J. W. Welch presented a memorial of himself and four others relating to a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change of
Discipline.

NORWAY.

Anders Olsen presented a memorial relating to the subject of tracts, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

Tracts.

May 8. He also presented a memorial relating to a Church
SEVENTH DAY.
 Church paper.
 Concern.

OHIO.

Certificate of members. J. T. Miller presented a memorial relating to certificate of removal for members, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

OREGON.

Presiding Elders. A. C. Fairchild presented the memorial of himself and B. N. Rawlins relating to a change in the way of procuring presiding elders, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change of Discipline. Hans Hanson presented a memorial asking for change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

PHILADELPHIA.

Stewards and trustees. R. E. Pattison presented a memorial on election of stewards and trustees, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Lay Electoral Conferences. T. B. Neely presented a memorial as to organization and conduct of Lay Electoral Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Board of Arbitration. He also presented a memorial on supplying vacancies in Board of Arbitration, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Lyceum. He also presented a memorial on revising the chapter on Education in regard to lyceums, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Statistics. J. B. McCullough presented a memorial on statistics, which was referred to the Committee on Form of Statistics.

PITTSBURG.

Presiding elders. T. N. Boyle presented the memorial of himself and two others relating to a change in the Presiding Elder's office, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

SAINT LOUIS GERMAN.

Course of study. John Schlagenhauf presented the memorial of William Balche and nineteen others relating to a course of

study for theological students, which was referred to the Committee on Education. May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. E. Wilson presented a memorial relating to a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. Change of
Discipline.

He also presented a memorial relating to Freedmen's Aid, schools, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South. Freedmen's
Aid, schools,
etc.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

William Newkirk presented the memorial of himself and two others relating to the support of superannuates, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy. Superan-
nuated
preachers.

SOUTH KANSAS.

C. R. Rice presented the memorial of the South Kansas Conference relating to boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

H. W. Chaffee presented the memorial of the South Kansas Conference relating to the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. Pastoral
term.

TROY.

J. E. C. Sawyer presented the memorial of the Troy Conference relating to the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South. Freedmen's
Aid Society.

T. A. Griffin presented the memorial of himself and two others relating to Church letters, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. Certificates
of members.

Homer Eaton presented the proceedings of the Commission on Boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

He also presented the report of the Boundary Commission to the Troy Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Conference
Commis-
sion.

He also presented the action of the Troy Conference on the same, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Action of
Conference.

May 8.SEVENTH
DAY.

Boundaries.

He also presented a memorial on Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Stamford.

He also presented the memorial from Stamford, Vermont, on boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Leicester and
Goshen.

He also presented the memorial from Leicester and Goshen on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

UPPER IOWA.

Church Ex-
tension.

A. J. Kynett presented a memorial, asking a change in the Discipline on the time of meeting of the Board of Church Extension, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

WEST TEXAS.

Freedmen's
Aid Society.

C. P. Westbrooks presented a memorial on Freedmen's Aid Society, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

WILMINGTON.

Centenary.

J. B. Quigg presented a memorial as to Centennial celebration, which was referred to the Committee on Centennial of 1884 and Ecumenical Conference of 1887.

RESOLUTIONS.

ARKANSAS.

T. B. Ford presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Pastoral
term.

Resolved, That we believe the limitation on our pastorate is necessary to Methodism, and that we are opposed to an extension.

He also presented the following action of the Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South:

Work of the
Freedmen's
Aid Society.

With gratitude to God we record again the rapid and permanent enlargement of the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society. This Society is accomplishing a great work throughout the land by bringing the needs of the people of the South before the people of the North, and thus becoming a mighty factor in the problem of blending these people into one harmonious whole. The special mission of this Society is to locate, establish, organize, and foster institutions of learning for the training of ministers and teachers who are to lead the people of the South to a higher civilization. The Society has expended large sums of money in assisting worthy young men and

women to obtain an education, and in the erection of buildings which, in location, architectural design, and convenience, are a marvel to our eyes. Eternity only will compass the grand results which have been and are being achieved by this great humane agency of the Church.

We especially acknowledge our indebtedness to this Society for the interest it has manifested in planting the University and Philander Smith College in this city, and we pledge ourselves to a hearty co-operation with the officers of this Society in the furtherance of these and all other enterprises which it has begun, and may inaugurate.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the work and administration of the Officers and Board of Managers of this Society.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the harmonious relation between the Philander Smith College and the University.

Resolved, That we will bring the claims of the Society before all our congregations and take the collection, endeavoring to raise at least the amount asked of the Conference.

Resolved, That for the purpose of providing one or more scholarships in the University we will, during this Centennial year, try to raise at least fifty cents from each one of our members.

May 8.
SEVENTH
DAY.

NEW JERSEY.

J. B. Graw presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraph 223, page 144 of the Discipline, be amended by striking out the words, "who shall not be members of the Quarterly Conference." Change in
Discipline.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition:

Resolved, That paragraph 226, page 145 of the Discipline, be amended by adding after the word "petitions" the words, "by officially voting." Temperance.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

W. H. Cline presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy inquire into the expediency of appointing the Bishops to the districts for a term of not less than one year nor more than four years. Episcopal
districts.

WYOMING.

Austin Griffin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to incorporate a rule in the Discipline, requiring the organization of a Temperance Society in each of our Sunday-schools. Temperance
Society.

May 9.

EIGHTH
DAY.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9.

Bishop Bowman presiding.

The Conference was called to order at the appointed hour, Bishop Bowman in the chair.

Devotional services.

The devotional services were conducted by J. C. W. Coxe, of the Iowa Conference.

Journal approved.

The Journal of the last session was read and approved.

Committee appointed.

Bishop Harris announced the Committee on the Chartered Fund. [See *Appendix 1*, A, 30.]

Rev. Dr. Carter introduced.

The Rev. C. W. Carter, D.D., one of the Fraternal Delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was introduced.

J. C. Hartzell presented the following:

Committee on Freedmen's Aid Society, J. G. Evans Secretary.

At the session of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South, held May 8, William Wesley resigned as Secretary, and J. G. Evans, of the Central Illinois Conference, was elected Secretary of said Committee. J. C. HARTZELL, *Chairman*.

Call for reports.

The roll of Conferences was called for reports.

Missions, Nos. I and II received.

L. M. Vernon presented Reports Nos. I and II of the Committee on Missions, and they were referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Sunday-schools and Tracts, No. I adopted.

P. G. Gillett presented Report No. I of the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 88.]

Judiciary No. 1.

G. G. Reynolds presented Report No. I of the Committee on Judiciary.

Amended and adopted.

On motion of Daniel Curry, it was amended by inserting "other than missionary Bishops," and, as amended, it was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 130.]

Wells excused.

G. W. Wells was excused from to-day's session.

Ecumenical Conference.

The Secretary presented the report of the Committee of the First Ecumenical Conference, held in London, signed by A. C. George, Secretary, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Centennial of 1884 and Ecumenical Conference of 1887, and it was so referred. [See *Appendix 2*, A, 1.]

The roll of the Conferences was then called for appeals, resolutions, and miscellaneous business.

ARKANSAS.

T. B. Ford presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Whereas, Little Rock, Arkansas, is rapidly becoming a great railroad and educational center; and,

Whereas, The fact of a Bishop residing there would greatly promote the interests of our Church throughout that section; and,

Whereas, The city has a population of over twenty thousand, is healthful, beautiful for situation, and centrally located in relation to our work among both the Freedmen and whites; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be and is hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of designating Little Rock, Arkansas, as an Episcopal residence.

May 9.

EIGHTH
DAY.

Episcopal
residence,

He also presented the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, Under the present arrangement of General Conference Districts, some portions of our work are without that representation to which they are entitled; therefore,

Resolved, That the Bishops appoint a Special Committee of thirteen, consisting of one from each General Conference District and one at large, to take into consideration and report on the subject of General Conference Districts.

General Con-
ference Dis-
tricts.

AUSTIN.

M. A. Daugherty presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Education:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to consider as to whether duty and expediency require an expression of opinion by this body, or any action to be taken, on the question of the Bible in the public schools; and if so, to report such statement or action as, in their judgment, this General Conference should make or take.

Bible in the
public
schools.

W. D. Knowles presented the following, which was referred to the same Committee:

Whereas, There is no educational institution of our Church in Northern Texas, a beautiful and fertile territory, larger than all New England, and being rapidly settled by our people from the North and East; and,

Whereas, Ten acres of land in the city of Fort Worth, Texas, worth \$10,000, have been offered our Church for a college campus, which must be accepted in the near future if utilized by our Church; and,

Whereas, The citizens of Fort Worth, Texas, have tendered a subscription of \$10,000 for building purposes;

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to investigate, and if found feasible, to recommend the establishing of such an institution of learning in that portion of the State of Texas, and commend it to the favorable consideration of the Church and the public.

Educational
institution
in Texas.

Also the following:

Whereas, Intemperance, with its accompanying evils, is the greatest barrier to the progress of religious truth, and hangs as an incubus upon the Church, paralyzing its best efforts for the salvation of humanity; and,

Whereas, Statistics prove that from seven to nine tenths of all crimes committed grow out of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; and,

Prohibition
Aid Society.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.

Whereas, We are taught in the word of God to pray, "Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven;" and,

Whereas, We know the will of God cannot be done on earth as it is in heaven while licensed dram-shops exist; and,

Whereas, The Methodist Episcopal Church, realizing that man's extremity is God's opportunity, has organized its great Missionary Society for the express purpose of doing as much as in it lies toward answering this grand prayer taught us by the Lord of glory himself; and,

Whereas, The annihilation of the liquor traffic will greatly aid our mission work, and must be accomplished before this prayer can be answered; therefore,

Resolved, That a society, to be known as the Prohibition Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, be formed throughout our entire Church, and that an additional benevolent collection be ordered for its benefit, and that it be empowered to receive legacies, bequests, and donations of money or property in the same way as our Missionary Society now does.

Resolved, That other evangelical Churches be memorialized, with the view of securing or encouraging similar action on their part.

E. J. Gray moved its reference to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

Referred to
two Com-
mittees.

J. M. Buckley moved, as a substitute, that the resolution be divided, and that the first part be referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition, and the second part to the Committee on the State of the Church.

The motion prevailed, and the paper was so referred.

CENTRAL GERMAN.

Henry Leibhart presented the following, which, on motion of H. T. Ames, was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Children as
probation-
ers.

Whereas, There is a diversity of theory and practice regarding the relations of our children to the Church; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed that, in that part of the Discipline embraced in paragraphs 49 to 54, it be stated, in precise and definite language, whether our children are probationers in the Church, or whether it be necessary for them to join on probation.

Burt ex-
cused.

Sylvester Burt was granted leave of absence on account of sickness.

Order want-
ed.

On motion of A. J. Kynett, the Committee in charge of the hall was requested to appoint ushers to preserve order in the rear of the room.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

J. G. Evans presented the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The 22d Rule of this body has been rendered largely inoperative by putting memorials and petitions in the form of resolutions of instruction or request; therefore,

Resolved, That Rule 22 be so interpreted as to exclude, from the call under resolutions, all papers instructing, requesting, or otherwise referring matter to Committees, and that all such papers be referred through the Secretary, under Rule 22.

May 9.

EIGHTH
DAY.

Interpreta-
tion of Rule
22.

Clement Studebaker, by general consent, presented the Minority Report of the Book Committee, which was received and ordered to be printed. [See *Appendix 3, 2.*]

Minority Re-
port of Book
Committee.

EAST OHIO.

J. R. Mills presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Resolved, That this General Conference is favorable to and recommends the separation of our Foreign and Home Mission work, and the consolidation of the latter with our Church Extension Society.

Also that we are fully convinced that every possible effort should be made to make all our Missions, both Home and Foreign, self-supporting at the earliest possible moment.

Mission
work and
Church Ex-
tension.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That we request the Committee on Revisals to consider the propriety of so amending the Discipline, paragraph 493, page 282, under the heading "Reception of Members," as that immediately following the declaration and question, "Brethren, you have heard the responses given to our inquiries. Have any of you," etc, there shall be inserted the following: "The minister shall then request the members of the Society present to stand up, and, addressing the candidates, shall say: We agree and covenant with you to do all in our power, both by example and counsel, to promote your highest spiritual welfare; to help, strengthen, and build you up in the faith and hope of the Gospel, and to increase your efficiency as a co-worker with us in the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ." And then follow, "We welcome you," etc.

Reception
of members

W. H. Locke presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That any member of this General Conference who shall permanently absent himself from its daily sessions, without being excused by a vote of the Conference, shall be considered as having forfeited all claim to an allowance of traveling and other personal expenses.

Continued
absence.

ERIE.

J. T. Edwards offered the following:

Resolved, That the editor of the next edition of the Discipline be requested to publish a map, showing, as accurately as possible, the boundaries of the Conferences in the United States.

Map.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.

On motion of A. J. Kynett, the following substitute was adopted:

Substitute
adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Book Concern be instructed to inquire and report on the expediency of publishing a map showing Conference boundaries.

Conference
Postmaster.

On motion of W. J. Paxson, the Secretary was authorized to certify to the appointment of Mr. J. E. Ozias as General Conference postmaster.

NEW YORK EAST.

Oliver Hoyt offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Education:

Centennial
Funds,

Whereas, In accordance with an order of the General Conference of 1880, the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have officially published a plan for the Centennial celebration of the organization of our Church; and,

Whereas, Its leading recommendation, as to the raising of funds in connection with the said Centenary occasion and commemoration, is contained in the words following, namely: "The chief object of Connectional offerings should be the cause of education. The future of the Church will, under God's blessing, largely depend on the culture given to the youth. We commend to the liberality of the Church, first, the Board of Education: second, the Freedmen's Aid Society; third, theological schools: fourth, such seminaries, colleges, universities, as shall be selected by the several Annual Conferences;" and,

Whereas, Our Board of Education, in accordance with the above recommendation, has made timely and appropriate arrangement for the observance of "Children's Day," on the 8th day of June ensuing, as a grand and simultaneous inauguration of the public Centennial services of the year; and,

Whereas, A general participation in those initial services may be expected to have a favorable bearing upon the remaining services and efforts proposed for the later months of the year; therefore,

Resolved, That we advise our ministers, churches, and Sunday-schools, in all our Conferences, to enter heartily into the celebration of our Centennial Children's Day, in harmony with the plans officially proposed; and also on that occasion to make liberal offerings to the Children's Educational Fund, allowing no local interests to divide or neutralize the unity of this peculiar Connectional effort, or to direct the money raised from the fund proposed in our Discipline as the special pecuniary object of Children's Day observance.

Adjourned.

On motion, Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, notices given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Harris.

The following memorials and resolutions were presented under Rule 22:

MEMORIALS.

ALABAMA.

Education in
the South.

W. C. Steward presented a memorial, signed by J. C. Hammitt and twenty others, on education among the

whites of the South. Referred to the Committee on Education. **May 9.**

EIGHTH
DAY.

He also presented a memorial relating to Episcopal residence. Referred to the Committee on Episcopacy. Episcopal Residence.

BALTIMORE.

J. A. M'Cauley presented a memorial from the Baltimore Preachers' Meeting, on change of Discipline relative to Sunday-school Boards and Committees, signed by Austin M. Courtenay and Charles Edmund Young. Referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts. Sunday-school Boards.

J. A. Price presented memorials on changes in the Discipline, which were referred to the Committee on Revisals. Changes in Discipline.

CALIFORNIA.

F. F. Jewell presented the memorial of himself and George Clifford, asking a change in Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. Change in Discipline.

H. C. Benson presented a law question, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Law question.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

B. I. Ives presented the memorial of the Syracuse Preachers' Meeting relating to the consecration of Bishops and a change in the title of Presiding Elder, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. Consecration of Bishops. Title of Presiding Elders.

U. S. Beebe presented the memorial of O. D. Davis and ten others relating to boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of M. Wheeler and six others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of J. C. B. Moyer and thirteen others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of G. S. Wyman and eight others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of O. N. Hinman and eleven others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of R. Brewster and fourteen others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of W. M. Bengier and eighteen others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of J. W. Brown and sixteen others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of William Wardell and eleven others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of M. P. Blakesly and thirteen others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of J. Maxwell and eleven others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of T. R. Green and nineteen others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of D. R. Milhar and seven others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of R. D. Phillips and twelve others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of D. M. Young and twenty-two others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of F. J. Whitney and eleven others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of W. H. Harmon and thirteen others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of W. H. Rogers and nineteen others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.
Missionary
Secretaries.

A. R. Morgan presented the memorial of himself and J. G. Evans, asking for one Missionary Secretary and two assistants; which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

CENTRAL OHIO.

David Rutledge presented the memorial of himself and two others relating to a cheap religious paper, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Cheap religious paper.

He also presented the memorial of himself and C. G. Nelson, instructing the Book Committee on dividends, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Book Concern dividends.

L. W. Brown presented a memorial on title deeds of Church property, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Deeds of Church property.

He also presented a memorial on change of Discipline as to children's classes, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Children's classes.

He also presented a memorial on classification of the General Rules, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

General Rules.

He also presented a memorial on terms of probation, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals,

Probationers.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

J. McGarrah presented a memorial on Church property, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Deeds of Church property.

E. J. Gray presented a memorial on Missions, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Missions.

He also presented a memorial on Church records, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Church Records.

E. H. Yocum presented a memorial as to collections, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Collections.

CINCINNATI.

J. W. Dale presented a memorial from J. C. Brooks and thirteen others, against changing from free sittings to pew rentings, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Free sittings.

May 9.EIGHTH
DAY.Educational
collections.
Missionary
Society.

C. H. Payne presented the memorial of himself and C. N. Sims relating to Educational collections, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

A. B. Leonard presented a memorial relating to a change in the organization of the Missionary Society, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

COLORADO.

Change in
Discipline.

Earl Cranston presented a memorial asking a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

Change in
Discipline.

W. S. Turner presented the memorial of himself and Norman Buck, asking a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

DES MOINES.

Episcopal
residence.

H. H. O'Neal presented a memorial relating to Episcopal residence at Des Moines, Ia., signed by himself and nineteen others, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

Preachers'
Aid Soci-
eties.

M. D. Collins presented a memorial upon Preachers' Aid Societies, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

DETROIT.

Relating to
the Disci-
pline.

T. J. Joslin and John M'Eldowney presented a memorial relating to the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Division of
Detroit and
Michigan
Confer-
ences.

W. X. Ninde presented a memorial of himself, H. M. Joy, and twelve others, relating to the division of the Detroit and Michigan Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Pastoral
term.

He also presented a resolution of the Detroit Electoral Conference relating to time-limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Amendment
to Disci-
pline.

John M'Eldowney presented a resolution relating to an amendment of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Insurance on
Church
property.

He also presented a resolution relating to insurance on Church property, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

ERIE.

May 9.

EIGHTH
DAY.Course of
study.

T. L. Flood presented the petition of the faculty and students of the Allegheny College relating to a course of study for theological students, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

GENESEE.

D. W. C. Huntington presented the action of the Genesee Conference on the Centennial observance, which was referred to the Committee on Centennial of 1884 and Ecumenical Conference of 1887.

Centennial
observance.

L. D. Watson presented a memorial relating to personal Christian work, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Christian
work.

INDIANA.

Alexander Martin presented a memorial, signed by W. S. Biddle and forty-six others, concerning the education of candidates for admission into Annual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Admission
on trial into
Annual Con-
ferences.

He also presented a memorial, signed by W. H. Martin and seventeen others, concerning the education of candidates for admission into Annual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Same sub-
ject.

He also presented a memorial inquiring what could be done for the harmonious co-operation of our institutions of learning, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Co-operation
in institu-
tions of
learning.

John Poucher presented a memorial concerning the election of a Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, who shall be a member of one of the German-speaking Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

German Mis-
sionary Sec-
retary.

B. F. Rawlins presented a memorial asking for such an arrangement in the publication of our periodicals as to reduce the price of them, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Periodicals.

IOWA.

J. C. W. Coxe presented a memorial, signed by himself and five others, on the course of study in the

Course of
study.

May 9. Annual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Education.
EIGHTH DAY.

Woman's Temperance Union. He also presented a memorial from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

Weekly Sunday-school Advocate. He also presented a memorial, signed by himself and three others, as to a weekly Sunday-school Advocate, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

MICHIGAN.

Centenary. J. M. Reid presented the action of the Michigan Conference on the Centenary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on Centennial of 1884 and Ecumenical Conference of 1887.

MINNESOTA.

Title to Church property. S. G. Gale presented a memorial concerning the title to Church property, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Minneapolis Preachers' Meeting. J. F. Chaffee presented a memorial from Minneapolis Methodist Preachers' Meeting, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

MISSOURI.

Pastoral term. J. M. Parker presented a memorial on time-limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NEWARK.

Judicial matters. J. N. FitzGerald presented a memorial on judicial matters, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEW ENGLAND.

Pastoral term. W. F. Mallalieu presented a memorial on time-limit, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Caste. He also presented a memorial from the Annual Conference on caste, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Pastoral term. He also presented a memorial from the Annual Conference on the time-limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

He also, and his delegation, presented a memorial on

the Seaman's Aid Society and Evangelization, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

May 9.
EIGHTH
DAY.

NEW JERSEY.

G. B. Wight presented a memorial, signed by himself and four others, concerning a Temperance Board and Secretary, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

Seamen's
Aid Society.

Temperance
Board and
Secretary.

NEW YORK.

J. M. King presented a memorial from the Annual Conference touching itinerancy, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Itinerancy.

He also presented a petition from the Hurleyville Charge, signed by Dr. P. David and twenty-five others, asking for a better defining of the doctrine of entire sanctification, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Sanctifica-
tion.

He also presented a memorial from the Annual Conference on Centennial of Methodism, which was referred to the Committee on Centennial of 1884 and Ecumenical Conference of 1887.

Centennial.

NEW YORK EAST.

D. A. Goodsell presented a memorial on the subject of Church letters, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Certificate of
member-
ship.

He also presented a memorial on disciplinary change in the reception of members, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Reception of
members.

NORTH CAROLINA.

W. F. Steele presented a memorial on reporting educational institutions, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South.

Educational
institutions.

NORTH INDIANA.

C. E. Disbro presented a memorial of himself and three others, asking a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change in
Discipline.

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

F. M. Pavey presented a memorial, asking a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change in
Discipline.

May 9.EIGHTH
DAY.Change in
Discipline.

OHIO.

C. D. Firestone presented the memorial of himself and H. L. Sibley, asking a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

He also presented the memorial of himself and S. A. Keen, asking a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

PHILADELPHIA.

Church loca-
tion.

T. B. Neely presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Conference Board of Church Extension, asking for the creation of boards for the location of churches, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Sunday-
school su-
perintend-
ents.

William Swindells presented a memorial on the subject of the election of Sunday-school superintendents, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

Electoral
Confer-
ences.

R. E. Pattison presented a memorial on formation of Electoral Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

VERMONT.

Change in
Discipline,
¶ 99.

H. A. Spencer presented a memorial, asking a change in the Discipline, paragraph 99, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Also ¶ 55.

He also presented a memorial, asking a change in the Discipline, paragraph 55, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

VIRGINIA.

Boundaries.

E. H. Vaughan presented the memorial of the Virginia Conference on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

WEST WISCONSIN.

Work in
missions.

Michael Benson presented a memorial from the Black Hills Mission on the mode of operating that Mission field, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1884.

May 10.
NINTH DAY.

The Conference was called to order at nine o'clock A. M., Bishop Harris in the chair.

Bishop Harris presiding.

The religious services were conducted by J. E. Wilson, of the South Carolina Conference.

Devotional services.

The Minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

Journal approved.

Bishop Harris announced the Committee on the arrangement of General Conference Districts. [See *Appendix 1*, A, 17.]

Committee announced.

On motion of Sanford Hunt, the rules were suspended and he presented the following paper, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That all Conferences heretofore organized outside of the United States are now, and all those which may be organized hereafter under the authority of this General Conference shall be, entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities which belong to Conferences within the United States.

Foreign Conferences.

John Evans presented the following:

Resolved, That the Book Agents be directed to furnish the Conference, as soon as practicable, a detailed statement, giving the names and duties of each of the Agents, superintendents of departments, clerks, book-keepers, cashiers, salesmen, and all other officers in each of the Book Concerns separately, the Eastern and the Western, together with amounts annually paid each for salaries or wages, and all other allowances during the last quadrennium;

Expenses of the Book Concerns.

Also, The names of all editors, assistant editors, proof-readers, book-keepers; shipping, mailing, and other clerks; and all other general officers employed in the publication of each of the several periodicals published by the General Conference, and the compensation paid each annually for salaries or wages, and all other allowances during the last quadrennium;

Also, The amounts paid annually for composition, press-work, correspondence, clerk-hire, and the gross expenses of publishing each of the periodicals published elsewhere, by the General Conference, than at the Eastern or Western Book Concerns during the past quadrennium.

On motion, it was so amended as to except the names of subordinate employees, and, as amended, it was adopted.

Exceptions.

Daniel Curry moved that D. D. Whedon, editor of the Quarterly Review, and B. F. Crary, editor of the California Christian Advocate, be invited to seats on the platform, and the motion prevailed.

Drs. Whedon and Crary.

W. J. Parker was excused from to-day's session.

W. J. Parker excused.

On motion, the rules were suspended to receive reports from Committees.

Reports presented.

May 10.
NINTH DAY.
Episcopacy,
No. II.

Daniel Curry presented Report No. II of the Committee on Episcopacy, recommending an episcopal residence in India, which was read.

Amendment
proposed.

M. W. Taylor moved to strike out the word "India" and insert "Africa."

Laid on the
table.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost by a count vote of 155 to 185.

Pending the discussion, the following were granted leave of absence:

Leave of ab-
sence grant-
ed.

F. A. Ellis, from Monday's and Tuesday's sessions; Jacob Krehbiel and A. J. Van Cleft, from Monday's session; T. N. Boyle, from Monday's, Tuesday's, and Wednesday's sessions; S. G. Gale, from to-day's and Monday's sessions; Edward Thomson, H. A. Buttz, and R. R. Doherty, from Monday's session.

Report No. II
made order
for Monday.

Daniel Curry moved that the subject under discussion be postponed, and made the order of the day for Monday at ten o'clock A.M., and the motion prevailed.

The following changes were made on Committees:

Changes on
Commit-
tees.

On Education: R. C. Glass, in place of Bennett Mitchell.

On Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South: Bennett Mitchell, in place of R. C. Glass.

J. M. Buckley presented the following resolution, signed by C. B. Fisk.

Bishops in-
quired of.

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to advise the General Conference whether, in their opinion, the emergencies of our Mission work require that an Episcopal residence be established in Europe, India, and Africa, or in either country; and if, in their opinion, Episcopal residences should be fixed in those countries, or either of them, will that modify their judgment already expressed touching the number of Bishops that should be elected by this General Conference.

Henry Graham offered the following amendment:

Further in-
quiry.

Provided, the residence of the Bishops be fixed in India, or Europe, the Bishops be requested to advise the General Conference whether, in their judgment, the Discipline, as it now reads, would require them, in the adjustment of their work, to recall the Bishops stationed in India, or Europe, to attend Conferences in this country during the quadrennium.

Resolution
adopted.

The amendment was laid on the table, and the resolution was adopted.

Adjourned.

Conference adjourned by expiration of time. The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by B. M. Adams.

The following memorials and resolutions were presented under Rule 22: **May 10.**
NINTH DAY.

MEMORIALS.

CENTRAL GERMAN.

Henry Liebhart presented a memorial on the fiftieth anniversary of German Methodism, which was referred to the Committee on Centennial. German
Methodism.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

J. G. Evans presented a memorial, signed by himself and A. R. Morgan, concerning a change in the Discipline, paragraph 306, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension. Change in
Discipline,
¶ 306.

He also presented a memorial, signed by the same persons, concerning a change in the Discipline, paragraph 271, which was referred to the Committee on Missions. ¶ 271.

He also presented a memorial, asking a change in the Discipline, paragraph 254, which was referred to the Committee on Education. ¶ 254.

G. J. Luckey presented the memorial of himself and G. W. Gue, asking a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. Change in
Discipline.

DETROIT.

H. M. Loud presented the memorial of the Detroit Lay Conference on the subject of Sunday-schools, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts. Sunday-
schools.

ILLINOIS.

J. G. English presented the memorial of himself and two others relating to the publication of a magazine, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern. Magazine.

IOWA.

Dennis Murphy presented the memorial of Wesley Chapel, Oskaloosa District, on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Boundaries.

He also presented the memorial of the third Quarterly Conference of Wesley Chapel concerning colored churches, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries. Colored.
churches.

May 10.

NINTH DAY.

KANSAS.

Boundaries.

Richard Wake presented the memorial of J. A. Simpson and three others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Lay Representation.

Joab Mulvane presented the memorial of the Kansas Conference on lay representation, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

KENTUCKY.

Change in Discipline.

C. J. Howes presented a memorial as to change in the Discipline, paragraph 218, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MAINE.

Boundaries.

A. W. Pottle presented the memorial of A. E. Ellis and twenty-four others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MICHIGAN.

Episcopal residence.

H. M. Joy presented the memorial of himself and twelve others relating to Episcopal residence, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

MINNESOTA.

North Dakota Mission.

S. G. Smith presented the memorial of the Red River District Conference, asking the establishment of North Dakota Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

NEBRASKA.

Board of Education.

Edward Thomson presented a memorial concerning the enlargement of the work of the Board of Education, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Centenary.

He also presented the action of the Nebraska Annual Conference on the Centenary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to the Committee on Centennial of 1884 and Ecumenical Conference of 1887.

NEWARK.

Boundaries.

J. N. FitzGerald presented a memorial from Central City, Neb., on boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented a memorial from S. K. Doolittle on the increase of the number of stewards, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. **May 10.**
NINTH DAY.
Stewards.

NEW ENGLAND.

W. F. Warren presented a memorial relating to licensing and ordaining women, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. **Licensing Women.**

W. F. Mallalieu presented a memorial on General Conference entertainment, which was referred to the Committee on General Conference Entertainment. **General Conference entertainment.**

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

G. W. Norris presented the memorial of the New Hampshire Conference, asking a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. **Change in Discipline.**

NEW JERSEY.

J. B. Graw presented a memorial asking a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. **Change in Discipline.**

NEW YORK EAST.

D. A. Goodsell presented the memorial of J. M. Pullman, asking a change in the Discipline concerning the reception of members, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. **Change in Discipline.**

He also presented the memorial of the New York East Annual Conference concerning certificates of Church membership, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. **Certificates of membership.**

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Addison Brill presented a memorial as to the organization of Lay Electoral Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. **Lay Electoral Conferences.**

T. B. Shepherd presented a memorial, asking that the Sunday-school Board report to the fourth Quarterly Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. **Sunday-school Board.**

He also presented a memorial, asking a definition in the Discipline as to withdrawing from the Church, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. **Withdrawals.**

May 10. He also presented a memorial on making Church officials take a Church paper, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.
NINTH DAY.
 Official members.

NORTH OHIO.

Sunday-school library books. L. P. Holbrook presented a memorial concerning the provision for more and cheaper Sunday-school library books, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

Course of study. W. F. Whitlock presented the memorial of the Ministerial Association of Cleveland District, asking a change in the course of study, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Church history. He also presented the memorial of himself and W. G. Waters relating to history, documents, etc., of the Church, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

PHILADELPHIA.

Change in Discipline. R. E. Pattison presented a memorial concerning a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Church in Wichita. M. R. Locke presented a memorial concerning the burning of our church at Wichita, Kansas, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

SOUTH KANSAS.

Revision of the Discipline. C. R. Rice presented a memorial from James Murray, asking a revision of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Amendment of the Discipline. H. W. Chaffee presented a memorial, asking an amendment of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

TROY.

Change in ¶ 172 of the Discipline. T. A. Griffin presented a memorial of himself and two others, asking a change of paragraph 172 of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

¶ 179. He also presented a memorial, signed by the same, asking a change of paragraph 179 of the Discipline

concerning maladministration, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals. **May 10.**
NINTH DAY.

WILMINGTON.

J. H. Caldwell presented a memorial relating to organizing baptized children into classes, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy. Baptized children.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 12.

May 12.

TENTH DAY.

The Conference convened at the usual hour, Bishop Foster presiding. Bishop Foster presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by T. B. Shepherd, of the Northern New York Conference. Devotional services.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved. Journal approved.

Bishop Harris presented the following answer of the Board of Bishops to the inquiry of the Conference:

To the General Conference:

Response of the Bishops.

DEAR BRETHREN: The Bishops met in Bishop Simpson's room to consider the questions proposed to them on Saturday by this body, and agreed upon the following answer, namely:

In view of the action of two of your Standing Committees concerning the establishment of Episcopal residences abroad, and of the discussion of this subject by the General Conference, the Bishops find themselves greatly embarrassed in expressing an opinion in response to the question you have submitted to them; nevertheless, in deference to your request, and, as it is a subject to which they have heretofore given careful consideration, in the light of much experience and observation, they feel bound to express their deliberate and unanimous judgment, which is:

1. That it would not be wise at the present time to fix Episcopal residences in India, Europe, and Africa, nor in any one of them.

2. That if it should be decided to fix such residences, that circumstance would not affect their opinion, as heretofore expressed, concerning the number of Bishops necessary to be elected by this General Conference.

WILLIAM L. HARRIS,

Secretary of the Board of Bishops.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1884.

Otis Hardy was granted leave of absence on account of sickness, and Isaac E. Kleckner, lay reserve delegate, was assigned his seat for the remainder of the session. I. E. Kleckner present.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the courtesy of a seat on the platform was extended to R. S. Rust, Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society. R. S. Rust.

C. F. Scott was granted leave of absence for Tuesday and Wednesday. C. F. Scott.

May 12.
TENTH DAY.
Dr. S. S.
Nelles.
Regular or-
der taken
up.

The Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Church of Canada, was introduced.
The Roll of Conferences was called for resolutions.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

I. S. Bingham presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Publication
of a Sunday-
school week-
ly.

Resolved, That the Book Committee recommend that the General Conference make provision for the publication of a first-class Sunday-school paper, to be issued weekly, adapted to the wants of the working forces of the Sunday-school.

NORTH-WEST IOWA.

Bennett Mitchell presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy, with instructions to report at the earliest day practicable:

Connection-
al Society.

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve, one from each General Conference District, be appointed, who shall, at the earliest day practicable, devise and report a plan for the organization of a Connectional Society, which shall, under the direction of the General Conference, raise and administer funds for the support of the worn-out preachers, and the widows and children of deceased preachers.

SAINT LOUIS.

J. N. Pierce presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Monthly
magazine.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference that we should have a monthly Magazine that is Methodist and missionary, and full of spiritual life, and that the Committee on Book Concern consider this matter and report at an early date.

SAVANNAH.

C. O. Fisher presented the following, signed by himself and twenty-two others, and, on motion, it was adopted:

Caste.

Resolved, That the General Conference hereby confirms and reaffirms the opinion previously expressed that "Color is no bar to any right or privilege of office or membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church," but we recognize the propriety of such administration as will hereafter, as heretofore, secure the largest concession to individual preferences on all questions involving merely the social relations of its members.

SOUTH KANSAS.

H. W. Chaffee presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, There is on the books of the Western Methodist Book Concern an account of long standing against Rev. A. B. Walker, a superannuate of the South Kansas Conference, much of which account was for books which were burned; and,

Whereas, The said A. B. Walker has no means with which to pay said account, and from his age and surroundings is not likely to be able to pay it, only as from year to year something is taken from his meager allowance as a superannuated preacher; and,

Whereas, The South Kansas Conference, at its late session, requested that an action be taken by which the account should be canceled; therefore,

Resolved, That we request the Committee on Book Concern to inquire into the facts, and if, in their judgment, they find such facts as will warrant it, they recommend the Western Methodist Book Concern to cancel the account.

VIRGINIA.

E. H. Vaughan presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this General Conference that in the selection of fraternal delegates to convey our Christian greeting and brotherly love to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at the next session of its General Conference, one of the number should be chosen from among our brethren who labor in the South.

May 12.
TENTH DAY.
Account of
A. B. Walker.

Fraternal
Delegates to
the Church
South.

UPPER IOWA.

A. J. Kynett presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee, composed of one of the Bishops, who shall be chairman, one delegate from each of the twelve General Conference Districts, and one of the secretaries of each of our benevolent societies and boards, be appointed, to be called The Committee on Co-operation in Church Work, to inquire and report what measures may be taken to secure the co-operation of our several benevolent societies and boards as necessity may require, and their increased efficiency in the work of the Church.

Committee
on Church
work.

On motion, Report No. I of the Committee on Church Extension was taken from the table and referred to the Committee just appointed.

Church Ex-
tension, Re-
port No. I.

D. A. Goodsell presented Report III of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 24.]

Reception of
Fraternal
Delegates,
Report No.
III.

The order of the day, Report No. II of the Committee on Episcopacy, was taken up.

Episcopacy,
Report No.
II taken up.

The amendment presented by M. W. Taylor was withdrawn.

N. W. Tay-
lor's amend-
ment with-
drawn.

During the discussion Bishop Simpson took a seat on the platform, and was cordially greeted.

Bishop
Simpson
present.
Time of
speeches ex-
tended.

On motion, R. C. Bose, Dennis Osborne, and E. W. Parker, all of India, were granted five minutes additional time.

May 12.

TENTH DAY.

Previous
question.To adjourn
lost.

G. H. Foster moved the previous question, but the motion was not sustained.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

B. F. Rawlins presented the following, as a substitute for all before the Conference:

Rawlins's
amendment.

Resolved, That the Bishops for the next four years be directed to give such additional attention to the foreign work as the exigencies may seem to require.

J. W. Roberts
present.

J. W. Roberts, lay reserve delegate, was assigned the seat of William Dill, excused, and took his place on Committees.

Adjourned.

On motion of Daniel Curry, the Conference adjourned.

The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Foster.

The following memorials and resolutions were presented under Rule 22:

MEMORIALS.

CALIFORNIA.

Book Depos-
itory at San
Francisco.

H. C. Benson presented the Exhibit of the Methodist Book Depository at San Francisco, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Boundaries.

U. S. Beebe presented the memorial of N. W. Barnes and thirteen others on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Salaries.

M. S. Hard presented the memorial of the Cazenovia District Conference relating to the withholding of salaries, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MICHIGAN.

Division of
Confer-
ences.

H. M. Joy presented the memorial of the Grand Traverse Ministerial Association on division of Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MINNESOTA.

Pastoral
term.

J. F. Chaffee presented the memorial of the Presiding Elders' Convention, at Minneapolis, relating to the removal of the time-limit, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH INDIANA.

May 12.
TENTH DAY.

Thomas Stabler presented the memorial of himself and two others on lay delegation in Annual Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Lay Representation.

Jacob J. Todd presented the memorial of himself and four others on lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

NORTH NEBRASKA.

J. B. Maxfield presented the memorial of himself and two others touching a law question, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Law question.

NORTH OHIO.

J. W. Mendenhall presented the memorial of the Cleveland District Association on the trial of a member with a Church letter, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Trial of members.

NORTH-WEST NORWEGIAN.

C. O. Treider presented a memorial relating to our publishing interests, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Publications.

ROCK RIVER.

C. H. Fowler presented the memorial of members of the Florida Conference relating to a separation of the white and colored work, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Separate Conferences.

He also presented the memorial of the Mountain Mission, asking an enabling act, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Enabling act.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

O. H. Clark presented a memorial asking a revision of the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Revision of the Discipline.

Calaway Nash presented the memorial of J. W. Locke and six others relating to marriage and divorce, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Marriage and divorce.

May 12.
TENTH DAY.

RESOLUTIONS.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

H. T. Ames presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

Weekly Sunday-school paper.

Resolved, That the Book Agents be and are hereby instructed to establish and publish a weekly Sunday-school paper for young people.

LOUISIANA.

The following, presented by A. E. P. Albert, was referred to the Committee on Boundaries:

Boundaries.

Whereas, Paragraph 393 of the Discipline, which reads as follows, "Arkansas Conference shall include the State of Arkansas;" and paragraph 429, which reads, "Little Rock Conference shall include the State of Arkansas;" and paragraph 396, which says, "Blue Ridge Conference shall include the State of North Carolina;" and paragraph 444, which reads, "North Carolina Conference shall include the State of North Carolina, not included in the Blue Ridge Conference;" and also paragraphs 394, 473, 480, 419, 463, 426, 427, and other sections of the Discipline relative to boundaries, are contradictory, unintelligible, and meaningless; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Boundaries be instructed to report such changes as may be necessary to make consistent and intelligible such meaningless provisions relating to boundaries.

MICHIGAN.

T. H. Jakoces presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Pastoral term.

Whereas, The Discipline, paragraph 160, section 3, recites the following proviso: "Nevertheless, if in any case the term of three years shall expire in the *interim* of an Annual Conference, he may continue him until the next session, provided the time shall not be more than six months, and is applied only to pastors." And also recites in paragraph 165, "A Bishop may allow an Elder to preside in the same district for any term not exceeding four years;" therefore, in order to secure uniformity of administration,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to answer the following question: Is there such legal analogy between the above recited paragraphs as to confer authority on a Bishop to continue a Presiding Elder in the same district for four full years, and six months in addition thereto, either at the beginning or close of said four years?

NEBRASKA.

L. F. Britt presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Sunday-school superintendent.

Resolved, That paragraph 255, page 163, section 3, be so altered as to read: "The superintendent shall be nominated and elected by the Sunday-school Board, and approved by the Quarterly Conference at its next session, and his official character shall be passed upon quarterly as other members of the Quarterly Conference."

He also presented the following, which was referred May 12.
to the Committee on Temporal Economy: TENTH DAY.

Resolved, That there be added to paragraph 354: "That each superannuated preacher and widow of deceased preacher be allowed one of our Church papers free of charge." Church papers.

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, Much trouble arises in many parts of our work in the West, growing out of the indefinite relation of the pastor to the Board of Trustees, and his rights and privileges; therefore, Pastors and trustees.

Resolved, That the Discipline, page 221, paragraph 374, be so amended as to read, after period first, "That upon the nomination of the preacher in charge, who shall be *ex-officio* member and chairman, or Presiding Elder of the District."

NEW ENGLAND.

W. F. Mallalieu presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed so to modify the Discipline, page 107, paragraph 160, section 3, as to insert after the words, "not under our care," the words: "And also in cases of emergency when requested by a two-thirds vote of an Annual Conference, the Presiding Elders unanimously concurring in the request." Appointment of preachers to institutions of learning.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, The Discipline does not require that stewards shall be members of the Church; therefore, Stewards to be members of the Church.

Resolved, That paragraph 194, which now reads, "Let the stewards be persons of solid piety, who both know and love the Methodist doctrine and discipline, and of good natural and acquired abilities to transact the temporal business," shall be amended by the addition of the words, "such persons being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church;" so that the paragraph shall read: "Let the stewards be persons of solid piety, who both know and love the Methodist doctrine and discipline, and of good natural and acquired abilities to transact the temporal business, such persons being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

NORTH-WEST IOWA.

R. C. Glass presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the propriety of preparing and having inserted in the Discipline a brief form for the reception of probationers into our Church, for the purpose of making the reception of such persons more impressive and the practice of our ministers more uniform. Reception of probationers.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

May 12.
TENTH DAY.
Manual for
probation-
ers.

The following resolution was adopted at the last session of the North-west Iowa Conference:

Whereas, An intelligent acquaintance with the doctrines and polity of our Church is indispensable to loyal and useful membership in our Church; and,

Whereas, We have reason to believe that many are received into full membership without sufficient preliminary instruction in these particulars; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the General Conference to order the preparation of a concise and authoritative manual for the use of probationers, and to take action for making the reading of said manual, or hearing it read, a prerequisite for full membership.

OHIO.

C. D. Firestone presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Official
Board.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to make provision in the Discipline constituting our stewards, trustees, and leaders an official board of the Church, for consultation and transaction of general Church business; the preacher in charge to be chairman of the same.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Sunday-
school song
book.

Resolved, That the Book Committee be intrusted to procure the very best talent and get up a song book especially adapted for Sunday-school work.

SAINT LOUIS.

W. H. Reed presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Book Depos-
itory at Kan-
sas City.

Whereas, The interests of our Church demand that our books and periodicals should be placed on sale at the principal commercial centers; and,

Whereas, The prominence of Kansas City as a great distributing point has been recognized by the boards of publication of other denominations, and the largest secular publishers in the United States, by placing their books on sale and establishing agencies at Kansas City; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference instruct the Book Agents to arrange for a Depository at Kansas City as soon as practicable.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition:

Burning of
the Wichita
church.

Whereas, The telegraph reports that our new and costly church edifice at Wichita, Kansas, has been burned to the ground; and,

Whereas, It is stated that this burning of our Church property was the work of incendiaries, who were prompted to this method of retaliation against our brethren for the stand they have taken on the question of prohibition; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our brethren of Wichita, in the loss of their church building, and commend them to the good-will and liberality of the Church, and the favorable consideration of the Board of Church Extension.

J. N. Pierce presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

May 12.
TENTH DAY.

Whereas, It sometimes appears that in the case of trial of a minister or member of the Church, the ends of justice are not reached because we have not adequate power to secure attendance or testimony of witnesses; therefore,

To secure attendance at trial.

Resolved, That we request the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the possibility of a remedy for this evil, and if a remedy appears to them feasible, that they report such remedy to the General Conference for their action.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

William Newkirk presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to inquire into the expediency of adding a paragraph in the Discipline, that the order of Evangelists may be recognized, and determine their relation to the Church.

Evangelists.

Resolved, That provision should be made for their employment, where they are not members of an Annual Conference, and authority given to a Bishop to appoint them where they are members of an Annual Conference, to labor in the bounds of Presiding Elders' Districts or an Annual Conference.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

M. R. Locke presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition:

Whereas, It is reported in the daily papers that the Methodist Episcopal church at Wichita, South-west Kansas Conference, of which the Rev. Daniel W. Phillips, A.M., is pastor, was burned to the ground last Friday night, (2d inst.,) the work of incendiaries, originating in the enforcement of the prohibition laws, thus involving the Church in a loss of \$13,000; therefore, be it

Burning of the Wichita church.

Resolved, That the Methodist Episcopal Church is not only in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic and the prohibition of the trade by legal enactments, but is in favor of the rigid enforcement of the law against incendiaries, whoever they may be, who wantonly destroy the property of the Church because of its support of prohibition laws.

Resolved, That our brethren in Kansas be requested to put forth every energy and use all lawful means to procure the arrest and punishment of the vandals who have so outrageously destroyed our property.

O. H. Clark presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, The introduction of our Church papers into every Methodist family is an end very much to be desired and sought; therefore,

Church papers.

Resolved, That the Committee on Book Concern be requested to consider the expediency of disconnecting our papers (the Advocates) from other publishing interests of the Church, and placing them, so far as subscription price is concerned, simply on a self-sustaining basis.

May 12.
TENTH DAY.

Calendar Rohrbaugh presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Election of
Presiding
Elders.

Resolved, That paragraph 164 of the Discipline be so changed as to read as follows: "Presiding Elders are to be elected by the Annual Conference to which they belong, but when so elected shall be stationed and changed by the Bishop presiding in such Conference."

SOUTH KANSAS.

C. R. Rice presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Neglecting
the means of
grace.

Resolved, That a member of the Church who willfully neglects the means of grace six consecutive months may be reported by the preacher in charge, a majority of the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting consenting, to the Quarterly Conference as withdrawn from the Church; *provided*, the member receives notice of the intended action at least ten days before the Quarterly Conference.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Merging
Sunday-
school pa-
pers.

Resolved, That the Committee on Book Concern be instructed to consider the feasibility of merging The Classmate into the Sunday-School Advocate, so as to give us a weekly Sunday-School Advocate.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

To abolish
District
Confer-
ences.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that the economy of our Church has no need of a District Conference, and we hereby instruct the Committee on Revisals to strike out of the Discipline paragraphs 87 and 94 inclusive, with their accompanying sections and caption.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

W. H. Cline presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Adjourn-
ment of
Quarterly
Confer-
ences.

Resolved, That the following section be inserted after section 4, of paragraph 98, of the Discipline: "The Quarterly Conference may adjourn from day to day, and, with the consent of the Presiding Elder, may adjourn to any day not more remote than sixty days, for the completion of its business."

WISCONSIN.

J. M. Walker presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

Relative du-
ties of pas-
tors and su-
perintend-
ents.

Resolved, That the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts be instructed to inquire whether there is not a need of defining more clearly the relative duties of pastors and superintendents in our Sunday-schools, and giving such additional directions in our Book of Discipline as shall secure more thorough pastoral supervision of the work of the religious instruction of our youth and young people.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 13.

May 13.

ELEVENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Bishop Wiley
presiding.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop Wiley in the chair.

The religious services were conducted by Alexander Martin, of the Indiana Conference.

Devotional
services.

The minutes of Monday's session were read and approved.

Journal ap-
proved.

The name of Lurandus Beach was substituted for that of G. W. Norris on the Committee on State of the Church.

L. Beach.

Amos Shinkle moved a suspension of the rules in order to receive reports of Committees, and the motion prevailed.

Rules sus-
pended.

The Committee on Revisals presented Reports Nos. I and II.

Reports Nos.
I and II on
Revisals.

The Committee on Book Concern presented Report No. II.

Report No.
II on Book
Concern.

The Committee on Missions presented Report No. III.

Report No.
III on Mis-
sions.

The Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South presented Report No. I.

Report No. I
on Freed-
men's Aid.

The Committee on Lay Representation presented Reports Nos. I. and II.

Reports Nos.
I and II on
Lay Repre-
sentation.

The Committee on Episcopacy presented Reports Nos. IV, V, and VI.

Reports Nos.
IV, V, and
VI on Epis-
copacy.

Levi Snell was granted leave of absence from the sessions of to-day and to-morrow. Benjamin Ison was also granted leave of absence.

L. Snell ex-
cused.

Bishop Harris announced the names of the Committee on Co-operation in Church Work. [See *Appendix* 1, A, 16.]

Committee
announced.

J. M. Walden moved to take up the order of the day, the memorial services, and the motion prevailed.

Memorial
services.

During the services Bishop Simpson was seated on the platform.

Bishop Simp-
son present.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

J. M. Trimble announced hymn 980, beginning

Singing and
prayer.

"How sweet the hour of closing day,"

which was sung, and A. S. Hunt offered prayer.

The memoir of Bishop Levi Scott was read by J. B. Quigg.

Memoir of
Bishop
Scott read.

May 13. The memoir of Bishop Jesse T. Peck was read by
ELEVENTH DAY. C. N. Sims.

Memoir of Bishop Peck read. The stanza was sung, beginning
 "Who, who would live away."

Memoir of Bishop Haven read. The memoir of Bishop Erastus O. Haven was read
 by J. M. Buckley.
 The stanza, beginning

"My heavenly home is bright and fair,"
 was sung.

Memoir of E. Q. Fuller read. J. J. Manker read the memoir of Erastus Q. Fuller.
 The hymn was sung, beginning
 "Servant of God, well done."

Memoir of G. W. Woodruff read. The memoir of G. W. Woodruff was read by B. M. Adams.
 The stanza, beginning
 "Then let our songs abound,"
 was sung.

Memoirs adopted. On motion of Solomon Parsons, the memoirs were adopted by a rising vote. [See *Appendix 2, C.*]

Adjourned. On motion of Daniel Curry, the Conference adjourned.

Benediction. The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Wiley.

The following memorials and resolutions were presented under Rule 22:

Memorials.

MEMORIALS.

ARKANSAS.

Pastoral term. Frank Carland presented a memorial from the Arkansas Lay Conference concerning the pastoral term, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CENTRAL GERMAN.

Enabling act. August Scheffel presented a memorial for an enabling act to divide the territory, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

Evangelists. M. S. Hard presented a memorial from the Annual Conference as to evangelists, signed by William Reddy

and eight others, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

May 13.
ELEVENTH
DAY.

KANSAS.

Richard Wake presented the memorial of J. F. Ryerson and twenty-three others relating to the Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

He also presented a petition of E. Fanson and sixteen others relating to Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented a petition of T. E. Sewell and fourteen others relating to the boundary of the Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented a petition of J. M. Wilson and seven others relating to the Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

MINNESOTA.

R. R. Briggs presented a memorial concerning the circulation and sale of books, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Books.

NEW YORK EAST.

A. S. Hunt presented a memorial asking a better definition in the Discipline as to the action that should be taken when preachers are found guilty of immoral or imprudent conduct, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Immoral and
imprudent
conduct.

NORTH OHIO.

W. F. Whitlock presented a memorial on the Conference Course of Study, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Course of
Study.

PHILADELPHIA.

William Swindells presented a memorial, signed by L. D. Brown and five others, as to estimating pastor's salary, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Pastors
salary.

May 13.ELEVENTH
DAY.Bible in Sun-
day-schools.

ROCK RIVER.

R. M. Hatfield presented a circular letter and memorial, signed by six pastors, of Chicago, Ill., asking for greater use of the Bible, instead of leaflets, in our Sunday-schools; and it was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts.

UPPER IOWA.

Sanctifica-
tion.

William Lease presented a memorial from T. B. Taylor and forty-two others, asking a better definition in the Discipline as to the doctrine of sanctification, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

VIRGINIA.

Boundaries.

E. H. Vaughn presented a petition on boundaries, from Norfolk, signed by G. H. M'Faden and four others, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

WYOMING.

Preachers
on trial.

Austin Griffin presented a memorial from the Wyoming District Ministerial Association, as to enlarging the powers of preachers on trial, signed by Y. C. Smith and H. Brownscombe, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

RESOLUTIONS.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

M. S. Hard presented the following, which was the action of the Lay Electoral Conference on the time-limit:

The following was presented to the Lay Electoral Conference of Central New York Conference, October, 1884, and was lost by a vote of 65 to 15:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the time-limit rule should be so modified that the Bishops may be authorized to continue a preacher in the same charge for a longer period than three years; appointments, however, to be made every year.

Pastoral
term.

He also presented the following, which was the action of the Annual Conference on the time-limit:

Resolved, That we recommend the General Conference to so amend section 3, paragraph 157, of the Discipline, that it shall read:

"To fix the appointments of the preachers, provided he shall not allow any preacher to remain in the same station more than three successive years, unless in the concurrent judgment of the Quarterly Conference and of the Presiding Elders of the Conference the interests of the cause demand the return of the pastor another year; the Bishop may then re-appoint such pastor to his charge for a term not in all exceeding five successive years; in which case he shall not be returned to the same church until after five years."

May 13.
ELEVENTH
DAY.
Pastoral
term.

MINNESOTA.

D. C. John presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Church Extension:

Whereas, The work of the Church Extension Board has enlarged to such an extent as to demand two Secretaries; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Committee on Church Extension to recommend the election of two Secretaries for this Board.

Secretaries of
Church Ex-
tension.

NEBRASKA.

D. C. Fleming presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that it should make provision for the publication of a Sunday-school paper adapted to the wants of children from the ages of eight to twelve years, as the Classmate and Advocate is adapted to persons of more mature years.

Child's
paper.

PHILADELPHIA.

T. B. Neely presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to consider what change may be made so as to give the Annual Conferences a more direct voice in matters relating to the Presiding Eldership.

Presiding
Eldership.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

E. L. Dolph presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, 1. That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the propriety of striking out so much of paragraph 99, section 1, No. 13, and section 2, No. 11, describing the order of business in the first, second, and third Quarterly Conferences, which reads: "Are the Church records properly kept?"

Church
records.

Resolved, 2. That paragraph 101 be amended by adding, immediately after the words, "It shall be the duty of the Committee on Church Records," the following, to answer the question asked at the fourth Quarterly Conference, "Are the Church records properly kept?"

May 14.

TWELFTH
DAY.
Morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14.

Bishop Mer-
rill presid-
ing.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop Merrill in the chair.

Devotional
services.

The devotional services were conducted by A. S. Lakin, of the Central Alabama Conference.

Journal ap-
proved.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

D. P. Leav-
itt excused.

D. P. Leavitt was granted leave of absence, and his seat was assigned to M. J. Talbot, reserve delegate.

William
Nast.

A motion to extend the courtesy of a seat upon the platform to William Nast, editor of the *Christian Apologist*, prevailed.

Trustees of
Methodist
Episcopal
Church.

Bishop Wiley presented the Quadrennial Report of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was referred to a Committee of five, the appointment of which was ordered.

J. G. Miller.

On motion, the courtesy of a seat on the platform was extended to Rev. J. G. Miller, of Nebraska.

G. P. Jenkins
excused.

G. P. Jenkins was excused for the remainder of the session on account of sickness.

Samuel Call.

The name of Samuel Call was substituted for I. L. Hunt, Jr., on the Committee on Book Concern.

Trustees for
Church In-
stitutions.

By general consent, Solomon Parsons moved the appointment of a Committee to Nominate Trustees for certain Church Institutions, to consist of one from each General Conference District and one at large, and the motion prevailed.

Report No.
V on Epis-
copacy.

Daniel Curry moved to suspend the rules to take up Report No. V of the Committee on Episcopacy.

Report No.
II on Epis-
copacy.

John Lanahan moved, as a substitute, to take up the order of the day—Report No. II of the Committee on Episcopacy.

Substitute
adopted.

The motion prevailed, and the substitute was adopted.

William
Taylor's
time ex-
tended.

During the discussion an extension of five minutes' time was granted to William Taylor.

W. A. Spencer presented the following as an amendment :

W. A. Spen-
cer's amend-
ment.

So that the Bishop assigned to attend the India Conferences shall preside over two consecutive sessions, spending the intervening time in the supervision of our work in India, and that two Bishops visit India each quadrennium.

W. J. Paxson moved the previous question; it was ordered, and the amendment was lost.

The vote was then taken upon the substitute of B. F. Rawlins, and it was not adopted. Vote: 168 for, and 193 against.

G. H. Foster called for a vote by orders, and the call was sustained by the following vote of the laymen:

AYES: Ames, Angel, Archer, Aultman, Beach, Berry, Boomer, Bose, Brown (Richard), Bryant, Buck, Butters, Carland, Dale, Dravo, Emery, English, Evans, Firestone, Fisk, Foster, Gillett (P. G.), Goodall, Greely, Haughey, Hogate, Hoyt, Ketron, Kleckner, Knowles, Loud, Lunt, M'Gee, M'Neal, Moore, Mulvane, Owen, Parker, Reed (W. H.), Reynolds, Ritter, Roarbaugh, Roberts (J. W.), Root, Shinkle, Sibley, Spears, Stevenson, Steward, Studebaker, Tallman, Taylor, Wade, Ward, Wares, Welsh, Wilson (Shepard)—57.

NOES: Adams, Allen, Alman, Andrews, Ballard, Barker, Bell, Blair, Bomar, Bradford, Bridge, Briggs, Brooks, Brown (Cole), Brown (John), Bumpass, Byrkit, Carson, Cassell, Clapp, Clinton, Connell, Corbin, Cox, Crogman, Decker, Devries, Doherty, Duplessis, Eddy, Ellis, Faulkner, Field, Fleming, Fletcher, Flint, Giebner, Gillett (R. H.), Hall (George), Hammond, Harneden, Haze, Holbrook, Kahlo, Klaus, Leins, Lewis, Locke, Marquardt, Mast, Mays, M'Culloch, M'Kinstry, Moorehead, Newkirk, Olinger, Ormsby, Pattison, Postel, Richmond, Sadler, Sawyer, Scheffel, Simpson, Slayback, Sleeper, Smith (J. H.), Smith (W. T.), Stiner, Tasker, Thulemeier, Todd (Gabriel), Todd (J. J.), Valentine, Wells, Wernli, Weseman, Westbrooks, Willard, Wilson (W. G.), Winders, Wyatt—82.

Absent, or not voting: Baker (H. K.), Baker (J. H.), Baldwin, Brill, Brown (L. W.), Candler, Frick, Graham, Hanson, Hunt, Hurst, Mecham, Roberts (Z. B.), Scott, Snell, Whitney, Williams—17.

The vote of ministerial delegates was called, with the following result:

AYES: Abele, Albert, Alexander, Allen, Barnes (D. F.), Beck, Beebe, Beeman, Belt, Bentley, Bissell (T. J.), Bland, Britt, Brown, Buckels, Caldwell, Campbell, Carlsson, Chaffee (H. W.), Chaffee (J. F.), Clark (O. H.),

May 14.

TWELFTH
DAY.

Morning.

Previous
question
ordered.

Rawlin's
substitute
not adopt-
ed.

Votes by or-
ders or-
dered.

May 14.TWELFTH
DAY.*Morning.*

Clifford, Cline, Clinton, Collins, Coxe, Craig, Cranston, Cumming, Curl, Curry, Darnell, Dimmitt, Disbro, Dolph, Dorchester, Dunning, Eaton, Eckman, Edwards (Arthur), Fairchild, Fiske, FitzGerald, Flood, Frampton, Fry, Glass, Gracey, Graham (Henry), Gray (E. J.), Griffin (T. A.), Hamilton, Hammond, Hard, Hare, Hartzell, Henson, Hiller, Howes, Irish, Ives, Jacokes, Jewell, Jones, Joy, Keen, Key, King (J. M.), King (L. H.), Krehbiel, Lease, Leonard, Liebhart, Locke, Lockwood, Loveless, Mallalieu, Manker, Martin (Alex.), Matton, M'Cabe, M'Cauley, M'Cullough, M'Garrah, M'Kay, Mendenhall, Miller (J. T.), Mills, Murphy, Nash, Nelson, Ninde, Norris, Olin, Osborne, Parker (E. W.), Parker (J. M.), Parker (W. J.), Parsons, Peck, Pierce, Pottle, Prentice (George), Price, Pye, Queal, Quigg, Reid, Reitz, Rice, Richardson, Robinson, Runyan, Sawyer, Shumpert, Simpson, Sims, Sites, Skinner, Smith (S. G.), Spencer (H. A.), Spencer (W. A.), Stabler, Steele, Stowe, Swindells, Talbot, Taylor (Isaac), Thomson, Treider, Turner, Van Cleft, Vernon, Vincent, Walden, Ware, Warren, Waters, Watson, Webster (W. H.), Welch (Joseph), Welch (J. W.), Whitlock, Yocum—144.

NOES: Adams, Anderson, Barnes (S. O.), Bass, Beacom, Bennett, Benson (H. C.), Benson (Michael), Bills, Bingham, Bissell (J. W.), Bond, Buckley, Buttz, Call, Carter, Clark (C. J.), Cleveland, Courtney, Crawford, Daugherty, Davies, Davis, Doering, Edwards (J. T.), Evans, Fellows, Fisher, Ford, Fowler, Goodsell, Graham (John), Granger, Graw, Gray (G. W.), Gregory, Griffin (Austin), Griffin (S. G.), Gue, Halsey, Hatfield, Hill, Hingeley, Hinson, Holmes, Horner, Hoyt, Hunt (A. S.), Hunt (Sandford), Huntington, John, Joslin, King (F. H. J.), Koch, Kynett, Lakin, Lanahan, Loeber, Luckey, Madison (J. R.), Martin (W. C.), Maxfield, M'Donald, M'Eldowney, M'Elroy, Mechem, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan (A. R.), Morgan (L. F.), Morrison, Nuelson, Olsen, O'Neal, Pavey, Payne, Paxson, Pfaeffle, Pinney, Plumer, Poucher, Prentice (W. S.), Pullam, Rawlins, Rutledge, Sams, Schock, Schreiner, Schuette, Seeley, Shepherd, Short, Schlagenhauf, Smith (C. W.), Spence, Stuart,

Taylor (M. W.), Thurman, Townsend, Trimble, Vaughan, Wake, Walker, Walton, Webster (Alonzo), Wesley, Whedon, Wheeler, Wight, Wilding, Wilson—111. May 14.
TWELFTH
DAY
Morning.

Absent or not voting: Burt, Gale, Ison, Jenkins, Neely, Stroup—6.

The roll of lay delegates was then called, with the following result:

AYES: Adams, Allen, Andrews, Barker, Bell, Berry, Blair, Bomar, Bridge, Briggs, Brooks, Brown (Cole), Bumpass, Byrkit, Carson, Cassell, Cox, Crogman, Decker, Devries, Doherty, Duplesis, Eddy, Faulkner, Field, Fleming, Flint, Hall (George), Hammond, Harnden, Kahlo, Lewis, Locke, M'Culloch, Moorehead, Newkirk, Ormsby, Pattison, Roarbaugh, Sadler, Schefel, Simpson, Slayback, Smith (W. T.), Stiner, Tasker, Taylor (William), Todd (Gabriel), Todd (J. J.), Valentine, Wares, Wells, Welsh, Wernli, Whitney, Willard, Wilson (W. G.), Winders, Wyatt—59.

NOES: Alman, Ames, Angel, Archer, Aultman, Ballard, Beach, Boomer, Bose, Bradford, Brown (John), Brown (Richard), Bryant, Buck, Butters, Carland, Clapp, Clinton, Connell, Corbin, Dale, Dravo, Ellis, Emery, English, Evans (John), Firestone, Fisk, Fletcher, Foster, Giebner, Gillett (P. G.), Gillett (R. H.), Goodall, Greely, Haughey, Haze, Hogate, Holbrook, Hoyt, Ketron, Klaus, Kleckner, Knowles, Leins, Loud, Lunt, Marquardt, Mast, Mays, M'Gee, M'Kinstry, M'Neal, Moore, Mulvane, Olinger, Owen, Parker, Postel, Reed (W. H.), Reynolds, Richmond, Ritter, Roberts (J. W.), Root, Sawyer, Shinkle, Sibley, Sleeper, Smith (J. H.), Spears, Stevenson, Steward, Studebaker, Tallman, Thulemeier, Wade, Ward, Wese-man, Westbrooks, Wilson (Shepard)—81.

Absent or not voting: Baker (H. K.), Baker (J. H.), Baldwin, Brill, Brown (L. W.), Candler, Frick, Graham, Hanson, Hunt, Hurst, Mecham (H. C.), Roberts (Z. B.), Scott, Snell, Williams (A. G.)—16.

The chair announced that for want of a concurrent vote the report was not adopted.

Daniel Curry moved to suspend the rules to take up Report No. V of the Committee on Episcopacy, and the motion prevailed.

Report No.
II not
adopted.

Report on
Episcopacy,
No. V.

May 14. The report was taken up, and a motion made to adopt it.

TWELFTH
DAY.

Morning. H. C. Benson moved to amend by striking out the word "five," and inserting "four."

"Four" for "five."
"Three." John Lanahan moved to amend the amendment by substituting "three."

Previous question ordered. The previous question was ordered by a count vote of 276 for, and 44 against.

Negative votes to be recorded. J. M. Buckley was accorded the privilege of having his vote recorded in the negative, and, on motion of D. A. Goodsell, the same privilege was extended to any others who may hand their names to the Secretary.

The amendment to the amendment was lost by 129 for, and 228 against.

Report No. V adopted. The amendment was adopted, and the report, as amended, was then adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 3.]

Evening session ordered. D. A. Goodsell moved that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet in Arch Street Church, at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of receiving Fraternal Delegates, and the motion prevailed.

Report No. VI on Episcopacy adopted. On motion of Daniel Curry, Report No. VI was taken up and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 4.]

Nominations. I. S. Bingham moved that in the election of Bishops no nominations be made in open Conference, and the motion prevailed.

Adjourned. On motion adjourned. The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Merrill.

The following memorials and resolutions were presented under Rule 22:

MEMORIALS.

BALTIMORE.

Reception and dismissal of members. H. O. Devries presented a memorial, asking a change in the Discipline concerning the reception and dismissal of members, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

CALIFORNIA.

Church Hymnal. Charles Goodall presented a memorial concerning the Hymnal, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

CENTRAL NEW YORK.

May 14.

TWELFTH
DAY.Morning.
Boundaries.

U. S. Beebe presented a memorial as to boundaries from the Newark Quarterly Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

He also presented another on the same subject from Milo Center Quarterly Conference, signed by Silas Hunt, recording steward, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

EAST OHIO.

J. R. Mills presented a memorial, signed by Louis Paine and eight others, as to ordaining women, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Ordaining
women.

MISSOURI.

J. J. Bentley presented a memorial, signed by himself and two others, concerning the division of the territory of the Missouri Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

NEBRASKA.

Edward Thomson presented a memorial from the Annual Conference as to its boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

L. F. Britt presented a memorial and plan as to statistics, which was referred to the Committee on Form of Statistics.

Statistics.

NEW YORK EAST.

D. A. Goodsell presented a memorial of the New York East Conference on temperance, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

Temperance.

NORTH INDIANA.

C. E. Disbro presented a memorial of himself and three others concerning District Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

District Con-
ferences.

PHILADELPHIA.

R. E. Pattison presented a memorial from a committee representing the Local Preachers' Association concerning the work of local preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Work of lo-
cal preach-
ers.

May 14.TWELFTH
DAY.

Morning.

Philadelphia
Sabbath As-
sociation.

T. B. Neely presented a memorial, signed by George H. Stuart and nine others, on behalf of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, concerning the Sabbath, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

Itinerancy.

M. P. Simpson presented the action of the South-west Kansas Conference concerning the itinerant system of the Church, and concerning the erection of residences for worn-out preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Lay Repre-
sentation.

He also presented the action of the Lay Electoral Conference of the South-west Kansas Conference upon lay delegation, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

Status of
of Mission.
Confer-
ences.

A memorial was presented from the Bishops, by Bishop S. M. Merrill, on the status and power of Mission Conferences, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

RESOLUTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Joseph Welch presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Secretaries of
Church Ex-
tension
Board.

Resolved, That, in view of the increased work of the Church Extension Board, this General Conference deems it wise to have two Secretaries elected for the work of this Board;

Resolved, That paragraph 285 be amended by striking out the words, "a Corresponding Secretary," in line three, and inserting instead the words, "two Secretaries;" and that paragraph 286 be amended by striking out the words, "The Corresponding Secretary shall be appointed," and inserting instead the words, "The two Secretaries shall be elected;" and that the words "he, his," and other words wherever necessary, shall be changed to harmonize with this amendment.

TROY.

T. A. Griffin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change in the
Discipline.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of changing paragraph 98, sections 3 and 4, by transferring the words, "To approve trustees not elected by the Quarterly Conference," from section 4 to section 3, so section 3 shall read: "To elect trustees where the laws of the State permit, and approve trustees not elected by the Quarterly Conference, and also stewards," etc.

May 14.

TWELFTH
DAY.

Evening.

Bishop Bowman
presiding.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14.

The Conference assembled in the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, pursuant to adjournment, at eight o'clock P. M., and was called to order by Bishop Bowman.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Bishop Foster.

Devotional
services.

Bishop Bowman announced that the order of the hour was the reception of Fraternal Delegates from the British Conference, and from the Methodist Conference of France and Switzerland.

Reception of
Fraternal
Delegates.

The credentials of the British delegates were read, as was also the Address of the British Wesleyan Conference of 1883 to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 4, 5.]

Credentials
read.

D. A. Goodsell, Chairman of the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates, presented to the President of the Conference the Rev. Robert Newton Young, M.A., a duly accredited delegate from the British Conference, who was introduced to, and addressed, the General Conference. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 6.]

R.N. Young.

D. W. C. Huntington presented Rev. Sylvester Whitehead to the Bishop, who introduced him to, and he addressed, the Conference. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 7.]

Sylvester
Whitehead.

C. C. M'Cabe moved that the Committee on Reception of Delegates be requested to arrange for the reception of the Delegate from the Methodist Church of France and Switzerland at some future time during the session of the General Conference. The motion prevailed.

On motion, the Conference adjourned.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Robert Newton Young, M.A.

May 15.

THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Bishop Andrews
presides.Devotional
services.Journal ap-
proved.Committee
named.Daniel Ware
present.Seats of Wil-
mington
delegation.H. K. Baker
present.W. H. Wil-
son present.Regular or-
der.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15.

The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Andrews in the chair.

The devotional exercises were conducted by J. H. M'Garrah, of the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

The Minutes of yesterday's sessions, morning and evening, were read and approved.

Bishop Harris announced the names of the Committee to Nominate Trustees for Church Institutions. [See *Appendix 1, A, 20.*]

Daniel Ware, of the Liberia Conference, was announced as present, and responded to his name.

A motion to permit the Wilmington delegation to occupy chairs in front of the platform was carried.

H. K. Baker, of the Maine Conference, was announced as present. His name was called, and he responded.

Sylvester Burt was excused from further attendance, and William H. Wilson, reserve, took his place.

The roll of Conferences was called for resolutions, etc.

DES MOINES.

W. H. Berry presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

Sunday-
school peri-
odicals.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that our Sunday-school papers, the Advocate, Classmate, and Picture Papers, are sold at a rate higher than they should be, considering the price of other like publications.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Sunday-school Union be instructed to devise some means by which the publications above named can be furnished to the Church at a lower rate than that now charged, and if that cannot be done, then to consider the advisability of consolidating them all into one juvenile Sunday-school paper, to be published weekly, which can be sold at a price that will not be higher than that charged for other like publications.

DETROIT.

T. J. Joslin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Dancing.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to strike out the rule on Dancing from the Discipline.

F. H. Root presented the report of W. S. Studley, Fraternal Delegate to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, and it was passed to the Secretary for publication in the Journal. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 19.]

May 15.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Morning.

Report of W. S. Studley.

GENESEE.

Sandford Hunt presented the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Western Methodist Book Concern suffered heavy losses by fire in Chicago in the year 1871, and it has been ascertained that probably not less than \$12,000 of the stock destroyed had been purchased from the Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York, and to replenish the stock, it was necessary to repurchase that amount; and,

Loss by fire at Western Book Concern.

Whereas, The Book Agents have no authority to transfer any capital from one Concern to another without an order of the General Conference; therefore,

Resolved, That the Agents of the Methodist Book Concern in the City of New York are hereby authorized to pay to the Western Methodist Book Concern, in consideration of said loss, the sum of \$12,000, at such time during the ensuing quadrennium as may be agreed upon by the Agents of the two houses.

HOLSTON.

J. F. Spence presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church:

Inasmuch as the General Conference of 1876, after long and earnest deliberation, did enact a law giving to our Conferences in the South the utmost freedom relative to the union of the white and colored work;

Southern Work.

And inasmuch as said action was had in accord with the expressed wish of two thirds of the colored and the white membership; therefore,

Resolved, That the present relation between the white and the colored work in the Southern Conferences, as established by the General Conference of 1876, be and remain undisturbed.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the order of the day was taken up, and the Conference proceeded to the election of Bishops.

Order of the day taken up.

R. M. Hatfield presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Tellers and Secretaries be and are hereby instructed not to indicate to any person the result of any ballot before the same has been reported to this body.

Election of Bishops.

P. G. Gillett moved that only one name be placed on the ballot. The motion was laid on the table.

Bishop Harris announced Tellers, as follows:

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Tellers.

FIRST CLASS OF TELLERS.

- DISTRICT I. Henry D. Robinson, New England Southern.
 " II. Robert R. Doherty, Newark.
 " III. James E. Bills, Genesee.
 " IV. James T. Edwards, Erie.
 " V. Joseph M. Trimble, Ohio.
 " VI. Samuel G. Griffin, Washington.
 " VII. Alexander Martin, Indiana.
 " VIII. Philip G. Gillett, Illinois.
 " IX. Dennis Murphy, Iowa.
 " X. Charles E. Faulkner, North-west Kansas.
 " XI. Earl Cranston, Colorado.
 " XII. Henry Kahlo, Central German.

Doubtful
vote.

Daniel Curry moved that in case of a doubtful vote that would change the result of a ballot, it be referred to the Conference, and the motion prevailed.

Voting.

Blanks were distributed, the roll of the Conference was called, and each delegate responded to his name as he voted.

Tellers re-
tire.

The Tellers, and J. N. FitzGerald, C. J. Howes, and M. S. Hard, Secretaries, retired to count the ballots.

Church Ex-
tension Sec-
retaries.

J. M. Buckley moved that the Committee on Church Extension be directed to consider the matter of electing two Secretaries of the Board of Church Extension, and report to this body to-morrow morning, and the motion prevailed.

The call of Conferences was resumed.

MISSOURI.

George Hall presented the following, which was adopted:

Fraternal
messages.

Whereas, The African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Southern Baptist Church, and Reformed (German) Church, are now assembled in Council in Baltimore, Md.; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in New York city, and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Saratoga Springs, the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church in McKeesport, Pa.; and the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church will meet in Saint Louis, Mo., on the 28th of the present month, and possibly before this Conference adjourns, being as large, if not the largest number of religious denominations ever convened in their respective General Councils in this country at one time, and all being co-laborers with us in the vineyard of the Lord; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That the Bishops and Delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference assembled, do hereby send fraternal greeting to each of said bodies, and we do invoke the divine blessing upon their labors to save souls, and to win the world back to God.

Resolved, 2. That the Secretary of this Conference be and is hereby instructed to furnish each of said bodies with a copy of these resolutions.

May 15.

THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

NEW ENGLAND.

C. C. Corbin presented the following:

Resolved, That the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church be and is hereby instructed to consider the advisability of publishing an abbreviated edition of the Hymnal, at a net cost not in excess of 30 cents per copy, adapted to the special use of Sabbath-schools and the social services of the Church.

Sunday-
school
hymnal.

On motion of A. J. Van Cleft, it was laid on the table until such time as the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts report on the subject.

Laid on the
table.

During the discussion on the above resolution Bishop Simpson entered the room, and took a seat on the platform.

Bishop
Simpson.

The Rev. Robert Newton Young, M.A., and the Rev. Sylvester Whitehead, the Fraternal Delegates from the British Wesleyan Conference, in a few words bade adieu to the Conference.

British delegates take
leave.

On motion of J. M. Reid, the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates was instructed to prepare and report to-morrow morning a suitable expression of the feelings of this body toward the Wesleyan Delegates.

Reply to be
made.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

G. W. Norris presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church:

Whereas, God denounces destruction upon the nation that will not hearken to his law, keep his Sabbaths, and do his will; we view with alarm the wide-spread and increasing amount of Sabbath desecration in our land, and believing the Sunday newspaper, with its demand for Sunday trains and other Sabbath-breaking agencies of distribution, to be an important factor in the production of the prevalent spiritual demoralization of the people; therefore,

Sunday pa-
pers.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this General Conference that no good man should write for, publish, buy, sell, read, or in any way give countenance or encouragement to any one of this pestilent brood, but should, by all proper means, antagonize them.

NEW YORK EAST.

On motion of Daniel Curry, the following was referred to the Committee on Missions:

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Methodism
in France.

Whereas, There are at present much greater facilities than heretofore for carrying on the missionary or evangelistic work in France, among the Catholic population; and,

Whereas, Our Methodist brethren in France are calling on us to help them in this work, as they would at once enter in many open doors if they had the means; and,

Whereas, Our Missionary Society has at previous times already helped the French Conference by an annual grant, before the war, and by a grant of \$10,000 eighteen years ago; and,

Whereas, It would be a graceful act, and a grateful act to France, to do something for its evangelization in this our Centennial year; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference recommend to the General Missionary Committee, which is to meet in November next, to make a liberal grant to the Conference of the Methodist Church of France and Switzerland, represented among us by pastor J. P. Cook.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Help to
French
Church.

Whereas, The French Methodist Book Concern, located in Paris, (France,) under the name of *Librairie Evangelique*, was for some time, (thirty years ago,) on the urgent recommendation of the Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, then editor of the Christian Advocate, constituted as an auxiliary of our Tract Society; and,

Whereas, This Book Concern is unable, from want of funds, to issue such books and tracts as would be readily distributed, and would greatly aid the evangelistic or missionary work of the French Methodist Church; therefore,

Resolved, That the connection be renewed, and that our Book Concern (or Tract Society) be recommended to help the Book Concern of Paris, for the printing and distribution of tracts in the French language.

Hon. A. H.
Colquitt in-
troduced.

Bishop Andrews introduced Hon. A. H. Colquitt, United States Senator from the State of Georgia, a Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to this Conference.

NORTH CAROLINA.

W. F. Steele presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Education:

Course of
studies.

Resolved, That Conferences so voting may, for a period of four years, substitute the course of studies for local preachers for that of traveling preachers.

OHIO.

S. C. Frampton presented the following, which was laid on the table:

Committee
work.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that before the work of a Committee is reported to this Conference, the Minutes shall be read of the session in which the work was done.

PHILADELPHIA.

T. B. Neely presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm the doctrine of the Fathers of our Church, that the Bishopric is not an order but an office, and that in orders a Bishop is merely an Elder or Presbyter.

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.
Bishops.

William Swindells presented a resolution concerning surplus files of the Christian Advocate and other papers of our Church.

A motion by W. F. Whitlock, to refer to the Committee on Education, did not prevail.

Several amendments were accepted by the mover, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Agents of the Book Concern at New York and Cincinnati are hereby authorized to donate, (1) to any regularly organized Conference historical society, and (2) to theological schools, universities, and colleges of our Church, surplus files of the Christian Advocate, or other Church papers, copies of the Journal of the General Conference, and any other historical publications that in the judgment of the Book Agents are unsalable and yet worthy of preservation, providing the approval of the Book Committee shall be first secured.

Surplus pa-
pers.

SAINT LOUIS.

Samuel Alexander offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Resolved, That as there is great need of a more complete and speedy development of our Church in the South-western States, and as such cannot be secured from the resources on that ground, the Missionary Board is requested to give especial attention to, and make appropriation for, such work.

Work in the
South-west.

He also offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Book Concern be requested to publish a blank deed for the conveyance of property to the Methodist Episcopal Church in form adapted to the various States as far as practicable.

Blank deed.

G. W. Parker presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church:

Whereas, We recognize in the institution of polygamy, as it exists and is practiced in the Territory of Utah, a species of legalized adultery that is in conflict with the spirit and genius of modern civilization, and is at war with every principle of Christianity and good morals; and,

Whereas, Existing laws are manifestly inadequate to restrain the aggressive power and influence of this pernicious and sinful practice in the territory where Mormonism has numerical ascendancy; therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of the representatives of Methodism, in General Conference assembled, that it is the duty of the legislative department of the government to proceed, with as little delay as possible, to enact laws such as will summarily depose from political and

May 15.THIRTEENTH
DAY.*Morning.*

Polygamy.

official power in the Territories of the United States those who either practice or advocate polygamy as a civil or religious right, to the end that its perpetuation may be stayed by the adoption and enforcement of wholesome laws to that end.

Resolved, That we regard with favor the efforts of the Missionary department of our Church to combat the pernicious and sinful influence of polygamy, and its long train of evils, by the building up and strengthening of our Church and educational work in the Territory of Utah, and urgently recommend the concentration of all the influences that our superintendence can consistently bring to bear in enlarging and supporting our work in that and other Territories where polygamy has a foothold.

Tellers re-
turned.

The Tellers having returned, the Bishop announced, as the result of the ballot:

Whole number of votes cast..... 407

Necessary to a choice..... 204

No one having received a majority of all the votes cast, there was no election.

Another bal-
lot taken.

I. S. Bingham moved that we now proceed to take another ballot, and that the Tellers and Secretaries retire for the canvass, seal up the result of the ballot, and report it at the opening of the next session.

The motion prevailed.

Afternoon
session or-
dered.

A motion prevailed, that when we adjourn it be to meet at three o'clock P. M.

Time ex-
tended.

The time was extended, the roll was called, and the delegates voting responded.

Olin ex-
cused.

W. H. Olin was granted leave of absence until Monday.

Adjourned.

On motion, Conference adjourned. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Andrews pronounced the benediction.

Afternoon.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 15.

Bishop War-
ren presid-
ing.

Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, at three o'clock P. M., Bishop Warren presiding.

Devotional
services.

The devotional services were conducted by R. M. Hatfield, of the Rock River Conference.

Journal ap-
proved.

The Journal of the morning session was read and approved.

The Bishop announced the result of the second ballot for Bishops, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 403

Necessary to a choice..... 202

William X. Ninde, of the Detroit Conference, having received 272 votes, and John M. Walden, of the Cincinnati Conference, having received 214, they were declared elected Bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ballots were prepared for the two additional Bishops, the roll was called, the delegates responded as they voted, and the Tellers retired to count the votes.

J. M. Buckley moved to suspend the rules, and the motion prevailed.

Bishop Harris requested the Conference to determine the custody of the Bible presented by Mr. Waddy.

J. M. King moved that it be placed in the hands of the Bishops, to be brought by them to each succeeding General Conference, and used in the devotional services and in the consecration of Bishops; and, also, that it be used in the Centenary celebration in Baltimore.

The motion prevailed.

The following is the letter addressed to Mr. Waddy by the Committee appointed the first day of the session:

PHILADELPHIA, *May 28, 1884.*

SAMUEL DANKS WADDY, Queen's Counsel, Temple, London:

It gives us great pleasure, dear sir and brother, to state that the Bible used by Mr. Wesley, our venerated founder, sent by you to our senior Bishop Simpson to be presented to our Church, has been received.

We are sure that it will be gratifying to know that it was present and used in the opening services of our General Conference session, now assembled in Philadelphia. Immediately after the organization was completed, Bishop Harris, in the absence of Bishop Simpson, who was too ill to be present, was accorded the floor, and, after reading your cordial and loving letter to Bishop Simpson, reciting the history of the precious volume, formally presented it to the Church. The presentation awakened the profoundest interest in the body, and was the occasion of high expression of appreciation and satisfaction. By formal action of the Conference the valued treasure was committed to the Bishops for suitable care and safe keeping; and it was determined that henceforth it shall be used in each successive session of the General Conference, in the religious services, and also in the consecration of Bishops from time to time.

The Bible will be carefully preserved, and will be held in great honor and veneration, not simply as a copy of the Word of God, but as *that* copy which has acquired peculiar sacredness to us by reason of its peculiar history. We will continue to treasure it as the visible fountain from which Mr. Wesley received those spiritual inspirations and divine doctrines which made him one of the greatest religious factors which has at any time appeared during the Christian ages.

The kind sentiments you are pleased to express with respect to our Church are fully and cordially reciprocated both for yourself personally, and for the great Church which you represent. Next to the

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
W. X. Ninde
and J. M.
Walden
elected
Bishops.
Third ballot.

Rules sus-
pended.

Wesley's Bi-
ble.

In charge of
the Bishops.

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Afternoon.

love and veneration we feel for Mr. Wesley himself, is the affection and reverence we cherish for the venerable body which we shall always regard as our mother.

Our prayer is that the bond, both of blood and religion, which binds us so closely together, may continue forever to preserve loving and cordial relations between us; and that your honored Church and ours may forever continue to emulate each other in devotion and zeal for our common Lord and Master; and, further, that nothing may ever occur to weaken the bonds which unite the great English nation and our beloved land, making us one and inseparable, the bulwark of the Protestant faith throughout the world.

By the order and on the behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MATTHEW SIMPSON. ARTHUR EDWARDS,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS, GEORGE G. REYNOLDS,
Committee.

Call re-
sumed.

The call of Conferences was resumed.

SAINT LOUIS.

W. H. Reed presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Book depos-
itory.

Whereas, The best interests of our Church demand that the publications of our Book Concern be placed on sale at our large commercial centers; and,

Whereas, Kansas City is conceded to be the principal point of the great West and South-west, and inasmuch as this fact is recognized by our sister denominations, and they, as well as the largest secular publishing interests of the United States, have provided for the sale of these publications by depositories or agencies at Kansas City; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this General Conference the Book Agents should provide for the sale and distribution of our publications at Kansas City as soon as judicious arrangements can be made.

SOUTH INDIA.

William Taylor presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Missions:

Hebrews.

Resolved, That we do hereby authorize our Missionary Committee, at its next annual session, to take into serious consideration the importance of establishing a mission (to be administered as a foreign mission) for the Christianization of the Hebrews residing in the great centers of population in these United States; and, if found practicable, to proceed at once to make the appropriations and other arrangements requisite.

SOUTH KANSAS.

C. R. Rice presented the following, which was read and ordered to be printed in the Daily Advocate:

Editors of
non-official
papers.

Resolved, That the Bishops be, and they hereby are, instructed to appoint traveling preachers, deacons, or elders to the editorship of non-official newspapers or magazines published in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, provided their Annual Conference request such appointment.

Also the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

May 15-
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Bishops'
supervision.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that the Bishops should so distribute the Conferences among themselves for supervision, that as far as practicable the Conferences assigned to each Bishop be contiguous, and that the supervision of each should continue, as far as practicable, for four years in the same territory.

By consent, W. H. Webster presented the following, which, after discussion, was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be instructed to inquire into the advisability of the General Conference either distributing the Conferences among the Bishops for supervision, or requesting the Bishops to distribute them so that, as far as practicable, the Conferences assigned to each Bishop may be contiguous, and also that, as far as practicable, the Bishop shall continue to supervise the same territory for four years.

Bishops.

VIRGINIA.

E. H. Vaughan offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Whereas, There has never been adequate provisions made for the worn-out preachers; and,

Conference
claimants.

Whereas, This Centennial year is a propitious time for an advance movement in their behalf, in addition to what has yet been done; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference recommend to each of the Annual Conferences the propriety of securing one or more farms to be fitted up and used, under the direction of the Conferences severally, as homes for the worn-out preachers, their widows, and orphans.

Michael Benson moved that no new business be presented after the 20th inst. Laid on the table.

New busi-
ness.

The Bishop announced the result of the third ballot for Bishops, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 402

Necessary to a choice..... 202

Willard F. Mallalieu, of the New England Conference, having received 206, was declared elected a Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. F. Mal-
lallieu elect-
ed Bishop.

The Conference proceeded to another ballot, in manner as heretofore, and the Tellers retired.

Fourth bal-
lot.

The rules being, on motion, suspended, J. M. Buckley offered the following amendment to Rule 20:

But after a call for the previous question is sustained, subsidiary motions may be entertained, but shall be decided without debate.

Amend-
ment to Rule
20.

May 15.

THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Afternoon.
Amendment
rejected.

Report No.
1 on Itin-
erancy.

Strike out
"direct."

Insert "in-
direct."

Accident to
ballot.

The amendment was not adopted.

The Committee on Itinerancy presented Report No.

I, which was read.

H. L. Sibley moved to amend by striking out the word "direct."

J. P. H. Tallman moved to further amend by inserting "or indirect."

Pending discussion, J. M. Trimble, one of the Tellers, reported an accident to the ballot just taken for Bishops.

J. C. Hartzell moved the adoption of the following:

Set aside.

Whereas, The Chairman of the Tellers reports an accident to the ballot just taken, by reason of which it is impossible to determine the result thereof; therefore, we declare it set aside, and proceed at once to take another ballot.

A division of the resolution was called for, and the call was sustained.

The vote was taken upon the first part, and it was adopted.

Daniel Curry moved to lay the second part on the table, but the motion was lost.

Previous
question or-
dered.

The previous question was ordered, and the resolution was adopted by a count vote—193 for, and 143 against.

To meet at
8 P. M.

D. A. Goodsell moved that when we adjourn it be to meet in Arch Street Church at eight o'clock P. M., to receive Fraternal Delegates, and the motion prevailed.

Fifth ballot.

On motion, the Conference proceeded to another ballot.

Names of
Conferen-
ces only
called.

Tellers to
report this
P. M.

D. S. Monroe moved that the name of the Conferences only, and not of the delegates, be called. Adopted.

The Tellers were, on motion, instructed to report the result of the ballot to the presiding Bishop at this evening's session.

Tellers re-
tire.

Adjourned.

The Conference voted, and the Tellers retired.

On motion, Conference adjourned. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Warren pronounced the benediction.

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Evening.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 15.

The Conference assembled, pursuant to adjournment, in the Arch Street Church, at eight o'clock P. M., Bishop Harris in the chair.

Bishop Harris in the chair.

The devotional services were conducted by Bishop Warren.

Devotional services.

The credentials of the Rev. Charles W. Carter, D.D., and the Hon. A. H. Colquitt, the Fraternal Delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, were read by the Secretary.

Credentials presented.

D. A. Goodsell presented the Rev. Charles W. Carter, D.D., to the President, who presented him to the Conference, and he then addressed the body. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 15.]

Dr. Carter presented. Address.

John Evans presented the Hon. A. H. Colquitt, United States Senator from Georgia, who delivered an address. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 16.]

Senator Colquitt delivers an address.

The Secretary read the Address from the Methodist Church of Canada to this Conference. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 20.]

Address of Methodist Church of Canada read.

D. A. Goodsell presented to the President the Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D., President of Victoria College, Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Church of Canada. Bishop Harris then presented him to the Conference, and he addressed the body. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 21.]

Dr. Nelles introduced.

D. A. Goodsell then stated, for the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates, that, in view of the lateness of the hour, the Rev. Dr. Aylsworth, the associate of the Rev. Dr. Nelles, would address the Conference to-morrow evening.

Further addresses postponed.

Bishop Harris then announced the result of the last ballot for Bishops, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 366

Necessary to a choice..... 184

Charles H. Fowler having received 212 votes, a majority of all cast, was declared elected a Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. H. Fowler elected Bishop.

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Evening.
Adjourned.

The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the Rev. Charles W. Carter pronounced the benediction.

The following memorials and resolutions were presented under Rule 22:

MEMORIALS.

BALTIMORE.

Lay Representation.

John Lanahan presented the memorial of George Magers and twenty others relating to lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

Church records.

He also presented the memorial of J. P. Wright relating to Church records, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

Pastors and trustees.

G. J. Luckey presented the memorial of himself and G. W. Gue relating to trustees and pastor, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

CINCINNATI.

Itinerancy.

William Runyan presented a memorial relating to inefficiency in the itinerancy, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

EAST OHIO.

Change in Discipline.

Ezra Hingeley presented the memorial of the Quarterly Conference of Barnesville Station, asking a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Preachers' salaries.

He also presented the memorial of himself and eleven others relating to preachers' salaries, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

HOLSTON.

Temperance.

S. P. Angel presented the memorial of the Holston Lay Electoral Conference on the subject of temperance, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

NEW YORK EAST.

Temperance.

D. A. Goodsell presented the memorial of the New York East Conference on the subject of temperance,

which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

B. M. Adams presented the Report of the Trustees of John Street Church, which was referred to the Committee on Nomination of Trustees. [See *Appendix 3*, 21.]

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Evening.
John Street
Church.

PHILADELPHIA.

T. B. Neely presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Philadelphia
Sabbath
Association.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

G. P. Jenkins presented the memorial of Charles Tinsley relating to the support of superannuated ministers, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Superannu-
ated minis-
ters.

TROY.

Homer Eaton presented the appeal of Troy Conference on a question of law, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Question of
law.

RESOLUTIONS.

AUSTIN.

M. A. Daugherty presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to answer the following questions: Transfers.

1. Can a Bishop transfer a member of one Annual Conference to another on condition that the transferred member do a specified act?

2. If the transferred member does not perform the act specified, to which Conference is he amenable, the one *from* which or the one *to* which he was thus conditionally transferred.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South:

Resolved, That the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South be instructed to inquire and report what can and should be done to encourage the establishment of self-supporting schools in the South under the direction of our Church.

Schools in
the South.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

E. J. Gray presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of inserting after the words "Church Extension" (paragraph 178, section 19, page 120) the word "Education."

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.

Evening.

Women as
exhorters.

Also, in paragraph 178, section 21, page 121, after the words "be- half of the," strike out the rest and insert "several benevolent causes authorized by the General Conference."

EAST OHIO.

W. H. Locke presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to communicate to this General Conference what action, if any, the Committee has taken upon the subject of the licensing of women as exhorters and local preachers.

ILLINOIS.

W. H. Webster presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Meaning of
the Third
Restrictive
Rule.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report at an early day, 1. If it is a violation of the Third Restrictive Rule for the Bishops so to distribute the Conferences among themselves for supervision that each Bishop may have, as far as practicable, contiguous territory, and have supervision of the same for four consecutive years. 2. If it is a violation of the rule for the General Conference to arrange a plan and distribute the Conferences among the Bishops in a similar way, such distribution to continue, as far as practicable, for four years.

INDIANA.

B. F. Rawlins presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church:

Support of
superannu-
ated preach-
ers.

Resolved, That the Committee on State of the Church be directed to take into serious consideration the propriety and practicability of creating a connectional organization for the benefit of the superannuated and worn-out preachers, their widows, and orphans; that for the better accomplishment of this purpose they set apart a section of their Committee to give this matter special consideration; that said organization embrace the idea of massing the present "Chartered Fund" and all the existing funds of the several Annual Conferences; and also the idea of the distribution of the proceeds on the basis of the number of years such superannuates served in the itinerant work.

LEXINGTON.

M. W. Taylor presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Titles to
Church
property.

Whereas, The procurement of valid titles to our Church property is a matter of considerable difficulty and importance; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be and is hereby authorized to inquire into the advisability of inserting in the Discipline, or the Appendix thereto, the form of deed of Church property used by the Church Extension Society.

Resolved, That aid from the Church Extension Society will be granted only to those churches which have used this form of conveyance, except in such special cases as may appear to the satisfaction of the Church Extension Board, and where the States require a different form.

MAINE.

W. S. Jones presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That it is the opinion and desire of this General Conference that paragraph 78, section 22, page 121, of the Discipline should be so altered and amended that it shall read as follows:

"To defray the expenses of the delegates composing the General Conference a collection shall be taken up every year in each circuit and station, and the sums so collected shall be sent to the treasurer of the Book Concern and be applied to the object herein contemplated in proportion to the expenses of the several delegates."

May 15.

THIRTEENTH

DAY.

Evening.

Expenses of delegates.

NEWARK.

Solomon Parsons presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether the General Conference has the right to order a draft on the Book Concern: 1. For the purpose of meeting the expenses of clerical delegates, unless they are distressed or necessitous. 2. For the purpose of meeting the expenses of lay delegates, under any circumstances, and report at the earliest possible moment.

Drafts on Book Concern.

NEW YORK.

G. S. Hare presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That in paragraph 47, sections 2 and 3 be stricken out; that in paragraph 99, page 77, question 19 be stricken out; that in paragraph 179, sections 3 and 7 be stricken out.

Changes in the Discipline.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

H. W. Bennett presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

Whereas, The preacher in charge is required to include several items of statistics and other matters concerning our Sunday-schools in his report to the Quarterly Conference; and,

Whereas, The Discipline calls for a quarterly report from the Sunday-school superintendent to each Quarterly Conference; and,

Whereas, The Sunday-school superintendent is almost invariably at a loss to know what items his quarterly report should include; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts be instructed to prepare a form of report for Sunday-school superintendents to the Quarterly Conference, to be inserted in the Discipline.

Reports of Sunday-school superintendents.

NORTH-WEST INDIANA.

F. M. Pavey presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Whereas, Presiding Elders are required to travel through their appointed districts, and, in the absence of the Bishops, to superintend the varied interests thereof; and,

Whereas, Among their recognized duties is that of so familiarizing themselves with the capabilities of the preachers, and the needs of the charges, as to enable them to correctly represent these things to the Bishops in cabinet consultation; and,

Whereas, They (the Presiding Elders) have been, are, and, as our economy now is, must continue to be, held unduly responsible by the people, as a rule, for the appointments made; therefore,

Appointments of preachers.

May 15.
THIRTIETH
DAY.
Evening.

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to inquire into, and report to this body the propriety of so modifying the disciplinary duties of Bishops, as set forth in paragraph 160, section 3, of the Discipline, as that no appointment shall be made in an Annual Conference when a majority of the cabinet shall dissent therefrom.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Withdrawal
of members.

Resolved, That any member of the Methodist Episcopal Church who shall have absented himself, as a rule, and without sufficient reason, for two years from the regular services of the local church to which he belongs, and from the spiritual oversight of his pastor, shall be liable to a forfeiture of his membership; and may be, by order of the Official Board, marked "withdrawn."

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA.

E. L. Dolph presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Members'
certificates.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to consider the propriety of striking out of paragraph 179, section 5, the words, "A. B., the bearer, has been an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and insert the following: "A. B. the bearer, is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in —, and at his request, is granted this letter of removal, and commended to the care and fellowship of the Methodist Episcopal Church in —, and when received by them his membership with us will cease."

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

M. R. Locke presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

Sunday-
school liter-
ature.

Resolved, That paragraph 257, on page 165 of the Discipline, be so amended as to read:

"It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge, aided by the superintendent and the Committee on Sunday-schools, to select from our Sunday-school publications such supplies of literature as are needed."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

Conference
Sunday-
school su-
perintend-
ent.

Resolved, That each Annual Conference may appoint a superintendent of Sunday-schools, who shall have oversight of all the schools within its bounds, and who, under the direction of the Presiding Elder of a district, may visit the schools of that district, and supervise their organization and work, see that each school is properly supplied with Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school literature, and report to the Presiding Elder of the district visited as soon as the work in such district is completed, and annually to the Conference appointing him. The Conference appointing such general superintendent shall fix his salary, and raise the same by apportionment to the districts, and the District Stewards shall apportion the same to the charges, which apportionment shall be collected in the usual manner.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS.

May 15.
THIRTEENTH
DAY.
Evening.

W. H. Cline presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That we request the Committee on Revisals to insert the words "skating rinks" after dancing parties, in paragraph 226 of the Discipline.

May 16.
FOURTEENTH
DAY.
Morning.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16.

The Conference was called to order at nine o'clock A. M., Bishop Foss in the chair.

Bishop Foss
presiding.

Devotional services were conducted by Alfred Wheeler, of the Erie Conference.

Devotional
services.

The Minutes of yesterday's sessions, afternoon and evening, were read and approved.

Journal ap-
proved.

M. D'C. Crawford moved to suspend the regular order of business, and that the Conference proceed to elect Book Agents.

Rules
suspended.

D. S. Monroe called for the previous question. The call was sustained, and the motion to suspend prevailed.

Solomon Parsons moved that no nominations be made in open Conference. Laid on the table.

Open nom-
inations.

C. C. McCabe moved that, in balloting, the names of Conferences, and not of delegates, be called; and the motion prevailed.

Names of
Conferen-
ces only to
be called.

Nominations were made as follows:

J. M. Phillips, Sandford Hunt, Homer Eaton, W. J. Paxson, and J. B. Graw.

Nominations
made.

The ballot was taken, and the Tellers retired.

Ballot.

Charles Hill and L. F. Britt were granted leave of absence until Tuesday; and O. C. Ward, on account of sickness, was granted permanent leave of absence.

Leave of ab-
sence.

On motion of Henry Liebhart, Henry Kahlo was excused permanently, and R. A. W. Brühl, a reserve, assigned his seat and place on Committees.

R. A. W.
Brühl pres-
ent.

By general consent, William Swindells presented the following, which was adopted:

Time and
place for
consecra-
tion of
Bishops
elect.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to report upon the time and place for the consecration of the Bishops elect.

May 61.
FOURTH
DAY.

Morning.

The Tellers reported, and the Bishop announced the ballot for Book Agents:

Whole number of votes cast..... 359
Necessary to a choice..... 180

J. M. Phillips and S. Hunt elected.

J. M. Phillips, having received 343, and Sandford Hunt, having received 251, were declared elected Book Agents of the Eastern Book Concern.

Western
Book
Agents.

Daniel Curry moved that we now proceed to nominate and ballot for Book Agents for the Western Book Concern, and the motion prevailed.

The following nominations were made:

Nominations
made.

Alexander Martin, W. P. Stowe, Earl Cranston, M. N. Mendenhall, L. A. Belt, Joseph Horner, C. J. Clark, J. F. Chaffee, G. P. Jenkins, G. L. Curtis, W. H. Webster, P. G. Gillett, J. D. Hammond, Calendar Roarbaugh, David M'C. Williams, Sandford Hunt, and J. M. Phillips. Nominations were, on motion, closed.

Tellers appointed.

Earl Cranston and Alexander Martin were excused from serving as Tellers, and G. W. Wells and C. E. Disbro were appointed in their places.

Ballot.

The ballot was taken, and the Tellers retired.

T. L. Flood excused.

T. L. Flood was granted leave of absence on account of sickness in his family.

Report No. I on Itinerancy.

Consideration of Report No. I of the Committee on Itinerancy was resumed.

Previous question.

John Lanahan called for the previous question, and the call was sustained.

Report adopted.

The amendments to the report were lost, and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 12.]

Tellers returned.

The Tellers reported the result of the first ballot for Book Agents for the Western Book Concern:

Whole number of votes cast..... 396
Necessary to a choice 199

No election.

The Bishop announced that, no one having received a majority of the votes cast, there was no election.

Second ballot.

The Conference proceeded to a second ballot, which was taken, and the Tellers retired.

Report No. IV on Itinerancy.

The Committee on Itinerancy, through the Chairman, J. M. Buckley, presented Report No. IV, concerning licensing women to preach and their ordination to orders.

During the discussion the Tellers returned, and the Bishop announced the result of the second ballot:

May 16.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

Whole number of votes cast..... 391

Necessary to a choice..... 196

Earl Cranston, having received 296, and W. P. Stowe, having received 234, were declared elected Book Agents of the Western Book Concern.

E. Cranston
and W. P.
Stowe elect-
ed.

A motion to lay the report under consideration on the table until to-morrow prevailed.

Report post-
poned.

By general consent, the Committee on Expenses of Delegates presented Report No. I.

Expenses of
Delegates,
Report No.
I.

On motion, item 4 was struck out, and the report, as amended, was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 136.]

Adopted.

T. A. Griffin was granted leave of absence until Tuesday.

T. A. Griffin
excused.

D. A. Goodsell moved that when we adjourn it be to meet in the Arch Street Church at eight o'clock P. M., to receive Fraternal Delegates, and the motion prevailed.

To meet at
eight o'clock
P. M.

Conference adjourned by the expiration of time. The doxology was sung, notices were given, and Bishop Foss pronounced the benediction.

Adjourned.

The following memorials and resolutions were presented under Rule 22:

MEMORIALS.

CENTRAL OHIO.

L. A. Belt presented a petition from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

He also presented the memorial of J. W. Gibson, mayor, the clerk, and councilmen of Upper Sandusky, relating to Indian mission property, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Indian mis-
sion proper-
ty.

DETROIT.

L. R. Fiske presented the memorial of J. E. Parker relating to memorial days in the Church, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

Memorial
days.

May 16.FOURTH
DAY.*Morning.*Official
Board.

IOWA.

Dennis Murphy presented the memorial of A. V. Kendrick relating to the name of the Official Board, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEWARK.

Effective
preachers.

Alexander Craig presented the memorial of himself and three others relating to Quarterly Conference relations of effective preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Presiding
Elders' dis-
tricts.

Samuel Call presented the memorial of the Utica Preachers' Meeting relating to Presiding Elders' districts, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

NORTH-WEST KANSAS.

Boundaries.

J. H. Lockwood presented the memorial of himself and others relating to the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

PHILADELPHIA.

Public pris-
ons.

W. J. Paxson presented the memorial of the Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

ROCK RIVER.

Lay Repre-
sentation.

W. A. Spencer presented the memorial of lay members of Morris, Ill., on lay representation, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Caste.

C. C. Bomar presented the memorial of himself and two others on the subject of equal rights, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Changes in
the Disci-
pline.

O. H. Clark presented a memorial relating to changes in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

TEXAS.

May 16.

FOURTH
DAY.

Morning.

J. B. McCulloch presented the petition of the Texarkana Quarterly Conference on the subject of boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

RESOLUTIONS.

ILLINOIS.

P. G. Gillett presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, There is a large debt overhanging our Book Concerns; and,

Book
Agents.

Whereas, It is of the utmost importance to reduce the expenses of the Concerns to the end that this debt may be speedily paid, the cost of our publications reduced, and the means for the relief of the superannuated and worn-out preachers, their wives and children, may be increased; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Conference it is expedient to elect but two Book Agents, who shall have equal and concurrent authority in both our Book Concerns, East and West.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN.

M. J. Talbot presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Whereas, The language of the first clause of our deeds of Church property prohibits the disposal of such property for any purpose except for use of the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and this incapacitates the trustees for giving clear title of such property; therefore,

Disposal of
Church
property.

Resolved, That paragraph 380 of the Discipline be amended by striking out of the seventh line the words "and disposed of," and by inserting at the end of said paragraph the words, "and if said premises be sold, the proceeds of the same shall be disposed of in accordance with the Discipline of said Church.

Resolved, That paragraph 383 of the Discipline be amended by inserting in the third line, after the word "reinvestment," the words, "or for any other purpose."

NEW YORK EAST.

Daniel Curry presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy:

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be respectfully requested to inquire into the expediency of so changing ¶ 160, § 3, (pages 105-107,) of the Discipline, that instead of the whole section, as it stands, the following words shall be inserted:

Work of
Bishops.

"§ 3. To fix the appointments of all the effective traveling preachers, and of all preachers on trial in the Annual Conferences, except such as may have been assigned to special appointments by the General Conference; *provided*, he shall not appoint the same preacher to the same circuit or station for more than three years consecutively, nor for more than three years in six, nor any Presiding Elder to the same district for more than four years in eight, except that in clearly exceptional cases, where the Quarterly Conference, by a vote of two thirds

May 16.
FOURTH
DAY.
Morning.

of all its members, request the re-appointment of a preacher who has already served three or more years, and the Annual Conference shall, by a two-thirds vote, concur in such request, then he may re-appoint a preacher to the same circuit for an additional year. He may also appoint a preacher, who may have been chosen by the proper authority, as assistant editor or agent for any publication authorized by this General Conference, or president, professor, or agent of any territory, religious or charitable institution under the patronage of any Annual Conference, by, and with the consent of, the Annual Conference. He may appoint a preacher to serve as chaplain in the army or navy of the United States, or as chaplain, secretary, or agent, president, professor, or teacher for any religious, charitable, or literary institution not under our government."

OHIO.

C. D. Firestone presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Official
board.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to make provision in the Discipline constituting stewards, trustees, and leaders an official board of the Church for the consultation and transaction of general church business, the preacher in charge to be chairman of the same.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Alonzo Webster presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy:

Caste.

Resolved, That houses of worship and institutions of learning erected or sustained wholly or in part by funds obtained through the general and authorized collections of the Methodist Episcopal Church, shall be devoted to the objects for which they were designed, without any distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition of its members or patrons.

SOUTH KANSAS.

J. N. Ritter presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Form of
deeds.

Whereas, It is doubted whether the form of deeds for the conveyance of Church property, in paragraphs 380 and 381 of the Discipline, is sufficient to convey the fee to the Church; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the sufficiency of said paragraphs; and if, in the opinion of such Committee, the Discipline needs amendments in that regard, to report such amendments as they may deem necessary.

TEXAS.

J. B. McCulloch presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, The Articles of Religion do but partially set forth the doctrines maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church; and,

Whereas, Candidates for admission to the Church do not usually become familiar with those Articles, or their interpretation, or the works by which they are supported; and,

Whereas, These Articles bear chiefly on subjects which are now out of the range of religious controversy; and,

Whereas, Wesleyan Methodism does not require the confession of a creed in order to admission to fellowship; therefore,

Resolved, That the order for receiving members after probation be amended by striking out the question, "Do you believe in the doctrines of holy Scripture, as set forth in the Articles of Religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church?"

Resolved, That at least the question above referred to be so changed as to read, "Do you believe in the doctrine of the holy Scripture, as held and maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church?"

Resolved, That the pastors' address to the candidates be so changed as to strike out, in the seventh line from the end, the words, "and have been under the care of proper leaders for six months on trial," and insert after the word "baptism" the words, "and after due trial have been properly recommended," so that it shall read: "have already received the sacrament of baptism, and, after due trial, have been properly recommended, come seeking admission."

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern:

Whereas, Knowledge is the basis of all intelligent action, and where this is wanting the people perish for lack of it; and,

Whereas, The present high prices of our Church papers prevent most of our people from ever seeing them; and,

Whereas, Every interest of Methodism would be greatly promoted by having our people fully informed in regard to the operation of this great Church which now belts the world; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Book Concern be instructed to inquire as to the feasibility of publishing a general Church paper at a price which shall place it within the reach of the people.

May 16.
FOURTH
DAY.

Morning.
Admission
of proba-
tioners.

Cheap week-
ly paper.

WASHINGTON.

E. W. S. Peck presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be requested to take into consideration paragraph 185 of the Discipline, which requires a local preacher to make a report of his work annually to the fourth Quarterly Conference, and to so amend the same so as to prescribe the following form of report for a local preacher:

1. Number of sermons preached.
2. Number of prayer-meetings attended.
3. Number of times attended class-meetings.
4. Number of times attended Sunday-school.
5. Number of marriages celebrated.
6. Number of baptisms celebrated.
7. Number of funerals attended.
8. Number of miscellaneous items.

Local preach-
er's report.

WYOMING.

A. J. Van Cleft presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

Whereas, Emergencies occasionally occur when the strict enforcement of the three-years' rule of ministerial service operates detrimental to the best interests of the Church; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending or changing the rule that a Bishop

Pastoral
term.

May 16. may have the power to return a pastor for the fourth year when such
FOURTH appointment shall be asked for by a Quarterly Conference, and by a
DAY. two-thirds vote of the Annual Conference, and the appointment shall
Morning. be recommended by the Presiding Elders of said Conference.

Evening.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

Bishop Fos-
ter presid-
ing.

Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, at Arch Street Church, at eight o'clock, Bishop R. S. Foster the in chair.

Devotional
services.

B. I. Ives, of the Central New York Conference, conducted the devotional exercises.

Dr. I. B.
Aylsworth
introduced.

D. A. Goodsell, Chairman of the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates, presented the Rev. Isaac B. Aylsworth, D.D., one of the Fraternal Delegates from the Methodist Church in Canada, who was introduced by the Bishop and addressed the Conference. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 22.]

Dr. J. E.
Rankin pre-
sented.

The Rev. Jeremiah E. Rankin, D.D., of Washington, D. C., Fraternal Delegate from the National Council of the Congregational Churches, was introduced and presented the salutation of those Churches. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 25, 26.]

He delivers
an address.

Rev. J. P.
Cook intro-
duced.
Addresses
the Confer-
ence.

The Rev. Jean Paul Cook, B.A., Fraternal Delegate from the French Methodist Conference, was introduced, and appropriately addressed the Conference. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 10.]

D. C. John
replies.

D. C. John, of Minnesota Conference, one of the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates, expressed, in appropriate terms, the pleasure with which the Conference has listened to the brethren who have delivered fraternal messages to this body.

Adjourned.

On motion of D. A. Goodsell, the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Foster.

May 17.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17.

Bishop
Hurst pre-
siding.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop Hurst presiding.

Devotional
services.

J. F. Chaffee, of the Minnesota Conference, conducted the devotional services.

Journal ap-
proved.

The Minutes of yesterday's sessions, morning and evening, were read and approved.

Bishop Harris announced the Committee on Time and Place for Consecration of the Bishops elect; also, On Report of Trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church and their Treasurer; also, the General Executive Committee for the Celebration of the Centennial of 1884. [See *Appendix 1*, A, 26, 29, 31.]

MAY 17.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Committees
announced.

The consideration of Report No. IV of the Committee on Itinerancy was resumed.

Report No.
IV on Itin-
erancy.

B. I. Ives offered the following as a substitute for the report:

Whereas, There is a growing demand for a defined policy in the Methodist Episcopal Church in regard to the licensing and ordaining women to preach, and to administer the sacraments; therefore,

Substitute
offered.

Resolved, That while we are not prepared to sanction the ordination of women to the full powers of the ministry, we do approve of the principle of allowing them to be licensed to exhort and preach under the authority and sanction of the Quarterly Conference, as in the case of other exhorters and local preachers.

G. H. Foster called for the previous question, and the call was sustained.

Previous
question.

The substitute was not accepted. Count vote: 126 for, and 222 against.

Rejected.

A call for the ayes and noes was not sustained.

Call for ayes
and noes not
sustained.

A motion to adopt the report prevailed. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 15.]

Report No.
IV adopted

Solomon Parsons moved a reconsideration of the action just taken.

Reconsider-
ation.

On motion of W. H. Reed, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Laid on ta-
ble.

Alexander Craig moved a suspension of the rules, that the Conference may proceed to the election of Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society.

Rules not
suspended.

L. H. King moved to lay the motion to suspend on the table, and it was carried.

The following delegates were granted leave of absence:

G. A. Adams and H. M. Loud, for the remainder of the session; J. W. Welch, Samuel Beck, G. S. Clapp, J. J. Bentley, and C. O. Fisher, until Tuesday; J. A. Holmes, Richard Stevenson, W. H. Spears, George Abele, and E. G. Hogate, for Monday.

Leave of ab-
sence grant-
ed.

The Committee on Itinerancy presented Report No. II, which, on motion, was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 13.]

Report No.
II on Itin-
erancy
adopted.

May 17. The Committee on Revisals presented Report No. III, and the Committee on Temporal Economy presented Report No. I. They were ordered to be printed in the Daily Advocate.

FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Reports presented.

The Committee on State of the Church presented the following:

To the General Conference.

R. E. Pattison
Chairman.

DEAR BRETHREN: At a regular meeting of the Committee on State of the Church, held Friday, May 16, Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, Bishop elect, tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Committee on State of the Church. The resignation was accepted by the Committee by a rising vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman, for his very efficient, impartial, and satisfactory services then about to be terminated; after which, Bro. R. E. Pattison, of Philadelphia, was elected Chairman, vice Dr. C. H. Fowler, resigned. A. E. P. ALBERT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1884. *Secretary.*

Report No.
I on Book
Concern.

The Committee on Book Concern presented Report No. I, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 46.]

Report No.
IV on Mis-
sions.

The Committee on Missions presented Report No. IV, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 61.]

Report No.
V

The same Committee presented Report No. V, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries and ordered to be printed.

Report No.
VI.

Also, Report No. VI, which was ordered to be printed.

Committees
not to re-
turn docu-
ments.

On motion of D. S. Monroe, Committees were instructed to retain all memorials, resolutions, and subcommittees' reports, and not return them to the Conference.

Report No.
III on Mis-
sions.

Report No. III of the Committee on Missions was taken up, and considered by items.

Items 1 and 2 were read and adopted.

Bishop Fos-
ter inquired
of.

During the discussion upon item 3 Bishop Foster, on motion of R. M. Hatfield, was invited to give his opinion concerning the advisability of organizing the Denmark Mission into an Annual Conference, and the Bishop complied therewith.

Motion to
amend.

A motion to amend by adding, "*Provided*, the Mission has a membership of not less than twenty-five," was laid on the table.

Item 3 adopt-
ed.

The previous question was called for, the call sustained, and item 3 was adopted.

D. A. Goodsell presented Reports Nos. IV, V, VI, and VII of the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates.

May 17.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.

Reception of
Fraternal
Delegates,
Reports
presented.

Reports pre-
sented from
Episcopacy,
etc.

The following reports were presented, and ordered to be printed in the Daily Advocate:

Committee on Episcopacy, Nos. VII, VIII, and IX.

Committee on State of the Church, Nos. I, II, and III.

Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South, No. II.

Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts, No. III.

Committee on Judiciary, Nos. II and III.

Sandford Hunt presented the following:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In response to your request, we herewith report the amount paid during the quadrennium for expenses of Book Committee, etc.

Expenses of
Book Com-
mittee, etc.

The Book Committee met in New York, in February, 1881 and 1883, and the amount paid for traveling expenses was \$3,234 94. We paid expenses of Dr. W. F. Warren, Delegate to the Wesleyan Conference, \$398 72. We paid Rev. A. Longacre, expenses to Wesleyan Conference, \$40. We have paid nothing for expenses of Triers of Appeals.

PHILLIPS & HUNT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1884.

On motion, Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Hurst.

Adjourned.

The following memorials and resolutions were presented under Rule 22:

MEMORIALS.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

D. S. Monroe presented a circular memorial from the National Temperance Protective Union, which was referred to the Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

Temperance.

DES MOINES.

H. H. O'Neal presented the memorial of B. F. W. Crozier relating to the publication of a cheaper paper, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Cheap pa-
per.

FLORIDA.

J. M. Walden presented a memorial, signed by C. C. McLean, as to Conference boundaries, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Boundaries.

May 17.

FIFTEENTH
DAY.New Con-
ference.

GEORGIA.

J. E. Bryant presented a memorial relating to a new Conference in Florida, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

TROY.

Relation of
the Bishops
to the Book
Concern.

Homer Eaton presented a transcript from the Journal of the Book Committee for 1883 as to the relation of Bishops to the Book Committee in filling vacancies, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

WASHINGTON.

Dallas Street
Church.

E. W. S. Peck presented a memorial relating to the purchase of the Dallas Street Church, Baltimore, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

RESOLUTIONS.

LOUISIANA.

A. E. P. Albert presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Lay Representation:

Lay Repre-
sentation.

Resolved, That the various Annual Conferences shall have power to adopt the plan of representation in their several Conferences on the basis of not more than six laymen from each district, such delegated laymen to be elected by the District Stewards at their annual meetings in each Presiding Elder's district. *Provided*, however, that such laymen shall be not less than twenty-five years of age, and shall have been a full member of our Church at least five years next preceding their election; and further, that such laymen shall have no vote in the election of ministerial delegates to the General Conference, nor upon questions affecting the admission, retirement, or trial of preachers in the Annual Conference.

ROCK RIVER.

J. H. Vincent presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

German As-
sistant Sec-
retary of
Sunday-
school
Union.

Resolved, That the Sunday-school and Tract Committee be requested to consider the propriety of making the editor of the German Sunday-school publications at Cincinnati, German Assistant Secretary of the Sunday-School Union.

WASHINGTON.

S. G. Griffin presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Whereas, That during each quarter of an Annual Conference year, it often occurs that persons are converted in our churches, and no report is required to be given of them in the quarterly report of the preacher in charge; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to amend the Discipline under the head of Quarterly Report of Preacher in Charge, so that it shall read as follows: "Number of conversions this quarter."

May 17.
FIFTEENTH
DAY.
Report of
preacher in
charge.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 19.

At the usual hour the Conference was called to order, Bishop Bowman in the chair.

The religious services were conducted by J. A. Reitz, of the West German Conference.

The Journal of Saturday's session was read and approved.

Christian Blinn, of the East German Conference, was announced as present, and took his seat, hitherto occupied by George Abele, a reserve delegate. His name was called, and he responded.

M. D'C. Crawford moved a suspension of the rules, that the Conference may proceed to the election of Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society and other officers. Carried.

H. M. Bradley, a reserve delegate, being present, was assigned the seat and place on Committees of H. M. Loud, excused on Saturday.

William Connell was permanently excused, and B. G. Carpenter, a reserve delegate, was assigned his seat and place on Committees.

D. A. Goodsell called for the reading of the resolutions presented on Saturday by the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates, and having been read, they were adopted. [See *Appendix* 2, 8, 11, 17, 27.]

He also moved that each resolution be inserted in the Journal immediately after the address it refers to, and the motion prevailed.

Calendar Roarbaugh was granted leave of absence from to-day's session.

By general consent, Sandford Hunt presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Book Agents be directed to place in the post-office, for distribution, the Bishops' Address, printed by order of the Conference, and that each delegate be entitled to ten copies.

May 19.
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Bishop Bowman
presiding.
Devotional
services.

Journal approved.

C. Blinn
present.

Proceed to
elect Mis-
sionary
Secretaries.

H. M. Brad-
ley present.

B. G. Car-
penter pres-
ent.

Fraternal
delegates.

Resolution
in Journal.

C. Roar-
baugh ex-
cused.

Distribution
of Bishops'
Address.

May 19. By general consent, J. M. Walden presented the following:
SIXTEENTH DAY.

Expense of Book Committee. DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Western Book Agents would respectfully report that they have paid the expenses of the Book Committee during the quadrennium, as follows:
 Traveling expenses and entertainment of Committee at Cincinnati for sessions 1881 and 1883..... \$2,546 15
 Local Committee at Chicago..... 166 25
 Local Committee at Saint Louis..... 220 75
 \$2,933 15

Respectfully submitted,
 WALDEN & STOWE, Agents.

Daniel Curry, Chairman of the Committee on Fixing Time and Place for the Consecration of the Bishops elect, reported as follows:

Time of consecration of Bishops elect. *Resolved*, That Thursday, May 22, at eleven o'clock A. M., be fixed upon as the time, and Association Hall as the place, for the consecration of the Bishops elect.

The resolution was adopted.

Report No. III on Missions. Consideration of Report No. III of the Committee on Missions was resumed.

Amendment proposed. R. C. Bose moved to amend by inserting the words, "to include all the English churches in South India."

Tabled. On motion of J. M. Reid, the proposed amendment was laid on the table.

Item 4 adopted. R. M. Hatfield called for the previous question, the call was sustained, and item 4 was adopted.

Organization of Conference. J. M. Reid moved that no Conference be organized unless a Bishop be present and concur. Carried.

I. S. Bingham moved a reconsideration of the action adopting item 1. Laid on the table.

Report No. III adopted. Report No. III was then adopted as a whole. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 60.]

Report No. VII. Report No. VII of the same Committee was presented and read.

Strike out. L. C. Queal moved to amend by striking out "two," and inserting "three."

Adopted. The amendment was laid on the table, and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 63.]

Election. On motion of M. D'C. Crawford, the Conference proceeded to elect two Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society.

The following nominations were made: J. M. Reid, C. C. McCabe, J. F. Goucher, Jacob Todd, J. N. Fitzgerald, G. S. Hare, and W. H. Olin.

May 19.
SIXTEENTH
DAY.
Nominations.
Closed.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, the nominations were closed.

The Tellers of the First Class were instructed to collect the ballots.

Tellers retire.

D. S. Monroe moved that the names of the Conferences only be called, and that this be the order hereafter in all elections, and the motion prevailed.

Conferences only to be called.

The Conferences were called, the Tellers responded as the delegates voted, and they then retired to count the votes.

Voted.

Report No. VI of the Committee on Missions was taken up and read.

Report No. VI on Missions.

A motion to amend, by striking out the words "among Roman Catholic populations" and "administered as foreign missions," was laid on the table, and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 62.]

Adopted.

The Bishop announced the ballot for Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 370.

Necessary to a choice..... 186.

J. M. Reid, having received 333, and C. C. McCabe, having received 204, being a majority of all the votes cast, were declared elected.

J. M. Reid and C. C. McCabe elected Missionary Secretaries.
Church Extension.

On motion, the Conference proceeded to the election of a Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Church Extension.

A. J. Kynett was nominated.

A. J. Kynett nominated.
Tellers retire.

The Conferences were called, the ballots collected, and the Tellers retired.

The Revs. T. C. Carter, D.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Rev. Samuel S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D., Fraternal Delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, in a few kindly remarks, took leave of the Conference.

Drs. Carter and Nelles. take leave.

D. A. Goodsell presented Report No. VIII of the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 23.]

Reception of Fraternal Delegates, Report No. VIII.

The Bishop announced the result of the ballot for

May 19. Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Church Extension:
SIXTEENTH DAY.

Whole number of votes cast..... 351

Necessary to a choice..... 176

A. J. Kynett
elected.

A. J. Kynett, having received 331, was declared elected.

Freedmen's
Aid Society.

The Conference proceeded to the election of a Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

R. S. Rust and J. C. Hartzell were nominated.

Bishop Harris announced the second class of Tellers, as follows:

SECOND CLASS OF TELLERS.

Second class
of Tellers.

- | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|
| DISTRICT | I. A. S. Townsend, East Maine. |
| " | II. C. D. Hammond, Troy. |
| " | III. Dennis Osborne, South India. |
| " | IV. Joseph Welch, Philadelphia. |
| " | V. S. C. Frampton, Ohio. |
| " | VI. W. G. Matton, Blue Ridge. |
| " | VII. J. F. Spence, Holston. |
| " | VIII. G. W. Gue, Central Illinois. |
| " | IX. Dennis Murphy, Iowa. |
| " | X. Richard Wake, Kansas. |
| " | XI. W. S. Turner, Columbia River. |
| " | XII. H. A. Koch, Saint Louis German. |

Tellers re-
tire.

The roll of the Conferences was called, the votes cast, and the Tellers retired.

A. G. Cox
excused.

A. G. Cox was granted leave of absence for Tuesday and Wednesday.

Sunday-
School Un-
ion.

On motion of A. B. Leonard, Conference proceeded to the election of Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union and the Tract Society.

J. H. Vin-
cent nomi-
nated.

J. H. Vincent was nominated.

D. S. Monroe moved that the election be taken by hand vote. Laid on the table.

Conferences
to be called.

Alexander Craig moved to dispense with calling the Conferences.

The motion did not prevail.

Tellers re-
tire.

The Conferences were called, the votes cast, and the Tellers retired.

The Bishop announced the ballot for Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 344

Necessary to a choice..... 173

May 19.

**SIXTEENTH
DAY.**

R. S. Rust, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

R. S. Rust
elected.

On motion, the Conference proceeded to elect an Editor of the Quarterly Review.

Quarterly
Review.

Daniel Curry, George Prentice, G. R. Crooks, and D. D. Whedon were nominated, and the nominations were closed.

Nomina-
tions.

The roll of Conferences was called, the votes cast, and the Tellers retired.

Tellers re-
tire.

The Tellers having returned, the Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society:

Whole number of votes cast..... 325

Necessary to a choice..... 163.

J. H. Vincent, having received 316, a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

J. H. Vin-
cent elected.

The Conference proceeded to the election of an Editor of The Christian Advocate.

The Chris-
tian Advo-
cate.

J. M. Buckley was nominated.

The roll of the Conferences was called, the votes cast, and the Tellers retired.

Tellers re-
tire.

The Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the Quarterly Review, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 353

Necessary to a choice..... 177

Daniel Curry, having received 193, was declared elected.

Daniel Cur-
ry elected.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Bowman.

Conference
adjourned.

The following memorials were presented under Rule 22:

MEMORIALS.

BALTIMORE.

J. A. Price presented the memorial of W. A. Koontz, asking change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Change in the
Discipline.

May 19.

SIXTEENTH

DAY.

Questions of
law.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS.

G. W. Gue presented an appeal on points of law in the case of George F. Meredith, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Appeal of J.
W. Haney.

J. G. Evans presented the appeal of J. W. Haney, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

CINCINNATI.

Domestic
Missions.

J. M. Walden presented the memorial of D. J. Starr and thirteen others relating to Conference Domestic Missions, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

KANSAS.

Changes in
the Disci-
pline.

J. A. Simpson presented a memorial, asking changes in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

MAINE.

Changes in
the Disci-
pline.

A. W. Pottle presented the memorial of E. R. Drummond, asking changes in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

ROCK RIVER.

Ritual of
Baptism.

C. H. Fowler presented the memorial of the South American Mission, relating to the Ritual of Baptism, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

May 20.

SEVENTH

DAY.

Bishop Har-
ris presid-
ing.Devotional
service.Journal ap-
proved**TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 20.**

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop Harris in the chair.

Samuel Alexander, of the Saint Louis Conference, conducted the devotional services.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

D. A. Goodsell presented a telegram from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, as follows:

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 16, 1884.

Telegram of
General As-
sembly of
Presbyteri-
an Church.

To the Presiding Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church sends fraternal greetings and congratulations. Read our united prayer for you in Eph. iii, 14-21.

GEORGE P. HAYS, *Moderator.*

He also read the passage from Ephesians referred to in the above as follows:

May 20.
SEVENTH
DAY.

"For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, that he would grant you, according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fullness of God. Now unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto him be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen."

Also, the following telegram:

CHICAGO, ILL., June, 1884.

Reformed
Episcopal
Church.

To the President of General Conference:

Unable to fulfill my commission to present personally the brotherly greetings of the Reformed Episcopal Church, I send, in the name of the General Council of that Church its loving message. As Evangelical Episcopalians we honor the communion of John Wesley; as Reformed Episcopalians we thank God for the Church in which George David Cummins was led to Christ.

CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY,
Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

L. H. King moved that the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates be also the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, and that they be authorized and instructed to prepare, and present to the Bishops, suitable answers to all greetings from other bodies. The motion prevailed.

Committee
to respond.

H. H. Moore, a reserve delegate, was announced as present to supply the vacancy in the Erie delegation, occasioned by the absence of T. L. Flood. His name was called, and he responded.

H. H. Moore
present.

T. P. Haughey was excused, and W. F. Browning, a regular delegate, to whose seat he had been assigned, was announced as present. His name was called, and he responded.

W. F.
Browning
present.

L. R. Fiske presented the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That this General Conference takes pleasure in expressing to Rev. D. D. Whedon, D.D., their high appreciation of the great ability and success with which he has filled the responsible position of Editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review and Editor of the Books of the General Catalogue, during the last twenty-eight years, making the Review second to no similar religious publication in this country. The service he has rendered the Church by the devotion of his ripe scholarship, his extraordinary mental acumen, and his trench-

D. D. Whe-
don.

May 20. ant thoughts to the work of enriching our literature and supplying intellectual food for both ministry and laity, is worthy of grateful mention and permanent record. During this period of nearly thirty years the Quarterly has fully earned and maintained its right to stand at the head of our Church publications.

Salary continued.

G. S. Hare moved that the Book Agents be directed to continue the salary of Dr. Whedon for three months, and the motion prevailed.

D. L. Overholser present.

On motion, J. J. Todd was permanently excused, and D. L. Overholser, a reserve, assigned his seat and place on Committees.

Reports presented.

G. G. Reynolds moved a suspension of rules that reports may be presented. Carried.

Report No. IV on Judiciary.

He presented Report No. IV of the Committee on Judiciary, which was read.

H. T. Ames moved to amend so that the Committee consist of one lawyer and one minister from each General Conference District and one at large. Laid on the table.

Adopted.

Daniel Curry suggested striking out "commission" and inserting "a Committee of five lawyers and two ministers." The suggestion being accepted by the Committee, the report, as amended, was adopted. [See *Appendix 1, B, 111.*]

Report No. III on Centennial.

The Committee on Centennial of 1884 and Ecumenical Conference of 1887 presented Report No. III, which was ordered to be printed in the Daily Advocate.

Oliver Hoyt, by consent, presented the following, which was adopted:

Committees to report.

Resolved, That, in order to give the General Conference ample time for the consideration and disposal of every report before adjournment, all Committees are hereby required to report in full by Saturday, May 24, on all subjects referred to them.

Report No. I on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition.

The Committee on Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition presented Report No. I.

J. R. Mills's motion laid on the table.

J. R. Mills moved that the report be printed, and made the order for the day to-morrow at ten o'clock.

J. B. Graw moved by fixing the time, Friday morning at ten o'clock.

G. J. Luckey moved to lay the amendment of J. B. Graw on the table, and the motion prevailed; and, on motion of W. J. Paxson, the motion of J. R. Mills was also laid on the table.

The previous question was called for, and the call was sustained by a count vote of 241 for, and 100 against; and, on motion, the report was adopted. [See *Appendix* 1, B, 138.]

May 20.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Report
adopted.

On motion, J. B. Graw, W. D. Knowles, and any others desiring to do so, were permitted to enter their protest against adopting so important a paper without the opportunity of debate.

Protests.

R. C. Bose was granted a day's leave of absence.

R. C. Bose
excused.

By consent, G. W. Parker presented the following:

Resolved, That when a delegate is excused from further attendance upon the Conference, and his place is taken by a reserve delegate, the traveling expenses of but one delegate shall be allowed by the Committee on Expenses of Delegates, unless otherwise expressly ordered by the Conference.

Delegates'
expenses.

J. N. Pierce presented the following, as a substitute. It was laid on the table:

Substitute
laid on the
table.

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenses of Delegates be instructed to allow expenses to both delegate and reserve only in cases where the delegate has been excused on account of serious and protracted sickness of himself or his family, and his place has been occupied as soon as possible by the reserve, and until the close of the Conference.

The resolution of G. W. Parker was adopted.

Resolution
adopted.

M. S. Hard was granted leave of absence from tomorrow's session.

M. S. Hard
excused.

W. J. Paxson moved a further suspension of the rules for the purpose of receiving reports, and the motion prevailed.

The following reports were presented:

Committee on Education, No. II.

Committee on Church Extension, No. III.

Committee on Book Concern, Nos. III, IV, V, and VI.

Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts, Nos. II, IV, V, and VII.

Committee on Temporal Economy, No. II.

Committee on Revisals, No. IV.

Committee on Judiciary, No. XI.

Committee on Episcopacy, Nos. X and XI.

The Report of the Rev. H. B. Ridgaway, D.D., Fraternal Delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and the Report of the Rev. Andrew Longacre, D.D., Fraternal Delegate to

Reports of
Committees
presented.

Education.

Church Ex-
tension.

Book Con-
cern.

Sunday-
schools and
Tracts.

Temporal
Economy.

Revisals.

Judiciary.

Episcopacy.

Report of
Rev. H. B.
Ridgaway.

Report of
Rev. A.
Longacre.

May 20.
SEVENTH
DAY.

Elections re-
sumed.

J. M. Buck-
ley elected.

Western
Christian
Advocate.

Nominations
closed.

North-west-
ern Chris-
tian Advoca-
te.

Tellers re-
tire.

Episcopacy,
Report No.
IX.

No election
for Editor
of Western
Christian
Advocate.
Second bal-
lot.

Arthur Ed-
wards elect-
ed.

Central
Christian
Advocate.

the Methodist Church of Canada, were presented by the Secretary, and ordered to be published in the Journal. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 13, 18.]

The order of the day, the election of Editors of Church periodicals, was taken up.

Bishop Harris announced the result of the ballot of yesterday for Editor of the Christian Advocate, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 324

Necessary to a choice 163

J. M. Buckley, having received 281, a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

Nominations for an Editor of the Western Christian Advocate were made, as follows:

J. H. Bayliss, F. S. Hoyt, B. F. Rawlins, J. W. Mendenhall.

Nominations being closed, the second class of Tellers received the votes, and retired to count them.

Arthur Edwards was nominated for Editor of the North-western Christian Advocate.

The ballots were collected, and the Tellers retired.

By general consent, Report No. IX of the Committee on Episcopacy was taken up.

Bishop Harris announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the Western Christian Advocate, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 372

Necessary to a choice 187

No one having received a majority of the votes cast, there was no election.

The Conference, on motion, ordered a second ballot. The votes were collected, and the Tellers retired.

The Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the North-western Christian Advocate, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 335

Necessary to a choice 168

Arthur Edwards, having received 326, a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

B. St. J. Fry, W. N. M'Elroy, A. B. Leonard, and W. R. Goodwin were nominated for Editor of the Central Christian Advocate.

The ballot was taken, and the Tellers retired.

On motion of J. M. Reid, the rules were suspended, and he nominated J. M. Phillips for Treasurer, and Earl Cranston for Assistant Treasurer, of the Missionary Society, and they were elected.

The Bishop announced the result of the second ballot for Editor of the Western Christian Advocate, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 370

Necessary to a choice..... 186

No one having received a majority of all the votes cast, there was no election.

A third ballot was ordered, the roll called, and the Tellers, having collected the votes, retired.

The Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the Central Christian Advocate, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 366

Necessary to a choice..... 184

B. St. J. Fry, having received 236, a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

Nominations were made for an Editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, as follows:

C. W. Smith, Alfred Wheeler, and W. H. Locke.

Bishop Harris announced the following as the result of the ballot for Editor of the Western Christian Advocate:

Whole number of votes cast..... 373

Necessary to a choice..... 187

J. H. Bayliss, having received 196, a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

By general consent, Sandford Hunt was nominated as Treasurer, and W. P. Stowe as Assistant Treasurer, of the Episcopal Fund, and they were elected.

On motion, Daniel Denham was elected Treasurer of the Sunday-School Union, and Sandford Hunt Treasurer of the Tract Society.

O. H. Warren was nominated for Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate.

The ballot was taken, and the Tellers retired.

May 20.
SEVENTH
DAY.

Tellers retired.

Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of Missionary Society.

Third ballot.

B. St. J. Fry elected.

Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

J. H. Bayliss elected.

Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of Episcopal Fund.

Treasurers of Sunday-School Union and Tract Society.

Northern Christian Advocate.

Tellers retired.

May 20. The Bishop announced as the result of the ballot for
SEVENTH DAY. Editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate:

Whole number of votes cast..... 371

Necessary to a choice..... 186

No election. No one having received a majority of all the votes cast, there was no election.

A second ballot was ordered.

Second ballot. The roll of the Conferences was called, the votes collected, and the Tellers retired.

F. S. Hoyt's salary continued. J. M. Walden moved that the salary of F. S. Hoyt be continued until the session of his Conference, in September, unless otherwise employed by the Church. The motion prevailed.

The Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 320

Necessary to a choice..... 161

O. H. Warren elected. O. H. Warren, having received 311, a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

Adjourned. On motion of A. J. Kynett, the Conference adjourned.

The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Samuel Call, of the Northern New York Conference.

The following memorials and resolutions were presented under Rule 22:

MEMORIALS.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Relation of the Bishops to the Book Committee. D. S. Monroe presented a report from the Bishops indicating what is understood to be their relation to the Book Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

MAINE.

Change in the Discipline. C. J. Clark presented the memorial of himself and L. D. Brown, asking a change in the Discipline, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEW ENGLAND.

Superannuated Preachers. Daniel Dorchester presented a memorial in behalf of superannuated preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Temporal Economy.

Bishop S. M. Merrill presented papers touching Episcopal ruling on the relation of American missionaries to the Foochow Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Episcopacy.

May 20.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Missionaries
in Foochow.

MINNESOTA.

R. R. Briggs presented a memorial relating to form of Constitution for Library Associations, which was referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

Library As-
sociations.

NEW YORK EAST.

J. M. Buckley presented a memorial relating to the reception of ministers from other Churches, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Ministers
from other
Churches.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

H. W. Bennett presented the memorial of himself and two others relating to license of local preachers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Local
preachers.

NORTH INDIA.

E. W. Parker presented a memorial, signed by himself and William Taylor, as to the organization of a subordinate General Conference in India, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

General Con-
ference in
India.

NORTH-WEST KANSAS.

J. H. Lockwood presented the memorial of himself and C. E. Faulkner relating to wine for communion, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

Wine for the
Eucharist.

RESOLUTIONS.

CALIFORNIA.

H. C. Benson presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Resolved, That paragraph 179 of the Discipline be amended by inserting between sections 5 and 6, on page 123, the following section: "No certificate shall be given to one who wishes to withdraw from the Church, nor to a member who is to remain for a time out of the Church."

Withdrawal
of members.

DETROIT.

L. R. Fiske presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Education:

May 20.
SEVENTH
DAY.
Theological
students

Whereas, Many young men have entered our ministry and become members of Annual Conferences who realize the importance of further study in our educational institutions; and,

Whereas, Young men now members of Conferences are everywhere asking for a supernumerary relation, or for certificates of location, so that they can regularly pursue their studies; and,

Whereas, Many regard it as abusing the supernumerary relation that it be granted simply for educational reasons; and,

Whereas, We deem it better to keep these young men under the watchcare of, and amenable to, the Annual Conferences, which watchcare and amenability are surrendered when location is granted; therefore,

Resolved, That the Bishop presiding over our Annual Conferences, when so requested by said Conferences, have authority to grant to young men permission to attend college without changing their Conference relations, and that the names of such persons be printed in the Minutes, at the end of their district, as appointed to, or permitted to attend, some specified college or university of our Church.

MINNESOTA.

R. R. Briggs presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Library Association.

Resolved, That paragraph 178 of the Discipline be amended by adding thereto the following section:

"§ 24. Whenever practicable to organize a Library Association, in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws therefor printed in the Appendix."

NEW ENGLAND.

Daniel Dorchester presented the following as of introducing responsive lessons in the divine services, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Responsive lessons.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revisals be instructed to consider the propriety of amending the Discipline, in section 1, paragraph 55, by inserting after the word "new" the words "responsively or otherwise." Also, in section 2 of the same paragraph, the same words after the word "lessons."

SAINT LOUIS.

W. H. Reid presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals:

Ordination of local preachers.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that the ordination of men to the office of deacon or elder, who do not expect to enter the regular itinerancy, but seek these honors only that they may acquire special personal prominence in their local churches, is opposed to the spirit of Methodism, and detrimental to its best interests, and should be discouraged.

He also presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts:

Whereas, It is desirable that the Methodist Episcopal Church should be an aggressive force in all lines of home and foreign missionary work; and,

Whereas, The Sunday-school is a most valuable agency in reaching the neglected masses of our great cities, and establishing our work in new fields; and,

Whereas, The funds annually raised for this work are not sufficient to meet the demands made upon us or to enable us to compete successfully with other similar organizations in the field; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that immediate steps should be taken to increase the collections and appropriations to this work; and,

Resolved, That the Annual Conferences be organized into Conference Sunday-school Societies, with district auxiliaries, and that the Board of Managers of the Sunday-School Union provide a uniform plan for such organization.

May 20.
SEVENTH
DAY.

Sunday-school Societies.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21.

At the usual hour the Conference was called to order, Bishop Foster in the chair.

Devotional services were conducted by W. G. Waters, of the Central Ohio Conference.

The Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

Bishop Harris announced the names of the Committee ordered on "The Tenure of Church Property." [See *Appendix 1*, A, 23.]

By consent, J. R. Mills presented the following paper, which was adopted:

To the Executive Committee of the U. S. Evangelical Alliance:

Believing as we do that the liquor traffic and its results constitute one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the Gospel in every land, we, as Christian workers, earnestly petition that one entire day of the Week of Prayer for 1885 be devoted to the cause of temperance.

D. A. Goodsell and J. F. Chaffee were granted leave of absence for to-day and to-morrow.

The Committee on Fraternal Correspondence presented a reply to the telegram of Bishop Cheney, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix B*, 2, 33.]

P. G. Gillett moved a suspension of the rules that reports of Committees may be presented, and the motion prevailed.

He then presented Reports Nos. II, IV, V, VII, VIII, and IX of the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts, which were read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 89, 91-95.]

Report No. III of the same Committee was called up, and, on motion of J. M. King, was made the order of the day for Friday next, at ten o'clock A. M.

May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.
Bishop Foster presiding.

Devotional services.
Journal approved.

Committee announced.

Evangelical Alliance.

Leave of absence granted.

Reply to Bishop Cheney.

Reports presented.

Sunday-schools and Tracts. Reports Nos. II, IV, V, VII, VIII, and IX adopted.
Report No. III.

May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAY.

Morning.

Bishops elect
invited to the plat-
form.

Reserve del-
egates.

Present.

Report of
Committee
of Char-
tered Fund.

T. C. Owen
excused.

Rules sus-
pended.

Benevolent
Boards.

Committee
to nomi-
nate.

On motion of Daniel Curry, the Bishops elect were invited to seats on the platform.

He also moved that the reserve delegates be permitted to take the places made vacant by the election of Bishops, and the motion prevailed.

Joseph Cummings was assigned the place of C. H. Fowler; R. S. Rust, the place of J. M. Walden; D. H. Ela, the place of W. F. Mallalieu.

By consent, G. S. Hare presented the report of the Committee on Chartered Fund, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 142.]

T. C. Owen was granted leave of absence on account of sickness.

J. M. Reid moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of asking the appointment of a Committee to Nominate Members of our Various Benevolent Boards.

The rules being suspended, he moved that the Bishops be a Committee to make such nominations.

John Lanahan moved, as a substitute, that the Chairmen of the several Committees of this Conference, on Missions, Freedmen's Aid, Church Extension, Sunday-schools and Tracts, together with the Bishops, be appointed to nominate such boards, and the substitute was adopted.

The Bishop announced the result of the ballot for Editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate:

Whole number of votes cast..... 335

Necessary to a choice..... 168

C. W. Smith
elected.

C. W. Smith, having received 205, a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

Episcopacy,
Report No.
IX.

Report No. IX of the Committee on Episcopacy was again taken up and further considered.

Adopted.

D. S. Monroe moved the previous question. The motion prevailed and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 7.]

Bishop for
Africa.

J. D. Hammond moved that a Special Committee, consisting of three clergymen and three laymen, presided over by a Bishop, be appointed to nominate a Missionary Bishop for Africa, as called for by the report just adopted.

To elect.

Daniel Curry moved, as a substitute, that we now

proceed to the election of a Missionary Bishop for Africa. May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAY.

J. E. Bills moved to amend by making the election the order of the day to-morrow, at half past nine o'clock A. M. Morning.

G. S. Hare offered, as a substitute for all before the Conference, the following:

Resolved, That ten minutes be allowed for nominations, and that we adjourn at twelve o'clock, and meet again at two o'clock for the election of a Missionary Bishop for Africa. To meet at
2 P. M.

The substitute was accepted, and, on motion, adopted.

The following were nominated: J. E. Wilson, L. M. Vernon, C. O. Fisher, William Taylor, Pierre Landrie, and M. W. Taylor. Nominations.

G. G. Reynolds presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Publication of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate be and are hereby directed to pay to the retiring editor, Alfred Wheeler, his salary up to the time of the next session of his Conference, provided he is not otherwise employed by the Church. A. Wheeler's salary continued.

The Committee on Missions presented Report No. VIII, which was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 64.] Missions.
Report No.
VIII.

Joseph Campbell was granted leave of absence. J. Campbell excused.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Foster. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 21.

The Conference was called to order at two o'clock P. M., Bishop Wiley in the chair. Afternoon.
Bishop Wiley
presiding.

The religious services were conducted by A. B. Leonard, of the Cincinnati Conference. Devotional
services.

The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved. Journal ap-
proved.

The order of the day, the election of a Missionary Bishop for Africa, was taken up. Order of the
day.

Daniel Curry moved to postpone the election until Friday. Not post-
poned.

The motion was laid on the table.

I. S. Bingham moved that the entire matter be indefinitely postponed. The motion was laid on the table. To indefi-
nitely post-
pone laid on
the table.

May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAY.

The roll of Conferences was called, the votes cast, and the Tellers retired.

Afternoon.

Ballot.

To adjourn
lost.

California
Christian
Advocate.

Alexander Craig moved an adjournment. The motion did not prevail.

J. D. Hammond moved that the Conference now proceed to nominate and elect an Editor for the California Christian Advocate, and the motion prevailed.

Hand vote.

R. M. Hatfield moved that in this, and all succeeding elections where only one nomination is made, the election be by hand vote, and the motion prevailed.

B. F. Crary
elected.

B. F. Crary was elected, by hand vote, Editor of the California Christian Advocate.

South-west-
ern Chris-
tian Advo-
cate

Nominations were made for an Editor of the South-western Christian Advocate.

Nomina-
tions.

The names of A. E. P. Albert and M. W. Taylor were presented.

Ballot.

The roll of Conferences was called, the votes collected, and the Tellers retired.

Bishop Wiley announced the result of the ballot for Missionary Bishop of Africa, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 353

Necessary to a choice..... 177

W. Taylor
elected
Bishop for
Africa.
Reports pre-
sented.

William Taylor, having received 250, a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

By general consent, the following reports were presented, and ordered to be printed in the Daily Advocate :

Missions.

The Committee on Missions, Report No. IX.

Education.

The Committee on Education, Reports Nos. I, III, IV, and V.

Freedmen's
Aid.

The Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South, Reports Nos. III, IV, and V.

American
Bible Soci-
ety.

The Committee on American Bible Society, Report No. I.

Church Ex-
tension.

The Committee on Church Extension, Reports No. II, IV, and V.

Adjourned.

On motion of G. S. Hare, the Conference adjourned.

The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Wiley.

The following memorials and resolutions were presented under Rule 22 :

MEMORIALS.

GENESEE.

L. D. Watson presented the petition of Woodruff Post and twenty-four others relating to secret societies, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

May 21.
EIGHTEENTH
DAY.
Afternoon.

Secret societies.

NEWARK.

J. N. FitzGerald presented the memorial of H. A. Buttz and two others relating to tabulation of statistics, which was referred to the Committee on Co-operation in Christian Work.

Statistics.

NEW YORK.

G. S. Hare presented a memorial, asking changes in the Discipline, which was referred to Committee on Revisals.

Changes in the Discipline.

RESOLUTIONS.

NEWARK.

Alexander Craig presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Form of Statistics:

Resolved, That the Book Committee be authorized to appoint a competent person to compile the General Minutes, who shall be known as the General Statistical Secretary, if in their judgment it seems practicable, and if it can be done without serious increase of expense.

General Statistical Secretary.

VERMONT.

A. J. Willard presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church:

Whereas, It is the duty of every American citizen to exercise the right which he possesses of saying who shall occupy official position, and what shall be the laws by which we are governed; and,

Duty of citizens.

Whereas, We can only have good men in office fitted to discharge with fidelity the places they may be called to fill by conscientiously exercising our rights as citizens; and,

Whereas, One of the great evils which now threaten our national, State, and municipal governments is the desire of place and position from the party in power; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every American citizen to exercise the right and obligation resting upon him of seeing that good and true men are elected to office, and he who neglects to exercise that right cannot complain that bad men are elected to office, or laws which are not just are made.

Resolved, That in all appointments to office under the national, State, or municipal governments, the only things that should be required of the applicant should be loyalty to the government, with integrity of character, and ability to faithfully discharge the duties which may be required of him.

May 22.
NINETEENTH
DAY.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 22.

Bishop Mer-
rill presid-
ing.

The Conference was called to order at nine o'clock A. M., Bishop Merrill in the chair.

Devotional
services.

Joseph Cummings, of the Rock River Conference, conducted the religious services.

Journal ap-
proved.

The Minutes of yesterday afternoon's session were read and approved.

Expenses of
delegates.

The Committee on Expenses of Delegates asked in-
structions.

Subject con-
sidered.

Sandford Hunt moved a suspension of the rules to consider this subject, and the motion prevailed.

Basis.

J. R. Mills moved that the Committee be instructed to pay the bills on the basis of money received.

To be paid
in full.

Amos Shinkle moved, as a substitute, that the bills be paid in full.

Adopted.

On motion, the previous question was ordered, and the substitute was adopted.

L. A. Belt offered the following :

Deficiency
to be as-
sessed.

Whereas, There is a deficiency in the General Conference expense fund, lacking ——— dollars of paying the expense of the General Conference held in Philadelphia, May, 1884; therefore,

Resolved, That the money necessary to pay this deficiency be borrowed by the Book Agents as a special fund; and,

Resolved, That the deficiency be, by the Book Agents, apportioned to the several Annual Conferences upon the basis of the amount before apportioned, giving credit for the amount paid upon this original apportionment.

Laid on the
table.

A motion to lay this resolution on the table was carried.

A. B. Leonard moved that the Book Agents be instructed to send to those Conferences that are deficient in this regard a statement of such deficiency before the meeting of their next annual session.

This was also laid on the table.

Committee
instructed.

On motion of John Lanahan, the Committee was instructed to draw on the Book Agents to meet any deficiency.

Mode of set-
tlement.

A. B. Leonard moved that the Committee settle with the delegates individually.

With Chair-
man of del-
egation.

A substitute, offered by M. S. Hard, that the Committee settle with the Chairman of each delegation, was adopted.

PROTEST.

Conscientiously believing that the action of the General Conference in the appropriation of a supposably large amount from the funds of the Book Concern to meet the deficiency in the collections for General Conference expenses is in *open* and *palpable violation* of the Sixth Restrictive Rule, which forbids appropriation of said funds for other than specified purposes; and, further, believing such action to be in disregard of paragraph 344 of the Discipline, which clearly indicates the manner in which the expenses of the General Conference shall be met, I desire, without impugning the honesty or integrity of any other member of this body, to record my vote against such action.

JAMES R. MILLS.

I concur in the above,

SOLOMON PARSONS.

The Bishop announced the result of the ballot taken yesterday for Editor of the South-western Christian Advocate, as follows:

Whole number of votes cast..... 350

Necessary to a choice..... 176

M. W. Taylor, having received 233, a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

M. W. Taylor elected.

Jacob Sleeper was granted permanent leave of absence.

J. Sleeper excused.

The Committee on Expenses of Delegates was permitted to retire.

Committee retires.

The order of the day was taken up.

Order of the day.

William Nast was nominated for Editor of The Christian Apologist, and elected by hand vote.

W. Nast elected.

Henry Liebhart was nominated for Editor of Haus und Herd, and he was elected by hand vote.

H. Liebhart elected.

By consent, the following reports were presented, and ordered to be printed:

Reports presented.

The Committee on State of the Church, Report No. IV.

State of the Church.

The Committee on Missions, Reports Nos. X, XI, and XII.

Missions.

The Committee on Episcopacy, Report No. XII.

Episcopacy.

The Committee on Itinerancy, Reports Nos. V, and VI.

Itinerancy.

The Committee on Book Concern, Reports Nos. VII, VIII, and IX.

Book Concern.

The Committee on Revisals, Report No. V.

Revisals.

The following reports were taken up:

Reports taken up.

Report No. I, Committee on Education; also, No. II and III, all of which were read and adopted. [See *Appendix* 1, B, 75, 76, 77.]

Education,
Reports
Nos. I, II,
III adopted.

May 22.
NINETEENTH
DAY.
Protest.

May 22.

NINETEENTH
DAY.Report No.
IV.

Laid over.

To adjourn.

Leave of
absence
granted.

Notices.

Church Ex-
tension, Re-
ports Nos.
III, IV, V
adopted.Freedmen's
Aid. Report
III adopted.

Recess.

Consecration
services.

Report No. IV was read.

A motion to make it the order of the day for Saturday next, at ten o'clock A. M., was laid on the table.

On motion of J. M. Buckley, it was laid over, and ordered to be printed.

I. S. Bingham moved that after the Consecration Services the Conference stand adjourned until to-morrow, and the motion prevailed.

J. F. Spence and W. F. Davis were granted permanent leave of absence, on account of sickness.

On motion, five minutes were given for notices.

The Committee on Church Extension called up Reports Nos. II, III, IV, and V, all of which were read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 84, 85, 86, 87.]Report No. III, of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South was taken up, read, and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 102.]

On motion, the Conference took a recess of five minutes, after which the order of the day was taken up, namely:

THE CONSECRATION SERVICES,

which were conducted in accordance with the Ritual, and the following programme arranged by the Bishops:

BISHOP SIMPSON, PRESIDING.

1. Hymn 815.—Read by Bishop Simpson.
2. Collect.—Read by Bishop Harris.
3. The Epistle, (Acts xx, 17-35).—Read by John H. Vincent.
4. The Gospel, (Matt. xxviii, 18-20).—Read by Isaac S. Bingham.
5. Presentation of Bishops elect to Bishop Bowman.
6. Call to prayer, by Bishop Foster.
7. Prayer, by Bishop Wiley.
8. Vows of Consecration. Question by Bishop Bowman.
9. Prayer, by Bishop Merrill.
10. *Veni, Creator Spiritus*, by Bishop Andrews.
11. Prayer, by Bishop Warren.
12. Laying on of hands.
 - (a) WILLIAM XAVIER NINDE.—Presenters, Revs. I. S. Bingham and A. Edwards. Words of Consecration, by Bishop Harris. Laying on of hands, Bishops Simpson, Bowman, Harris, and Foster.
 - (b) JOHN MORGAN WALDEN.—Presenters, Revs. R. S. Rust and H. Liebhart. Words of Consecration, by Bishop Wiley. Laying on of hands, Bishops Simpson, Bowman, Wiley, and Merrill.
 - (c) WILLARD FRANCIS MALLALIEU.—Presenters, Revs. George Prentice and M. J. Talbot. Words of Consecration, by Bishop Andrews. Laying on of hands, Bishops Simpson, Bowman, Andrews, and Warren.
 - (d) CHARLES HENRY FOWLER.—Presenters, Revs. J. H. Vincent and J. N. FitzGerald. Words of Consecration, by Bishop Foss. Laying on of hands, Bishops Simpson, Bowman, Foss, and Hurst.

(e) WILLIAM TAYLOR.—Presenters, Revs. Marshall W. Taylor and Dennis Osborne. Words of Consecration, by Bishop Foss. Laying on of hands, Bishops Simpson, Bowman, Foss, and Hurst. **May 22. NINETEENTH DAY.**

13. Presentation of the Holy Scriptures:

- (a) To William Xavier Ninde, by Bishop Foster.
- (b) To John Morgan Walden, by Bishop Merrill.
- (c) To Willard Francis Mallalieu, by Bishop Warren.
- (d) To Charles Henry Fowler, by Bishop Hurst.
- (e) To William Taylor, by Bishop Hurst.

William Taylor was consecrated “a Missionary Bishop for Africa,” in harmony with the action of the General Conference ordering his election.

After the Consecration Services the doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Simpson. **Adjourned.**

The following memorial and resolution were presented under Rule 22:

MEMORIAL.

NEW YORK.

J. M. King presented a memorial on civil service reform, signed by John Faulkner and twenty-two others, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

RESOLUTION.

NEW JERSEY.

G. B. Wight presented the following resolution concerning the membership of preachers' wives, which was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy:

• *Whereas*, There is a lack of uniformity among traveling preachers in the manner of transferring the membership of their wives from one charge to another; therefore,

Resolved, That when a traveling preacher is appointed to a circuit or station, such appointment shall carry with it the membership of his wife, without the formality of a certificate.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23.

May 23.
TWENTIETH
DAY.

The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Andrews presiding.

Bishop Andrews presiding.

The devotional services were conducted by J. C. Hartzell, of the Louisiana Conference.

Devotional services.

The Journal of yesterday morning was read and approved.

Journal approved.

May 23.
TWENTY-THIRD
DAY.

Dissent of
 J. R. Mills.

J. R. Mills was granted the privilege of having his written dissent from the action of the Conference in its instructions to the Committee on Expenses of Delegates recorded in the Journal of yesterday, and, on motion of Daniel Curry, any others were granted the privilege of signing their names to the dissent.

[See Journal of yesterday, page 251.]

Telegrams
 from the
 Baptist and
 Cumberland
 Presbyterian
 Churches.

D. A. Goodsell read telegrams from the Baptist National Association and the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly, and, on motion of L. H. King, the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates was directed to make a suitable reply. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 30, 35.]

Reception of
 Fraternal
 Delegates,
 Report No.
 IX.

He also presented Report No. IX of the Committee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates, which was adopted, [See *Appendix 2*, B, 29.]

Leave of ab-
 sence grant-
 ed.

H. L. Sibley was excused for the remainder of the session.

J. B. Brooks was also excused for the remainder of the session, and Philip Crane, reserve delegate, was assigned his place.

Expenses of
 delegates.

On motion of W. A. Spencer, the Committee on Expenses of Delegates was instructed to pay the expenses of reserve delegates supplying the places of the delegates elected Bishops.

Reports pre-
 sented.

The following reports were presented and ordered to be printed:

Education.

The Committee on Education, Reports Nos. VI, VII, and VIII.

Missions.

The Committee on Missions, Reports Nos. XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, and XVIII.

Revisals.

The Committee on Revisals, Report No. VI.

A. S. Weed, a reserve delegate, appeared, and was assigned the place of Jacob Sleeper, excused.

Sandford Hunt offered the following, which was adopted:

Verbal
 changes in
 Discipline.

Resolved, That Bishop Harris, who has been appointed Editor of the Discipline, be authorized to make such verbal changes as the obvious sense and harmony of one part with another may require, provided that in no case shall there be any modification of the sense or meaning thereof.

Report of
 W. F. War-
 ren.

The report of W. F. Warren, the Fraternal Delegate to the Wesleyan Conference in England, was re-

ceived to be published in the Journal. [See *Appendix* **MAY 23.**
2, B, 2.] **TWENTIETH**
DAY.

John Lanahan presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that our Bishops should be included among the delegates from this Church to the Centennial Conference to be held in Baltimore in December, 1884. Centennial Conference.

P. G. Gillett moved a suspension of the rules to offer a resolution, but the motion did not prevail. Rules not suspended.

A. B. Leonard moved that the delegates calculate their expenses to the close of the morning session next Thursday, and that the Conference then stand adjourned. Expenses of delegates.

W. H. Reed moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

Solomon Parsons moved to amend, by adding the words: "provided the Conference has completed the business." Business to be completed.

The amendment was laid on the table. Laid on the table.

The previous question was ordered, and the resolution of A. B. Leonard was adopted. Resolution adopted.

W. V. Morrison moved that where a delegate has been excused for the remainder of the session on account of personal illness, and a substitute has been accepted in his place, that the traveling expenses of both shall be paid. Delegates excused.

J. R. Mills moved to amend, by adding: "or serious sickness in his family."

The amendment was accepted, and the motion, as amended, was adopted. Adopted.

By consent, Oliver Hoyt presented the following:

Resolved, That a Commission, consisting of five persons, be appointed by the Bishops to inquire into the expediency and practicability of diminishing the number of elections during the General Conference, and, if deemed advisable by said Committee, to report a plan to the next session of the General Conference. Conference elections.

A motion to adopt did not prevail. Not adopted.

On motion, the Conference proceeded to consider the order of the day, Report No. III of the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts. Order of the day.

P. G. Gillett moved to amend the rules by limiting the speeches to five minutes, except to Chair- Speeches limited.

May 23. men of Committees, who shall have ten minutes
TWENTIETH Adopted.
DAY.

C. C. Corbin excused. C. C. Corbin was granted permanent leave of absence from to-day's session.

Amend- W. H. Webster moved to amend the report under
 ment. consideration, by striking out all about the baptismal covenant, etc.

Laid on the The amendment was laid on the table, and the report
 table. was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 90.]

Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South. Report No. I adopted. Report No. I of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 100.]

Report No. II substitute adopted. Report No. II was taken up, and the following substitute, offered by J. C. Hartzell, was accepted and adopted:

Resolved, That we fully indorse the administration of the Freedmen's Aid Society during the past quadrennium.

Reports Nos. IV and V were read and adopted. [See
 Nos. IV, V *Appendix 1*, B, 103, 104.]
 adopted.

Report No. VI taken up. Report No. VI was taken up, and, on motion, it was considered *seriatim*.

Adopted. Each item as read was adopted, and the report, as a whole, was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 105.]

Report No. VII presented. Report No. VII was presented, read, and, on motion, ordered to be printed.

Reports presented. The following reports were presented, to be printed in the Daily Advocate:

Conference Districts, Report No. I. Committee on Conference Districts, Report No. I.

Report No. I. Committee on Form of Statistics, Reports Nos. I and II.

Statistics, Reports Nos. I, II. Committee on Co-operation in Church Work, Report No. I.

Church Work, Report No. I. Committee on the Entertainment of the General Conference, Report No. I.

Entertainment of General Conference, Report No. I. J. M. Buckley presented the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Bishop Simpson. *Whereas*, In the providence of that God whom we worship and trust, our senior Bishop, Matthew Simpson, in consequence of severe illness, has been unable to preside over our deliberations as heretofore, and has been to a great extent cut off from that kindly intercourse with the Church and with the members of the General Conference, whereby both his spirit and wisdom have been diffused through the Church, and been efficient factors in the success of Methodism for half a century; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this General Conference desires to express and to place upon record, voicing the heart of the Church, and, as it believes

May 23.
TWENTIETH
DAY.

of universal Methodism, and to a large extent of the people of this country, its deep and ever-increasing affection for Bishop Simpson, its entire confidence in his judgment and piety, its profound respect for his practical wisdom and the blended dignity and simplicity of his personal bearing, its admiration of his eloquence, and its sense of the benefits conferred upon the Church and the Nation by his spotless reputation and beneficent career.

Resolved, 2. That we recognize in the peculiar qualities of his mind and the attributes of his eloquence, an excellent gift of God to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in that the power of his oratory has not consisted in meretricious ornaments or deceptive artifices, but in the outflow of a soul yearning to do men good, and in the warmth of a heart able to respond to an unusual extent to those sentiments of love and pathos which the Gospel inspires, and which have caused him to burn with a holy ardor, and enabled him to impart a heavenly unction to the vast congregations to whom the Gospel as preached by him has indeed been a ministry of reconciliation.

Resolved, 3. That we gladly recognize the fact, that not alone over the Methodist Church has his influence been exerted, but in the great crisis of our country's history, as an orator, a counselor, and a Christian Bishop, he was eminently useful, and merited and received the gratitude of the beloved, the venerated, the never-to-be-forgotten President Lincoln, and others closely related to the destinies of the Nation: while his influence upon those marvelous results of Christian civilization that made even the horrid visage of war to smile—the Christian and Sanitary Commissions—reproduced upon an extraordinary scale the parable of the Good Samaritan. Through the Evangelical Alliance, and by his sermons and addresses in all the great nations of the globe, he has honored the country which gave him birth and the branch of the Church which led him to Christ, and thrown around the Christian ministry, in an age of irreverence, a luster whose beauty even the taunting unbeliever is forced to acknowledge.

Resolved, 4. That his efforts to visit our sessions, in his weakness, have been seen by us with filial sympathy and regard; and that, while his tongue has been silent, his face, his life, and his character have spoken to us, whenever he has appeared upon the platform, with an eloquence which words could not surpass.

Resolved, 5. That we do most devoutly pray that God will spare him to us through the opening years of our second century, and we record our gratitude to God for the favorable indications which now appear. In order that this hope may be supported by all that human aid can give, we recommend that the work of Bishop Simpson during the quadrennium be so arranged that he may be under no pressure; and may avail himself of temporary periods of rest at home, and of the benefits, if judged best by his physicians, of foreign travel without responsibility. At the same time, such work as he can do without injury will be most gladly and gratefully received by the Church.

OLIVER HOYT,
 J. M. BUCKLEY,
 JOHN LANAHAN,
 WILLIAM F. WARREN,
 ROBERT E. PATTISON,
 JOHN EVANS.

Reports II, III, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, and XI of the Committee on Judiciary were severally read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, 109, 110, 112–118.]

Judiciary,
 Reports
 Nos. II, III,
 V to XI.

May 23.
TWENTIETH
DAY.

Report No.
XII.

Report No. XII of the same Committee was read.

J. E. Bills offered the following amendment, which was laid on the table:

Amendment
laid on the
table.

That in any case where the united delegation of an Annual Conference shall ask that the vote fixing its boundaries shall be taken by a separate vote of the General Conference, the request shall be granted, and the vote shall be so taken.

Report
adopted.

The report was, on motion, adopted. [See *Appendix* 1, B, 119.]

Reports
Nos. XIII,
XIV adopt-
ed.

Appendix to
the Disci-
pline.

Reports Nos. XIII and XIV were read and adopted.

J. E. Irish moved that the Editor of the Discipline be requested to insert Report No. XIV and all similar reports in the Appendix to the Discipline, and the motion prevailed. See *Appendix* 1, 120, 121.]

Reports
Nos. XVII
and XIX.

Reports No. XVII and XIX were read and adopted.

[See *Appendix* 1, B, 124, 126.]

Suit referred
to.

Daniel Curry moved that the Book Agents be instructed not to prosecute the suit referred to in Report No. XIX without further instruction from the General Conference.

Laid on the
table.

On motion of John Lanahan, this motion was laid on the table.

Drafts on
Chartered
Fund.

On motion of M. D'C. Crawford, the Bishops going abroad were instructed not to draw drafts on the Chartered Fund until the matter referred to in Report XIX is settled.

Reports
Nos. XVIII,
XX, XXI.

Reports Nos. XVIII, XX, and XXI of the same Committee were read and adopted. [See *Appendix* 1, B, 125, 127, 128.]

American
Bible Soci-
ety, Report
No I adopt-
ed.

Report No. I of the Committee on the American Bible Society was read and adopted. [See *Appendix* 1, B, 141.]

Not adjourn.

B. I. Ives moved an adjournment, but the motion did not prevail.

Leave of ab-
sence grant-
ed.

J. M. Parker and W. S. Turner were granted leave of absence from to-morrow's session, and D. C. Fleming was granted leave of absence from the sessions of to-morrow and Monday. Summerfield Baldwin was also granted leave of absence.

Centennial,
Reports
Nos. II, III,
and IV.

Reports Nos. II, III, and IV of the Committee on the Centennial of 1884 and Ecumenical Conference of 1887 were read and adopted. [See *Appendix* 1, B, 130 to 132.]

Sandford Hunt moved that in no case shall any of the appointments named in Report No. IV involve any financial obligations for expenses. Adopted.

Report No. X of the Committee on Book Concern was presented, and ordered to be printed.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Andrews.

The following memorials were presented under Rule 22 :

MEMORIALS.

GENESEE.

T. J. Bissell presented a memorial from Woodruff Post as to extrajudicial oaths, which was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

KANSAS.

R. Walker presented an appeal of Rev. T. B. Orwig, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

NEWARK.

Solomon Parsons presented a memorial on secularity and unacceptability of ministers, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

NEW ENGLAND.

W. F. Mallalieu presented a memorial relating to powers of trustees, signed by P. N. Smith and eight others, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop Warren in the chair.

H. A. Spencer, of the Vermont Conference, conducted the religious services.

The Journal of Friday was read and approved.

D. A. Goodsell presented the address of the Irish Conference, which was read. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 12.]

J. H. Caldwell moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of presenting certain resolutions. The motion did not prevail.

May 23.
TWENTIETH
DAY.

No financial
obligations.

Book Con-
cern, Re-
port No.
X.

Adjourned.

Extrajudi-
cial oaths.

Appeal of
T. B. Or-
wig.

Secularity of
ministers.

Trustees.

May 24.
TWENTY-
FIRST DAY.

Bishop War-
ren presid-
ing.

Devotional
services.

Journal ap-
proved.

Address of
Irish Con-
ference.

Rules not
suspended.

May 24.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Response to Irish Conference.

Regular order.

Statistics, Report No. I.

Amendment offered.

L. H. King moved that the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence prepare a suitable reply to the Address of the Irish Conference, and the motion prevailed.

The regular order was taken up.

Report No. I of the Committee on Form of Statistics was taken up and read.

A. J. Kynett moved to amend by adding, immediately preceding the column for reporting amounts raised for the various benevolent causes for which a definite amount is asked, a column for reporting amounts so asked.

Report adopted.

The amendment was laid on the table, and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 133.]

Report No. II.

Report No. II of the same Committee was read.

Amendment offered.

A. B. Leonard moved to strike out "first" and insert "second." Lost.

Amendment offered.

Homer Eaton moved to strike out that part referring to even dollars.

Report adopted.

The motion was laid on the table, and the report adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 134.]

H. Weseman excused.

Henry Weseman was granted permanent leave of absence on account of sickness in his family.

The following resolution, offered by B. St. J. Fry, was laid on the table:

General statistics.

Resolved, That the Book Agents be recommended to employ some competent person to compile the statistical part of the General Minutes, who shall be known as the General Statistical Secretary; provided it can be done without serious increase of expense.

Homer Eaton offered the following, which was adopted:

Post-office blanks.

Resolved, That the Book Agents be authorized to attach to these forms a blank form for Post-office Reports, for the accommodation of the Book Agents.

Lay Representation.

Report No. II.

Not adopted.

Report No. I

Report No. II of the Committee on Lay Representation was taken up.

A motion to adopt was lost.

Report No. I of the same Committee was taken up.

J. M. Buckley offered the following substitute:

Commission to be appointed.

Resolved, That a Commission, consisting of one from every General Conference District and one at large, be appointed to take into consideration the whole subject of representation, ministerial and lay, and report the result of their deliberations to the next General Conference.

Vote by orders not ordered.

A motion to vote on the substitute by orders was lost.

John Lanahan moved the previous question, and it was ordered by a count vote of 204 for and 83 against.

May 24.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Previous question.

Substitute accepted.

A motion to accept the substitute prevailed by a count vote of 164 for and 152 against.

On a motion to adopt the substitute, G. H. Foster called for the ayes and noes. The call was not sustained.

Call for ayes and noes not sustained.

The substitute was adopted by a count vote of 171 for and 140 against.

Substitute adopted.

Bishops J. J. Esher and Thomas Bowman, of the Evangelical Association, were introduced.

Bishops Bowman and Esher introduced.

Report No. I of the Committee on Entertainment of the General Conference was taken up.

Entertainment of General Conference, Report No. I.

On motion, the time of the session was extended.

Time extended.

Solomon Parsons moved to add to item 3: "This Committee shall estimate, as nearly as possible, the actual amount required for expenses."

Actual expenses.

G. S. Hare moved, as a substitute for the report, that the Conference accept the invitation of the People's Church, Boston.

Invitation of People's Church.

The substitute was laid on the table.

Laid on the table.

The previous question was ordered, and the amendment of Solomon Parsons was not adopted.

Amendment not adopted.

Items 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 were read and adopted.

Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 adopted

Item 6 was read.

Item 6.

G. S. Hare moved a division of the paragraph. The motion prevailed, the vote was taken separately, and the item was adopted.

Division ordered.
Item 6 adopted.

On motion, the report as a whole was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 135.]

Report adopted.

G. W. Parker and J. H. Smith were granted leave of absence permanently; Charles Goodall was granted leave of absence for Monday, and W. G. Wilson for Monday and Tuesday; Frank Carland and A. F. Cassell were also granted leave of absence.

Leave of absence.

The following reports were presented, to be printed in the *Daily Advocate*:

Reports presented.

Committee on Temporal Economy, Reports Nos. III and IV.

Temporal Economy, Nos. III and IV.

Committee to Nominate Trustees of Church Institutions, Report No. I.

Trustees, No. I.

May 24.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

*Morning.*Episcopacy,
No. XIIIState of the
Church,
Nos. V to X.Revisals,
No. VII.Itinerancy,
Nos. VIII,
X.

Adjourned.

Committee on Episcopacy, Report No. XIII.
 Committee on State of the Church, Reports Nos. V,
 VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X.
 Committee on Revisals, Report No. VII.
 Committee on Itinerancy, Reports Nos. VIII and X.
 On motion, the Conference adjourned. The doxology
 was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was
 pronounced by Bishop Warren.

May 26.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

*Morning.*Bishop War-
ren presid-
ing.Devotional
services.Journal ap-
proved.Bishop
Hurst pre-
siding.P. H. Keiser
present.Reception of
Fraternal
Delegates,
Report No.
X.Alex. Ash-
ley present.General Con-
ference Dis-
tricts, Re-
port No. I.To recom-
mit.To refer to
Committee
on Bounda-
ries.

Tabled.

Recom-
mitted.Mission
Confer-
ences.**MONDAY MORNING, MAY 26.**

The Conference was called to order by Bishop War-
 ren at the usual hour.

The religious services were conducted by B. I. Ives,
 of the Central New York Conference.

The Minutes were read and approved.

Bishop Hurst in the chair.

P. H. Keiser, a lay reserve delegate, was assigned
 the place of Henry Weseman, who was granted leave
 of absence.

D. A. Goodsell presented Report No. X of the Com-
 mittee on Reception of Fraternal Delegates, which was
 read and adopted. [See *Appendix 2*, B, 31.]

Alexander Ashley, a lay reserve, was assigned the
 place of Summerfield Baldwin, who was granted leave
 of absence.

Report No. I of the Committee on General Confer-
 ence Districts was read.

A. C. Fairchild moved that it be recommitted.

J. C. Hartzell moved to amend by instructing the
 Committee to make thirteen instead of twelve districts.
 Adopted.

B. I. Ives moved, as a substitute, to refer the report
 to the Committee on Boundaries.

Laid on the table by a count vote of 151 for and 77
 against.

The previous question was ordered, and the report,
 as amended, was recommitted.

A motion by A. J. Kynett, to associate Mission Con-
 ferences in this country in General Conference Districts
 with adjoining Conferences, was lost.

E. G. Hogate was granted leave of absence.

Report No. I of the Committee on Co-operation in Church Work was presented and read.

A. J. Kynett moved to consider the report *seriatim*.

Item 1 was read and adopted.

J. M. Buckley moved to reconsider item 1.

On motion of J. F. Chaffee, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Item 2 was read and adopted.

Item 3 was read.

Solomon Parsons moved the previous question, and it was ordered.

A question arose as to the right of Bishop Wiley, Chairman of the Committee, to close the debate.

Bishop Hurst decided that "Bishop Wiley has a right to ten minutes to close the debate, as Chairman of the Committee."

Thereupon J. M. Buckley appealed from the decision of the chair, upon the ground that these rules were made for the government of the members of the General Conference, and that Bishop Wiley, not being a member of the General Conference, had not the right, under parliamentary rules made solely for the government of members of the body, to close a debate.

The appeal was sustained.

The vote was taken, and item 3 was not adopted.

Bishop Hurst, at a subsequent hour of the session, as a matter of privilege stated that the ground of his decision, that Bishop Wiley was a member of the Committee, was as follows: "The Committee on Co-operation in Church Work is a creature of the General Conference. This body appointed a member from each General Conference District, and directed that the Board of Bishops should designate one of their number besides, who proved to be Bishop Wiley. All these together should constitute the Committee. It would seem that Bishop Wiley is as much a member of the Committee as any other man on it, because he was designated by order of the General Conference. If he were not, it would be clear that the conclusions which the Committee reached, and this report, would be of no legal force. To this opinion I must still adhere."

May 26.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

Morning.

E. G. Hogate excused.

Church Work, Report No. I. Item 1 adopted.

Item 2 adopted.

Item 3.

Previous question.

Bishop Wiley as Chairman.

Decision by the chair.

J. M. Buckley's appeal.

Sustained.

Item 3 not adopted.

Grounds of Bishop Hurst's decision.

May 26.

Item 4 was read.

TWENTY-
SECOND DAY.

Morning.

W. A. Spencer presented the following, as an amendment to item 4, and it was adopted:

Item 4.

W. A. Spencer's
amend-
ment.

Resolved, That a Commission be appointed to consider the subject of the consolidation and unifying our benevolent societies, and devise a plan for such reorganization, and report to the next General Conference; such Commission to consist of one Bishop, selected by the Bishops, the representatives of the Mission Districts in the General Mission Committee, and one Secretary each from the Missionary, Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid, and Educational Societies.

The previous question was ordered.

Bishop
Wiley ex-
plains item
4.

On motion, Bishop Wiley was permitted to give an explanation of the item, and, as amended, it was adopted.

Report
adopted.

The report as a whole, and as amended, was adopted.

[See *Appendix 1*, A, 139.]Memorial
from
Society of
Friends.

Alexander Martin presented a memorial from the Western Society of Friends, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on State of the Church.

T. T. Tasker

On motion of C. C. McCabe, the courtesy of a seat on the platform was extended to Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., of Philadelphia.

Trustees,
Report No. IThe Committee to nominate Trustees of Church Institutions presented Report No. I, which was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 143.]John Street
Church.On motion, the Report of the Trustees of John Street Church was ordered to be printed in the Journal. [See *Appendix 3*, 21.]

Managers.

By consent, Bishop Harris announced the nominations for Managers of the various Benevolent Societies of the Church, and, on motion, they were elected. [See *Appendix 1*, C, 1 to 5.]To meet at
3 P. M.

William Swindells moved, that when we adjourn it be to meet at three o'clock P. M., and the motion prevailed by a count vote of 183 for to 101 against.

Episcopacy,
Report No.
III.

Report No. III of the Committee on Episcopacy, recommending an Episcopal residence in Europe, was taken up, and, on motion, laid on the table.

Report No.
IV.Report No. IV of the same Committee was taken up, and, on motion, adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 2.]Report No.
VII.

Report No. VII of the same Committee was taken up.

Amendment
offered.

R. M. Hatfield moved to amend, by adding that "one of our Bishops visit Europe once a year."

Laid on the
table.

Laid on the table.

H. A. Spencer moved that the Bishops who visit India be requested to remain and preside at two consecutive sessions.

May 26.
TWENTY-SECOND DAY.
Morning.

The motion was laid on the table.

Motion offered.
 Laid on the table.

Alfred Wheeler moved that so much of the report as refers to a Bishop visiting Asia be laid on the table. Lost.

Heinrich Nuelsen moved to strike out the words "in Europe and." The motion prevailed.

"Europe" stricken out.

The previous question was ordered, and the report, as amended, was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 5.]

Report adopted.

Report No. VIII of the same Committee was presented and read.

Report No. VIII.

Dennis Murphy moved such a modification of section 4 as to include Iowa, and other churches similarly situated in the Northern States.

Amended.

The motion prevailed, and the report, as amended, was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 6.]

Adopted.

Reports Nos. X, XII, and XIII of the same Committee were severally taken up, read, and, on motion, adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 8, 10, 11.]

Reports Nos. X, XII, and XIII adopted.

C. H. Fowler presented a memorial from the South American Mission, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

The following reports were presented, to be printed in the Daily Advocate:

Sunday-schools and Tracts, Reports Nos. XII and XIII presented.

Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts, Nos. XII and XIII.

Committee on Tenure of Church Property, No. I.

Church Property, Report No. I.

Committee on Book Concern, Nos. XI, XII, XIII, XIV, and XV.

Book Concern, Reports Nos. XI to XV. Episcopacy, Report No. XI.

Report No. XI of the Committee on Episcopacy was taken up.

J. D. Hammond moved to consider it *seriatim*. The motion was laid on the table.

Richard Wake moved to strike out "Buffalo," and insert "Topeka or vicinity."

Topeka.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, notices were given, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Hurst.

Adjourned.

May 26.TWENTY-
SECOND DAY.*Afternoon.***MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 26.**Bishop Foss
presiding.

The Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, at three o'clock, Bishop Foss in the chair.

Devotional
services.

C. H. Doering, of the Germany and Switzerland Conference, conducted the devotional services.

Journal ap-
proved.

The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Episcopacy,
Report No.
XI.

The consideration of Report No. XI of the Committee on Episcopacy was resumed.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost by a count vote of 93 for and 157 against.

Previous
question.

The previous question was ordered, and the amendment was adopted.

Los Angeles.

G. W. Wells moved to amend, by inserting "or Los Angeles" after "San Francisco or vicinity." This was laid on the table by a count vote of 170 for and 76 against.

I. S. Bingham moved to further amend by striking out "Des Moines," and inserting "Buffalo."

Greencastle.

P. G. Gillett moved to amend the amendment by striking out "Buffalo," and inserting "or Greencastle, Indiana."

Amendment
lost.

The previous question was ordered, the amendment of P. G. Gillett was lost, and the amendment of I. S. Bingham prevailed by a count vote of 187 for and 118 against.

Greencastle.

G. P. Jenkins moved to insert, after the words "Saint Louis and vicinity," the words, "Greencastle, Indiana."

Previous
question.

G. H. Foster called for the previous question. The call was sustained, and the amendment was adopted.

Des Moines.

T. M'K. Stuart moved to strike out "Denver," and insert "Des Moines."

New York.

J. N. Pierce moved, as a substitute, to strike out "New York," and insert "Des Moines."

Laid on the
table.

John Lanahan moved to lay both the amendment and substitute on the table. The motion did not prevail.

J. F. Chaffee moved the previous question on the entire report. The call was not sustained.

May 26.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

Afternoon.

Previous question.
Des Moines.

W. H. Reed moved, as a substitute, that the proposition to strike out "New York" and insert "Des Moines" be laid on the table. Carried.

The amendment to strike out "Denver" and insert "Des Moines" was also laid on the table.

A. J. Kynett moved to substitute the original report for the report as amended. Laid on the table by a count vote of 206 for and 76 against.

Substitute.

Dennis Murphy moved the adoption of the report as amended.

I. S. Bingham moved the previous question. The call was sustained, and the report, as amended, was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 20.]

Report adopted.

By consent, Daniel Curry presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the Episcopal Fund be authorized and directed to pay the salaries of the several Bishops, in conformity with the rate of payment hitherto prevailing, until the next meeting of the Book Committee.

Episcopal Fund.

He also moved a suspension of the rules, which having prevailed, he presented the following:

Resolved, That these words be inserted as a rubric at the beginning of the Ritual for the consecration of Bishops:

Rubric.

[This service is not to be understood as an ordination to a higher order in the Christian ministry beyond and above that of Elders or Presbyters, but as a solemn and fitting consecration for the special and most sacred duties of superintendency in the Church.]

B. F. Rawlins moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion did not prevail.

L. H. King called for the previous question. It was ordered, and the resolution was adopted.

Adopted.

A. B. Leonard moved to suspend the rules that he might offer an amendment to the Rules of Order. The motion did not prevail.

Rules of Order.

Report No. IX of the Committee on Itinerancy was taken up.

Itinerancy, Report No. IX.

A. B. Leonard moved to strike out the words "adversely to," and insert "in favor of."

Amendment.

D. F. Barnes moved, as an amendment to the amendment, to add: "*provided*, in no case shall a church incur any financial responsibility by such action."

May 26.TWENTY-
SECOND DAY.

Afternoon.

Report
adopted.

Adjourned.

J. G. Evans called for the previous question, and the call was sustained.

The report, as amended, was adopted. [See *Appendix* 1, B, 20.]

On motion, the Conference adjourned. The doxology was sung, notices were given, and Bishop Foss pronounced the benediction.

The following resolutions were presented under Rule 22:

RESOLUTIONS.

MINNESOTA.

R. R. Briggs presented the following, to be printed:

Unaccepta-
ble preach-
ers.

Resolved, That section 3 of paragraph 160 of the Discipline be amended by inserting after the word institutions, in the third line from the end of said section, the following words: "an agent or agents to represent our publishing interests."

He also presented the following, to be printed:

Library As-
sociation.

Resolved, That paragraph 178 of the Discipline be amended by adding, at the end of said paragraph, the following section:

"§ 24. To organize, whenever practicable, a Library Association, in conformity with the Constitution therefor printed in the Appendix."

PHILADELPHIA.

T. B. Neely presented the following, to be printed:

Change in
the Disci-
pline.

Resolved, That paragraph 183 of the Discipline be stricken out, and the following inserted in its place:

"¶ 183. Whenever a traveling preacher is accused of being so unacceptable, inefficient, or secular as to be no longer useful in his work, through his own fault, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Elder to inquire into the case, and, if there be found sufficient cause he shall admonish him; and if, in a reasonable period, he show no improvement, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Elder to take with him two or three members of the Conference and remonstrate with him concerning his conduct; and if he shall not improve, he shall be brought to trial before his Conference, and, if found guilty, he may be located, but he shall have the right of appeal, as in other trials."

May 27.TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.

Morning.

Bishop
Ninde pre-
siding.Devotional
services.Journal ap-
proved.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27.

The Conference was called to order at the usual hour, Bishop Ninde in the chair.

The religious services were conducted by M. D'C. Crawford, of the New York Conference.

The Minutes of Monday afternoon's session were read and approved.

W. H. Reed asked general consent to have certain resolutions read. The consent was granted, and the resolutions were read.

W. H. Reed moved to adopt the following:

Resolved, 1. That a Commission, composed of five good and reliable business men, who shall serve without other compensation than their necessary expenses, be appointed by the Bishops, after careful consideration, to consider what, if any, improvements can be made in the methods of doing business and the modes of administration in the publishing operations of the Church.

Resolved, 2. That said Commission, when appointed, shall be furnished by the Agents of the Book Concern with all such information as they may require, to enable them to act understandingly on the various questions involved.

Resolved, 3. That said Commission, after careful examination of the whole subject, shall (at least one year before the next meeting of the General Conference) report to the Bishops any and all changes they may deem wise and expedient, if any, in the management of any and all departments of our publishing operations.

Resolved, 4. That the Bishops shall, if they deem it expedient, publish any part or all of said report in our weekly Church papers, so that the membership shall be advised on the questions and changes proposed, when electing delegates to the next General Conference.

Resolved, 5. That said report be printed and laid before the next General Conference, for its consideration at as early a day as practicable after it convenes.

May 27.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

Morning.

Business methods in Book Concern.

Sandford Hunt moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of considering these resolutions, and the motion prevailed.

J. E. Bills moved to amend the first resolution by adding, "and five ministers," so that the Commission should be made of five laymen and five ministers.

P. G. Gillett moved the previous question, and the call was sustained.

The amendment of J. E. Bills prevailed, and the resolutions, as amended, were adopted.

The previous question was called for, the call was sustained, and the resolution was adopted.

Oliver Hoyt moved a suspension of the rules to consider the following resolution:

Resolved, That the traveling expenses of the Bishops to their several new residences be paid from the Episcopal Fund.

Bishops' expenses.

The motion prevailed, and the resolution was adopted.

Report No. XII of the Committee on Itinerancy was taken up, read, and, on motion, adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 23.]

Resolution adopted.
Itinerancy, Report No. XII adopted.

Report No. XI of the Committee on Itinerancy was taken up.

Report No. XI.

H. C. Benson moved to amend, by adding "within the bounds of the district." The amendment was laid on the table.

Amendment laid on the table.

May 27.TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.

Morning.

Amendment
laid on the
table.Report
adopted.Reports Nos.
III and IV.
adopted.Report No.
X.

Adopted.

Report No.
V.Laid on the
table.Report No.
VII.

Time-limit.

Amendment

Laid on the
table.

Substitute.

Daniel Curry moved to amend, by adding "an elder from the same Conference." The amendment was laid on the table.

The previous question was called for, the call was sustained, and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1, B, 22.*]

Reports Nos. III and VI of the same Committee were taken up, severally read, and adopted. [See *Appendix 1, B, 14, 17.*]

Report No. X of the same Committee was taken up and read.

The previous question was called for, the call was sustained, and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1, B, 21.*]

Report No. V of the same Committee was taken up and read.

A motion to lay the report for the present on the table prevailed by a count vote of 154 for and 117 against.

Report No. VII of the same Committee was taken up and read.

S. G. Smith presented the following substitute:

Resolved, That the following words be inserted in the Discipline, at the end of section 3, paragraph 160: "But in cases where any church must suffer financial embarrassment, or other obvious peril, through the removal of a preacher who has already served a circuit or station for three years consecutively, at the request of three fourths of all the members of the Quarterly Conference, the Bishop may appoint said preacher for an additional year; *provided*, that in no case shall the preacher be appointed for more than five years consecutively."

He also presented the following as an amendment to the substitute: "With the concurrence of two thirds of the Annual Conference."

G. H. Foster moved to lay the substitute and the amendment on the table, and the motion prevailed by a count vote of 159 for and 149 against.

Daniel Curry presented the following, as a substitute for the report before the Conference:

Resolved, That the Committee on Episcopacy be respectfully requested to inquire into the expediency of so changing paragraph 160, section 3, pages 105-107 of the Discipline, that instead of the whole section as it stands, the following words shall be inserted:

"SECTION 3. To fix the appointments of all the effective traveling preachers and of all preachers on trial in the Annual Conferences, except such as may have been assigned to special appointments by

the General Conference: *provided*, that he shall not appoint the same preacher to the same circuit or station for more than three years consecutively, nor for more than three years in six; nor any presiding elder to the same district for more than four consecutive years, nor for more than four years in eight, (except that in any clearly exceptional case, when the Quarterly Conference, by a vote of three fourths of all its members, request the re-appointment of a preacher who has already served three or more years, and the Annual Conference shall, by a three-fourths vote, by ballot and without debate, concur in such request, then he may re-appoint a preacher to the same circuit for an additional year;) yet not so that the whole term of such appointment shall exceed five years, nor shall the preacher be returned to such charge till after three years.

"He may also appoint a preacher who may have been chosen by the proper authority as assistant editor or agent for any publication authorized by the General Conference, or president, professor, or agent of any literary, religious, or charitable institution under the patronage of any Annual Conference. He, by and with the consent of the Annual Conference, may appoint a preacher to serve as chaplain in the army or navy of the United States, or as chaplain, secretary, or agent, president, professor, or teacher, for any religious, charitable, or literary institution, not under our government."

May 27.
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.
Morning.

Alexander Craig moved that the substitute offered by Daniel Curry be temporarily laid on the table, except so much as lies between the words "four years in eight" and "he may appoint." And the motion prevailed.

Part laid on
the table.

The previous question was called for, and the call sustained.

Previous.
question
called.
Vote by or-
ders.

A motion to vote by orders prevailed.

The roll of ministerial delegates was called, and they voted with the following result:

Ministerial.

AYES: Albert, Beacom, Beebe, Belt, Bentley, Bills, Bissell (J. W.), Blinn, Bond, Boyle, Buckley, Call, Chaffee (J. F.), Cleveland, Clifford, Craig, Cranston, Cumming, Cummings, Curl, Curry, Darnell, Daugherty, Dorchester, Doering, Eaton, Edwards (Arthur), Fisher, Fiske, Fry, Gale, Goodsell, Graham (Henry), Graham (John), Gray, Griffin (S. G.), Griffin (T. A.), Halsey, Hamilton, Hammond, Hard, Hare, Hartzell, Hatfield, Henson, Holmes, Howes, Hoyt, Hunt (A. S.), Irish, Ives, Jewell, John, Joy, Key, King (J. M.), King (L. H.), Koch, Krehbiel, Kynett, Liebhart, Locke, Loeber, Loveless, Manker, Matton, McCullough, McEl-downey, Mechem, Miller (J. T.), Moore, Morrison, Murphy, Neely, Norris, Nuelsen, Olin, Osborne, Parker (E. W.), Parker (J. M.), Parker (W. J.), Paxson, Peck, Pfaeffle, Pierce, Pinney, Plumer, Prentice (George), Queal, Quigg, Reid, Reitz, Richardson, Rob-

Ayes.

May 27. inson, Sams, Sawyer, Shumpert, Sites, Schlagenhauf,
TWENTY-THIRD DAY. Smith (C. W.), Smith (S. G.), Stabler, Steele, Swin-
Morning. dells, Taylor (M. W.), Thurman, Van Cleft, Vaughan,
 Vernon, Vincent, Walker, Warren, Waters, Welch,
 (Joseph), Whitlock—115.

Noes.

NOES: Allen, Anderson, Barnes (D. F.), Barnes (S. O.), Bass, Beck, Beeman, Benson (H. C.), Bingham, Bissell (T. J.), Bland, Britt, Brown, Buckels, Buttz, Caldwell, Carlsson, Carter, Chaffee (H. W.), Clark (C. J.), Clark (O. H.), Cline, Clinton, Collins, Courtney, Coxe, Crawford, Davies, Dimmitt, Disbro, Dolph, Dunning, Edwards (J. T.), Ela, Evans, Fairchild, Fellows, FitzGerald, Ford, Frampton, Glass, Gracey, Granger, Graw, Gray (G. W.), Gregory, Griffin (Austin), Gue, Hiller, Hingeley, Hinson, Hunt (Sandford), Huntington, Ison, Jacokes, Jenkins, Jones, Joslin, Keen, King (F. H. J.), Lakin, Lanahan, Lease, Leonard, Lockwood, Luckey, Martin (Alexander), Martin (W. C.), Maxfield, M'Cabe, M'Cauley, M'Elroy, M'Kay, Mendenhall, Mills, Mitchell, Monroe, Morgan (A. R.), Morgan (L. F.), Nelson, Olsen, O'Neal, Parsons, Pavey, Payne, Pottle, Poucher, Prentice (W. S.), Price, Pullett, Pye, Rawlins, Rice, Runyan, Rust, Rutledge, Schock, Schreiner, Schuette, Seeley, Shepherd, Shier, Simpson, Skinner, Spencer (H. A.), Spencer (W. A.), Stowe, Stroup, Stuart, Talbot, Taylor (Isaac), Thomson, Treider, Trimble, Turner, Wake, Walton, Watson, Webster, (Alonzo), Webster (W. H.), Welch (J. W.), Wesley, Whedon, Wheeler, Wight, Wilding, Wilson (J. E.), Wilson (W. H.), Yocum—129.

Absent or
not voting.

Absent or not voting: Adams, Alexander, Bennett, Benson (Michael), Burt, Campbell, Davis, Eckman, Hill, Madison (J. R.), M'Donald, M'Garrah, Nash, Short, Spence, Townsend, Ware—17.

Lay dele-
gates.

The roll of lay delegates was called, with the following result:

Ayes.

AYES: Archer, Bell, Bridge, Brown (Cole), Brown (L. W.), Bryant, Carpenter, Clapp, Crane, Doherty, Fisk, Gillett (R. H.), Graham, Hall (George), Hammond, Holbrook, Hoyt, Mast, M'Gee, M'Kinstry, Moorehead, Postel, Reed (W. H.), Reynolds, Richmond, Sawyer, Shinkle, Slayback, Steward, Tallman, Tasker, Thulemeier,

Valentine, Wares, Weed, Westbrooks, Whitney, Wil-
lard, Wyatt—39.

May 27.
TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.
Morning.
Noes.

NOES: Allen, Alman, Ashley, Baker (J. H.), Bal-
lard, Beach, Berry, Bomar, Boomer, Briggs, Brühl,
Buck, Butters, Byrkit, Candler, Carland, Carson, Clin-
ton, Cox, Crogman, Dale, Decker, Devries, Eddy, Emory,
Evans, Faulkner, Fleming, Fletcher, Foster, Giebner,
Gillett (P. G.), Goodall, Greely, Haze, Keiser, Ketron,
Klaus, Kleckner, Knowles, Leins, Locke, Lunt, Mays,
M'Neal, Newkirk, Olinger, Overholser, Pattison, Roar-
baugh, Roberts (J. W.), Root, Scheffel, Scott, Simpson,
Smith (W. T.), Snell, Spears, Stiner, Todd (G.), Wade,
Wells, Welsh, Wernli, Wilson (Shepard)—65.

Absent, or not voting: Ames, Andrews, Angel, Ault-
man, Baker (H. K.), Barker, Blair, Bose, Bradford,
Bradley, Brill, Brown (John), Brown (Richard), Brown-
ing, Bumpass, Cassel, Dravo, Duplesis, Ellis, English,
Field, Firestone, Flint, Hanson, Harnden, Hogate, Hunt,
Hurst, Lewis, Marquardt, M'Culloch, Mecham, Moore,
Mulvane, Ormsby, Owen, Parker, Pinger, Reed (J. E.),
Ritter, Roberts (Z. B.), Sadler, Sibley, Smith (J. H.),
Stevenson, Strickland, Studebaker, Taylor, Todd (J.
J.), Williams (A. G.), Wilson (W. G.), Winders—52.

Absent or
not voting.

The substitute was not accepted.

Alexander Ashley moved that we adjourn at or before
half past twelve P. M., to meet at three P. M., and the
motion prevailed.

To meet at
3 P. M.

The time for the meeting of the Committee on
Boundaries was fixed at two P. M.

Boundaries.

Report No. VII of the Committee on Itinerancy was,
on motion, adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 18.]

Itinerancy.
Report No.
VII adopt-
ed.

A motion to adjourn prevailed. Notices were given,
the doxology was sung, and the benediction was pro-
nounced by Bishop Ninde.

Adjourned.

May 27.

TWENTY-
THIRD DAY.

Afternoon.

Bishop Wal-
den presid-
ing.Devotiona
services.Journal ap-
proved.W. T. Mays
excused.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 27.

Conference met at three o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Walden in the chair.

H. H. O'Neal, of the Des Moines Conference, conducted the devotional services.

The Journal of the morning session was read and approved.

W. T. Mays was granted leave of absence after to-day's session.

By consent, D. A. Goodsell presented the following:

Message
from Turin.

[TRANSLATION.]

IN MEMORIAM.

The Church in Turin, rejoicing in the first centenary of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which, with the divine blessing, encircles the two hemispheres leading lost souls to Christ, implores from God the Father, upon the General Conference, new and more prospering blessings for the increase of your humanitarian and divine work.

The station in Turin, through our beloved Dr. Vernon, offers you all the tribute of its profound and enduring affection.

The Lord be with you, and with us. Amen.

To be
framed.

He moved that the Book Agents have the original document framed, and placed in the Bishops' Room, New York. The motion prevailed.

Committee
to reply.

On motion, the Committee on the Reception of Fraternal Delegates was instructed to prepare and send a suitable reply.

General Con-
ference Dis-
tricts.

C. B. Fisk moved a suspension of the rules in order to receive Report No. I of the Committee on General Conference Districts, and the motion prevailed.

Report No.
I.
Changes
made.

The report was presented and read.

On motion of John Evans, Colorado Conference was transferred from the ninth to the thirteenth District; and, on motion of W. H. Locke, East Ohio Conference was transferred from the fourth to the fifth District; and the Virginia and West Virginia Conferences from the fifth to the fourth District.

John Lanahan moved that the West Virginia Conference be transferred from the fourth to the sixth District. The motion was laid on the table, and the report, as amended, was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 140.]

Report No. XIII of the Committee on Itinerancy was taken up and read.

John Lanahan moved the following amendment, which prevailed:

Resolved, 1. That the Chairman of each delegation, whose Journal has been reported as defective, be instructed to report to his Conference the defects in said Journal, so that the printed standard of examination adopted by the Committee on Itinerancy be forwarded by the said Chairman of each delegation to the Secretary of his Conference.

Resolved, 2. That the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to report to-morrow morning a resolution concerning the proper requirements of a Conference Journal.

Resolved, 3. That the report of the Committee be printed in the Daily Advocate.

J. F. Chaffee moved the previous question, which was sustained, and the amendment was adopted.

The report, as amended, was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 24.]

On motion, F. S. Hoyt was granted leave of absence.

W. P. Stowe moved a suspension of the rules in order to present a resolution.

The rules were suspended, and he offered the following:

Resolved, That paragraph 326 of the Discipline be so amended as to read, after the words, "also an editor of the Western Christian Advocate," "who, together with the editors of the North-western Christian Advocate and Central Christian Advocate, shall be editor of the books of the Western Methodist Book Concern,"

which was read, and ordered to be printed in the Daily Advocate.

Report No. VIII of the Committee on Itinerancy was taken up.

Daniel Curry moved to lay the report on the table. Lost.

C. H. Doering was granted an extension of five minutes.

G. S. Hare moved the previous question, the motion prevailed, and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 19.]

John Lanahan moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of permitting the delegates of each General Conference District to retire and nominate the usual Committees.

The motion prevailed, and the delegates of the first District retired.

May 27.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

Evening.

Itinerancy. Report No. XIII.

Amendment.

Adopted.

Report adopted.

F. S. Hoyt excused.

Rules suspended.

To edit books.

Itinerancy. Report No. VIII.

Adopted.

Rules suspended.

Delegates retire.

May 27. A motion, that when we adjourn it be to meet in Arch Street Church at half past seven P. M., prevailed.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

Afternoon.

To meet at 7:30 P. M.

Rules not suspended.

Boundaries.

Earl Cranston moved to suspend the rules in order to reconsider the action fixing General Conference Districts. The motion did not prevail.

The Report of the Committee on Boundaries was presented, and ordered to be printed in the Daily Advocate.

Adjourned.

On motion, the Conference adjourned. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Daniel Curry, of the New York East Conference, pronounced the benediction.

Evening.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

Bishop Mallieu presiding.

The Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, in Arch Street Church at half past seven P. M., Bishop Mallieu in the chair.

Devotional services.

The religious services were conducted by Homer Eaton, of the Troy Conference.

Journal approved.

The Minutes of the afternoon session were read and approved.

Leave of absence.

On motion, F. G. Bumpass and S. W. Lewis were granted permanent leave of absence on account of sickness.

Revisals, Report No. V.

Report No. V of the Committee on Revisals was taken up and read.

Amendment laid on the table.

S. C. Frampton offered the following amendment, which was laid on the table:

Strike out from the words, "And that the certificate will not be valid for a longer period than one year," to the close of the section.

Report adopted.

The previous question was called, the call was sustained, and the report adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 30.]

Report No. I adopted.

Report No. I of the same Committee was taken up and read, and, on motion, adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 26.]

Report No. II.

Report No. II of the same Committee was taken up, read, and, on motion, considered by items.

Items 1, 2, 3, adopted.

Items 1, 2, and 3 were read and adopted.

Item 4.

Item 4 was read.

T. B. Neely moved to amend as follows: "But he shall not be debarred the right of appeal."

W. H. Reed moved the previous question, and it was ordered. The amendment was lost, and the item was adopted.

May 27.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

Evening.

Adopted.

Item 5.

Item 5 was read.

W. H. Swindells moved to amend by striking out "quarterly" and inserting "annually."

Strike out.

John Lanahan called for the previous question, and the call was sustained.

The amendment was lost, and the item was adopted. [For Report as adopted, see *Appendix 1*, B, 27.]

Adopted.

Report No. III of the same Committee was taken up. Item 1 was read. The previous question was ordered, and the item was adopted.

Report No.

III.

Item 1.

Items 2, 3, and 4 were read and adopted. [For Report as adopted, see *Appendix 1*, B, 28.]

Items 2 to 4.

Report No. IV of the same Committee was taken up and adopted by items. [For Report as adopted, see *Appendix 1*, B, 29.]

Report No.

IV adopted.

Report No. VI of the Committee on Revisals was taken up.

Revisals.

Report No.

VI.

Item 1 was read.

Item 1.

W. H. Reed moved to amend, by adding, after the word "tobacco," "tea and coffee."

The amendment was laid on the table, and the item was adopted.

Items 2 and 3 were read and adopted.

Items 2 and

3.

Item 4 was read, and, on motion of W. F. Warren, was laid on the table.

Item 4.

Item 5 was withdrawn.

Item 5.

Items 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 were read and adopted. [For Report as adopted, see *Appendix 1*, B, 31.]

Items 6 to 10.

Report No. VII of the same Committee was taken up.

Report No.

VII.

Items 1, 2, and 3, were read and adopted.

Items 1 to 3.

Item 4 was withdrawn. [For Report as adopted, see *Appendix 1*, B, 32.]

Item 4.

John Lanahan moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of raising a Committee on the reports in the hands of the Secretary.

Rules suspended.

Daniel Curry moved to adjourn. The motion prevailed, notices were given, the doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Mallalieu.

Adjourned.

May 28.

TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.
Morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28.

Bishop Fowler
presiding.

Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Fowler in the chair.

Devotional
services.

The devotional services were conducted by W. J. Parker, of the Delaware Conference.

Journal ap-
proved.

The Minutes of yesterday evening's session were read and approved.

John Lanahan moved a suspension of the rules to present a resolution. The motion prevailed, and he offered the following:

Fraternal
Delegates.

Resolved, That the Bishops be requested to appoint two Fraternal Delegates to the British Wesleyan and Irish Methodist Conferences, one of whom shall be a Bishop designated by themselves. They shall appoint two Fraternal Delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and one each to the Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

Adopted.

The resolution was, on motion, adopted.

D. A. Goodsell read the following communication, which was read and accepted:

African M.E.
Zion
Church.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session in Philadelphia, Pa., May, 1884.

REVEREND AND VENERABLE FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, now in session in New York city, has received, with great cordiality, your fraternal message, and reciprocates the sentiments therein contained in the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That we receive with pleasure the fraternal greetings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolved, 2. That we wish them in return a hearty God-speed in their labors for Christ and the salvation of souls, and we tender them, as brethren in the great Methodist family, our zealous co-operation in endeavoring to spread scriptural holiness throughout the land.

Signed in behalf of the Conference,

C. R. HARRIS, *General Secretary*.

He also presented the following, which was adopted:

Blank certifi-
cates.

Resolved, That the Book Agents be directed to give early attention to the preparation of blank certificates of membership, in book form, with stubs, according to the form adopted by this General Conference.

Leave of ab-
sence.

J. E. Irish was granted leave of absence. Edward Thomson was also granted leave of absence on account of sickness in his family. W. G. Olinger was granted permanent leave of absence.

Oliver Hoyt moved a suspension of the rules to present a resolution, but the motion did not prevail.

The Committee on Temporal Economy presented Report No. I, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 33.]

May 28.
TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.
Morning.

On motion of P. G. Gillett, the General Conference Districts were called for the purpose of making nominations to the usual Committees. The motion prevailed, and the second District retired.

Temporal
Economy,
Report No.
I.
Delegates
retire.

Report No. II of the Committee on Temporal Economy was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 34.]

Temporal
Economy,
Report No.
II.

Report No. III of the Committee on Temporal Economy was read.

Report No.
III.

G. P. Jenkins offered the following substitute:

Whereas, We recognize the obligation of the Methodist Episcopal Church to make adequate provision for the support of the worn-out ministers and their families, and especially since the itinerancy is not only peculiarly trying in its nature, but is also a surrender to the Church of all self-effort toward future provision; and,

Substitute.

Whereas, Such provision has been attempted for one hundred years without full success; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That it shall be the duty of each Annual Conference to increase the capital of their Preachers' Aid Societies, and make all other suitable efforts to provide for Conference claimants.

Resolved, 2. That until such provision is made, which, taken together with their earnings and receipts, shall make a reasonable allowance for the Conference claimants, it shall be the duty of the Conference to estimate and apportion to the charges such amount as shall be needed, and this shall be provided for by the stewards and paid *pro rata* with allowance of Bishop, presiding elder, and pastor.

On motion of John Lanahan, the substitute and the report were laid on the table.

Report laid
on the table.

Report No. IV of the same Committee was taken up, read, and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 35.]

Report No.
IV adopt-
ed.

R. E. Pattison presented Report No. I of the Committee on State of the Church, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 36.]

State of the
Church,
Report No.
I.

Also, Report No. III of the same Committee.

Report No.
III.

L. D. Watson presented the following amendment:

Omit the phrase, "Upon a ground justified by the Scriptures," and make the resolution read as follows:

Amended.

"*Resolved*, That no divorce shall be recognized as lawful by the Church except for adultery, and no minister shall solemnize marriage in any case where there is a divorced wife or husband living; but this rule shall not apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery, or to parties divorced seeking to be reunited in marriage."

May 28. A motion by W. H. Reed to lay the amendment on the table was lost.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.
Morning.
Report adopted.

The previous question was ordered, and the amendment was adopted, and, on motion, the report, as amended, was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 37.]

T. N. Boyle.

T. N. Boyle asked to have his name recorded on the Journal as voting against the adoption of the report in this way. Granted.

Delegates retire.

The delegates of the fourth General Conference District were permitted to retire.

Report No. IV read.

Report No. IV of the Committee on State of the Church was presented and read.

John Lanahan moved its indefinite postponement.

C. J. Howes presented the following minority report as a substitute :

Substitute.

In view of the action already had by this General Conference on this subject;

Resolved, That there is no call for any further action upon the relation of races in our Church.

It was not accepted.

Vote by orders.

Amos Shinkle, on behalf of the laymen, moved a vote by orders, but the motion was not sustained.

Not sustained.

T. C. Carter, on behalf of the ministers, moved a similar call, but this motion also was not sustained.

Not indefinitely postponed.

The previous question was called for, the call was sustained, and the motion to indefinitely postpone did not prevail.

Ayes and noes.
Report adopted.

A call for the ayes and noes was not sustained, and, on motion, the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 38.]

Reports Nos. V to IX adopted.

Reports Nos. V, VI, VII, VIII, and IX were read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 39 to 43.]

The delegations comprising the fifth General Conference District retired to make nominations.

Report No. X read.

Report No. X was read.

G. P. Jenkins moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost.

Adopted.

The previous question was called for, the call was sustained, and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 44.]

Expenses of Delegates.
Report No. II adopted.

By consent, Report No. II of the Committee on Expenses of Delegates was read, adopted, and ordered to

be printed in the Appendix to the Discipline. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 137.] **May 28.**

R. E. Pattison presented Report No. XI of the Committee on State of the Church, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 45.] **TWENTY-FOURTH DAY. Morning.**

M. D'C. Crawford moved to suspend the rules to receive the report of the Committee on Itinerancy concerning Conference Journals. Carried. **Report No. XI adopted.**

J. M. Buckley presented Report No. XIV, which was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 25.] **Conference Journals.**

The delegations composing the sixth General Conference District retired. **Itinerancy, Report No. XIV.**

C. B. Fisk presented Report No. II of the Committee on Book Concern relating to the publication of a Sunday-school paper, which was read. **Delegates retire.**

J. M. King moved, as a substitute, that the whole subject be referred to the Book Committee, with power to act. **Book Concern, Report No. II.**

The substitute was laid on the table. **To refer.**

Daniel Curry moved to amend by recommending such publication. **Amendment**

Amos Shinkle moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost. **To lay on the table lost.**

G. S. Hare moved to take from the table the substitute of J. M. King. The motion prevailed, and the substitute was accepted and adopted. **Substitute of J. M. King adopted.**

Report No. III of the same Committee was read, and, on motion of Alexander Craig, it was laid on the table. **Report No. III laid on the table.**

Report No. IV of the same Committee was read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 47.] **Report No. IV.**

Report No. V of the same Committee was read. **Report No. V.**

G. J. Luckey presented the following, as an amendment, but it was not adopted :

Strike out all after the word "Discipline," and insert the words, "and the Book Agents are hereby instructed to prepare an edition of the Discipline in paper covers, not to exceed ten cents each." **Amendment proposed.**

On motion, the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 48.] **Report adopted.**

A motion was adopted, that when we adjourn it be to meet at three o'clock P. M. **To meet at 3 P. M.**

P. G. Gillett moved that the Districts not yet organized. **Districts to organize.**

May 28. ized be permitted to do so during the recess, and the motion prevailed.

TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY
Morning.

Reports Nos.
VI and VII
adopted.

Reports Nos. VI and VII of the Committee on Book Concern were read and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 49, 50.]

Report No.
VIII.

Report No. VIII of the same Committee was read.

C. G. Nelson presented the following as a substitute:

Substitute.

We further recommend that the editors of Sandebudet and other Swedish publications be nominated by ballot by the North-west Swedish Conference, and elected annually by the Book Committee, with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops present.

Adopted.

The previous question was called, the call was sustained, and the substitute was accepted, and a motion to adopt the report prevailed. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 51.]

Report No.
IX adopted.

Report No. IX was taken up, read, and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 52.]

Report No.
X.

Report No. X was taken up and read.

Substitute.

Clement Studebaker moved to amend by making the subsidy \$1,500, instead of \$2,000.

Laid on the
table.
Report
adopted.

On motion of W. H. Reed, the substitute was laid on the table, and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 53.]

Report No.
XIV adopt-
ed.

Report No. XIV was taken up, read, and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 57.]

Nomina-
tions.

The following nominations for the Publishing Committee of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate were confirmed:

Pittsburg Conference: H. C. Beacom, James Mechem, T. N. Eaton.

Erie Conference: H. H. Moore, John Graham.

East Ohio Conference: J. R. Mills, R. S. Randolph.

West Virginia Conference: Benjamin Ison, G. C. Wilding.

Report No.
XI adopted.

Report No. XI of the same Committee was taken up, read, and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 54.]

Boundaries.
adopted.

J. M. Reid moved to adopt the report of the Committee on Boundaries. The motion prevailed, and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 155.]

Episcopacy,
Report No.
XII.

By consent, the Committee on Episcopacy was per-

mitted to make a verbal change in Report No. XII, heretofore adopted.

A motion to adjourn prevailed. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Fowler pronounced the benediction.

May 28.
TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.
Morning.
Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 28.

The Conference was called to order at three o'clock, Bishop Bowman presiding.

C. B. Fisk, of the New Jersey Conference, conducted the devotional services.

The Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Bishop Harris, by consent, presented the following:

THE MINARD HOME.

The President of the Trustees of the Minard Home, of Morristown, N. J., begs leave to report to the General Conference that it has not been found practicable by the Trustees to make any change in the management or disposition of the property during the last quadrennium, and requests that this General Conference reaffirms the action of the General Conference of 1880, viz., "That the Trustees of the Minard Home be authorized and empowered to make such use of said property, or to make such disposition of it, as they may deem best, and make their report on this behalf to the next General Conference.

On behalf of Trustees,

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, *President*.

On motion of C. B. Fisk, the action of the last General Conference was reaffirmed.

He also presented the following:

The Bishops hereby nominate the following persons to be Trustees of the Minard Home for the ensuing quadrennium:

Bishop W. L. Harris, D. D., LL.D., Rev. L. R. Dunn, D.D., Rev. J. M. Reid, D.D., Prof. James Strong, LL.D., Rev. H. A. Buttz, D.D., Samuel Eddy, H. N. Ege, C. C. Moore, M.D., D. Campbell, J. M. Cornell, J. M. Gillette, Miss E. H. Wandell, Mrs. Gen. C. B. Fisk, Mrs. Dr. D. P. Kidder, Mrs. Dr. Sewall, Mrs. G. J. Ferry, Mrs. W. B. Skidmore, Mrs. J. F. Keen.

On motion, they were elected.

G. G. Reynolds moved a suspension of the rules to present a resolution. The motion did not prevail.

Report No. XII of the Committee on Book Concern was taken up and read *seriatim*.

The first part was referred to the Book Committee, and the second part was adopted, and, as amended, the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 55.]

May 28.
TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.
Afternoon
Bishop Bowman presiding.
Devotional services.

Journal approved.

Minard Home.

Action reaffirmed.

Trustees elected.

Book Concern, Report No. XII.
Adopted.

May 28.TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.

Afternoon.

Report No.

XIII

adopted.

Report No.

XV.

Canvassers.

Publishing
Committee
of California
Christian
Advocate.

Report No. XIII of the same Committee was taken up and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 56.]

Report No. XV of the same Committee was taken up and read.

R. R. Briggs offered an amendment relating to canvassers, which was laid on the table, and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 58.]

The following were nominated and elected as the Publishing Committee of the California Christian Advocate: F. F. Jewell, N. G. Luke, R. M'Elroy, C. V. Anthony, T. F. Breasse, John Widney, C. H. Bradley.

Sandford Hunt presented the following, which was adopted:

Subsidy.

Resolved, If any paper receiving a subsidy does not pay expenses with the assistance of such subsidy during any year, the Book Committee is hereby instructed to discontinue such paper.

Editors, etc.

W. P. Stowe moved that the resolution relating to Book Editors be taken from the table. [See page 275.]

The motion prevailed.

Laid on the
table.

A motion to adopt the paper was laid on the table.

The following nominations for members of the Book Committee, and for the Mission and Church Extension Committee, were made by the delegates of the various General Conference Districts, and confirmed by this Conference:

Book Com-
mittee.

FOR BOOK COMMITTEE.

District.	Member.	District.	Member.
I.	C. J. Clark.	VIII.	D. F. Barnes.
II.	Homer Eaton.	IX.	J. C. W. Coxe.
III.	W. H. Olin.	X.	A. E. P. Albert.
IV.	T. N. Boyle.	XI.	J. G. Thompson.
V.	W. F. Whitlock.	XII.	J. A. Reitz.
VI.	E. W. S. Peck.	XIII.	T. H. Sinex.
VII.	Clement Studebaker.		

Missionary
and Church
Extension
Commit-
tees.

FOR MISSIONARY AND CHURCH EXTENSION COMMITTEES.

District.	Member.	District.	Member.
I.	W. V. Morrison.	VIII.	R. M. Hatfield.
II.	Alexander Craig.	IX.	H. H. O'Neal.
III.	I. S. Bingham.	X.	T. B. Ford.
IV.	J. H. M'Garrah.	XI.	C. R. Rice.
V.	J. M. Trimble.	XII.	Christian Blinn.
VI.	J. A. Price.	XIII.	J. H. Wilbur.
VII.	G. W. Gue.		

Reports Nos. IX and X of the Committee on Missions was taken up, read, and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 65, 66.]

May 28.
TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.
Afternoon.
Missions,
Reports Nos.
IX and X.
Report No.
XI.
Substitute.

Report No. XI of the same Committee was taken up and read.

William Runyan presented the following substitute for the recommendation of the Committee, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the subject be referred to a Committee of five, consisting of one from each of the Ohio Conferences, to be appointed by the Bishops.

[For Report, as adopted, see *Appendix 1*, B, 67.]

Report No. XII of the same Committee was taken up and read.

Report No.
XII.

A motion to lay the report on the table was lost, and it was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 68.]

Adopted.

By consent, L. M. Vernon presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Central Conference be hereby constituted in India, and one authorized for Japan, under the rules just adopted by this General Conference.

Central Conference in
India.

Report No. XIII of the same Committee was taken up, read, and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 69.]

Report No.
XIII adopted.

Report No. XIV of the same Committee was taken up and read.

Report No.
XIV.

A motion to adopt item by item prevailed.

Considered
by items.

Item 1 was not adopted.

Item 2 was adopted.

Item 3 was not adopted.

Item 4 was adopted.

The report as thus amended was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 70.]

Report
adopted.

Solomon Parsons moved, that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 7:30 P. M., and the motion prevailed.

To meet at
7:30 P. M.

A. J. Kynett moved that the last item of business be the call of the house, and that the names of absentees who had not been excused be published in all the Christian Advocates, and the motion prevailed.

Roll to be
called.

Alexander Ashley was granted leave of absence, Summerfield Baldwin, whose place he filled, having returned.

A. Ashley
excused.

Report No. XV of the Committee on Missions was taken up and read.

Report No.
XV.

May 28.TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.Afternoon.
Section 4.

Pending its consideration, G. W. Wells presented the following interpretation of section 4 to the report:

Resolved, That section 4, concerning Woman's Missionary Societies, shall not be so interpreted as to prevent the women from taking collections in women's meetings convened in the interest of their societies, nor from securing memberships and life memberships in audiences where their work is represented, nor from holding festivals or arranging lectures in the interests of their work.

L. A. Belt moved to lay it on the table. The motion did not prevail.

Adopted.

L. H. King called for the previous question. The call was sustained, and the resolution was adopted.

Report
adopted.

On motion, the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 71.]

Constitu-
tions to
be pub-
lished.

J. T. Gracey asked that the Constitution of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Constitution of the Woman's Home Missionary Society be printed in the Appendix of the Journal, and the request was granted. [See *Appendix 3*, 14, 15.]

J. M. Reid moved that the Constitutions of those societies, as they have been printed, be adopted, and the motion prevailed.

A. J. Kynett moved a reconsideration of the action of the Conference ordering the roll to be called as the last item of business. The motion was laid on the table.

Reports Nos.
XVI to
XVIII
adopted.

On motion of L. M. Vernon, Reports Nos. XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the same Committee were taken up, severally read, and, on motion, adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 72, 73, 74.]

Adjourned.

A motion to adjourn prevailed. Notices were given, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Bowman pronounced the benediction.

May 28.TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.
Evening.Bishop Har-
ris presid-
ing.Devotional
services.Journal ap-
proved.W. A. Spen-
cer excused.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

The Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, at half past seven o'clock, Bishop Harris in the chair.

Dennis Osborne, of the South India Conference, conducted the devotional services.

The Journal of the afternoon's session was read and approved.

On motion, W. A. Spencer was granted leave of absence.

J. C. Hartzell moved that speakers be limited to three minutes, and the Chairmen of Committees to five minutes, and the motion prevailed.

May 28.
TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.
Evening.

Sandford Hunt presented the following, which was adopted:

Speeches
limited.

Resolved, That the Agents of the Book Concerns be authorized to receive any additional money which may have been raised for expenses of delegates; and that they be directed to report the amount of such additions to the Editors of the General Conference Journal and the Discipline at the latest practicable period before printing, so that the Conferences may have full credit in the final reports which go before the Church.

Expenses of
delegates.

J. W. M'Donald, on account of sickness, and C. E. Disbro and John Brown were granted leave of absence.

Leave of ab-
sence
granted.

On motion of W. N. M'Elroy, the rules were suspended; whereupon G. S. Hare moved to take from the table the motion to reconsider the action of the Conference, requiring the calling of the roll as the last item of business.

Calling of
roll recon-
sidered.

The motion to reconsider prevailed, and Daniel Curry moved that the resolution, above referred to, be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

Postponed.

Reports Nos. V, VI, VII, and VIII of the Committee on Education were severally taken up, read, and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 79 to 82.]

Education,
Reports
V to VIII
adopted.

Report No. IV of the same Committee was taken up, and part 1 was read.

Report No.
IV.

J. M. Buckley moved that Report No. V of the Committee on Itinerancy be substituted for all between the words "admission on trial" and "we also recommend."

Report No.
V on Itiner-
ancy sub-
stituted.

On motion of W. H. Reed, the previous question was ordered, and the substitute was accepted and adopted.

Adopted.

Parts 2, 3, and 4 were severally read and adopted, and, on motion, the report, as amended, was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 16, 78.]

Report
adopted.

H. A. Buttz moved a suspension of the rules in order to present a resolution for the appointment of a Commission on Ministerial Education, but the motion to suspend did not prevail.

Rules not
suspended.

Report No. X of the Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts was taken up and read.

Sunday-
schools and
Tracts. Re-
port No.
X read.

May 28.

TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.

Evening.

Adopted.

A motion by J. D. Hammond, to lay the report on the table, did not prevail.

J. C. Hartzell called for the previous question, the call was sustained, and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 96.]

Report No.
XI read.

Report No. XI of the same Committee was taken up and read.

L. H. King moved to strike out "one a week." The motion did not prevail.

Adopted.

The previous question was called for, the call sustained, and the report was adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 97.]

Reports Nos.
XII and
XIII adopt-
ed.

Reports No. XII and XIII of the same Committee were taken up, read, and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 98, 99.]

The same Committee reported, as an additional item to Report No. V, the following :

Addition to
Report No
V.

To amend paragraph 327 of the Discipline as to read: "The editor of the German Sunday-school publications shall also be the German Assistant Secretary of the Sunday-School Union, without additional salary."

Adopted.

A motion to adopt the amendment prevailed.

Freedmen's
Aid and
Work in
the South,
Reports
Nos. VII,
and VIII
adopted.

Reports Nos. VII and VIII of the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South were taken up, read, and adopted. [See *Appendix 1*, B, 106, 107.]

J. C. Hartzell presented the following :

World's Ex-
position.

Resolved, That this General Conference respectfully urge upon the managers of the World's Exposition, to be held in New Orleans, beginning next November, to close the gates of entrance on Sabbath during the continuance of the Exposition.

J. M. Buckley moved, and the Conference adopted, the following:

General Con-
ference Dis-
tricts.

Resolved, That in all cases where a Commission was to consist of one from each General Conference District and one at large, it shall be considered as one from each General Conference District.

Judiciary,
Report No.
XVI.

Report No. XVI of the Committee on Judiciary was presented and read.

A. B. Leonard moved to lay the report on the table. The motion was lost.

Amended.

L. H. King moved to strike out "without the consent of," and insert "when requested by the preacher in charge not to hold such service," and it was adopted.

W. J. Paxson called for the previous question, which being sustained, the report, as amended, was adopted. [See *Appendix* 1, B, 123.]

May 28.
TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.
Evening.
Previous
question.

A motion by John Evans to reconsider was laid on the table.

Report No. XV of the same Committee was taken up, read, and adopted. [See *Appendix* 1, B, 122.]

Report No.
XV taken
up.

Report No. I of the Committee on the Tenure of Church Property was taken up, read, and adopted. [See *Appendix* 1, B, 144.]

Tenure of
Church
Property,
Report
No. I.

G. G. Reynolds presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bishops be instructed to submit to the Annual Conferences, for their approval or disapproval, during the year 1887, a change in section 2 of paragraph 71 of the Discipline, so that it shall read as follows:

Representa-
tion in the
General
Conference.

"SEC. 2. They shall not allow of more than one ministerial representative for every forty-five members of the Annual Conference, nor allow of a less number than one for every ninety, nor more than two lay delegates for any Annual Conference; *provided*, nevertheless, that when there shall be in any Annual Conference a fraction of two thirds the number which shall be fixed for the ratio of representation, such Annual Conference shall be entitled to an additional delegate for such fraction; and, *provided*, also, that no Annual Conference shall be denied the privilege of one ministerial and one lay delegate."

W. J. Paxson offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Rev. A. J. Kynett, D.D., has, by his untiring efforts and efficient services, made arrangements with the various railroad companies for favorable terms of transportation for the members of this General Conference to and from the place of its present session; therefore,

Thanks to
Dr. Kynett.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Conference be, and they are hereby, tendered to our brother, A. J. Kynett, for his valuable services as Railroad Secretary of this body.

J. M. Reid offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the General Conference are due and hereby tendered to the gentlemen who gave this General Conference and the Bishops the reception at the Academy of Fine Arts on the evening of the 23d inst. The truly magnificent scale on which it was projected, giving the whole body opportunity for the fullest social intercourse; the place in which it was held presenting to the eye, at every moment, some superior specimen of human taste and skill; the superior style of music from the band, and the appointments in general for our convenience and pleasure, were all highly appreciated, and will make it to us a memorable occasion.

Reception at
the Acad-
emy of
Fine Arts.

Daniel Dorchester presented the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The great temperance reformation, now more widely than ever before agitating the world, is distinctly traceable link by link.

Temperance
reform.

May 28.TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY.

Evening.

to that eminent patriot, scientist, and philanthropist, Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, as its instaurator and prophet, whose celebrated "Inquiry into the Effects of Ardent Spirits on the Human Constitution," in numerous editions, was confessedly the source of inspiration of Dr. Lyman Beecher and the other early temperance reformers; and, Whereas, It is now ascertained that that essay was first published in 1785; therefore,

Resolved, That we commend to the attention of the friends of temperance every-where the propriety of observing the year 1885 as the Centennial of the Temperance Reformation, with such concerted action in all localities as will give a mighty impulse toward the achievement of our next emancipation—the deliverance of the race from the sway of the alcohol demon.

Bishops to
publish
names.

On motion, at the request of Bishop Harris, the Bishops were authorized to publish, after the adjournment of the Conference, the names of the persons appointed on the Commission on Entertainment of the next General Conference.

A. J. Kynett offered the following :

Church Ex-
tension col-
lections.

Resolved, That we recommend that in every Sunday-school in the Church, at least one Sabbath in each year be devoted to the cause of Church Extension.

M. S. Hard moved to lay the motion on the table. The motion did not prevail.

Amendment
proposed.

J. W. Wells moved that the words "Freedmen's Aid" be inserted after the words "Church Extension." The motion was lost.

Resolution
not adopt-
ed.

The previous question was ordered, and the resolution was not adopted.

To adjourn
sine die.

Daniel Curry moved that after the reading of the Journal, and the devotional services, the Conference adjourn *sine die*. Adopted.

C. B. Fisk presented the following, which was adopted:

Thanks to
the Com-
mittee on
Entertain-
ment, etc.

Resolved, That the General Conference hereby conveys its hearty thanks to the Philadelphia Committee of Entertainment, whose generous provision for the convenience and comfort of the delegates to this body is recognized; to the hospitable homes in Philadelphia and vicinity, whose welcoming doors have been freely opened to us; to the pastors and official members of the city churches, for their many kindly courtesies; to the railway companies, that have tendered us specially low rates of transportation; to A. J. Kynett, for his cheerful fidelity as Railroad Secretary; and to the press, for its impartial and complete reports of the proceedings of this body.

W. H. Olin offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by a rising vote:

Thanks to
the Bish-
ops.

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Conference are due and are hereby tendered to the Bishops for the able, kind, and impartial manner in which they have presided over the deliberations of this body.

Resolved, That we also thank the Secretary and his Assistants for the able, patient, and faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties of their offices during this session of the General Conference.

The Minutes of this evening's session were read and approved, after which Bishop Harris announced hymn 248, beginning—

"All hail the power of Jesus' name."

The hymn having been sung, Bishop Wiley offered the closing prayer.

Bishop Simpson then said:

BRETHREN OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE: At this closing moment it is fitting I should give expression only to a very few words. I wish to express my regret that I have not been permitted to mingle more intimately with members of this body during their session in this place. But I have been very much gratified with such association as I have been permitted to enjoy, and I desire to express the pleasure I have felt in witnessing occasionally your deliberations. It has been my privilege to see a number of General Conferences. My first one was forty years ago in the City of New York. Wise and great and good men were there, of whom only one, I think, remains in this body, Dr. Trimble. I believe he and Dr. Curry are the only two that are members who were present in 1848, that still remain. I have seen the composition of the body change from time to time, and I want to say this, that my conviction is that there never has assembled in the bounds of our Church a more distinguished, a more able, and a more cultured body of delegates in the Methodist Episcopal Church than now.

It is true that there is a larger proportion, I think, of youthful members than we have had in former General Conferences; but it is exceedingly gratifying to me, as I feel that the shadows are gathering around me and others, to see young men truly cultured and devoted to the cause of Christ, able to come forward and take the reins of the Church, and guide it so successfully onward. May God be gracious to them, and make them greater than the fathers!

I desire also to say that I have been pleased with the results of your deliberations. While there is a diversity of opinion upon some subjects, and must always be in a body of this kind, yet I think that the results of your deliberations have been for the good of the Church and for the glory of God. Some very important measures, I think, have been enacted, and I believe the Church will go forward with increased strength and power from this time.

And now, brethren, a word personally. I have no words to express the gratitude of my heart for the many courtesies and the kindly utterances you have made. They will be embalmed in my heart forever. Whatever the future may be, whatever of time and strength I may have, all belong to the cause of Christ. And may we go forward from this time, dear brethren, to try to do more vigorous work than we have ever done. May we have the spirit of deep consecration. May we pray for a more powerful outpouring of the Holy Spirit. May we look for revivals all over our country, until multiplied thousands shall be converted to God. And now, dear brethren, in closing this service, and bidding you farewell, I pray that God may be with you, and protect you in your journeyings to your respective homes. May you find your families in peace, and safety, and prosperity, and may God ever pour upon you the riches of his grace!

May 28.

TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY
Evening.

Thanks to
the Secretaries.
Minutes approved.

Address by
Bishop
Simpson.

May 28.

TWENTY-
FOURTH DAY
Evening.

Closing serv-
ices.

Bishop Simp-
son pro-
nounces the
benedic-
tion.

The Conference joined in singing the long metre
doxology—

“Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;”

after which Bishop Simpson pronounced the benedic-
tion.

Bishop Harris then declared the Nineteenth Dele-
gated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal
Church adjourned without day.

MATTHEW SIMPSON,
THOMAS BOWMAN,
WILLIAM L. HARRIS,
RANDOLPH S. FOSTER,
ISAAC W. WILEY,
STEPHEN M. MERRILL,
EDWARD G. ANDREWS,
HENRY W. WARREN,
CYRUS D. FOSS,
JOHN F. HURST,
WILLIAM X. NINDE,
JOHN M. WALDEN,
WILLARD F. MALLALIEU,
CHARLES H. FOWLER,
Bishops.

DAVID S. MONROE, *Secretary.*

Assistant Secretaries:

I. S. BINGHAM,	G. S. CLAPP,
J. N. FITZGERALD,	C. J. HOWES,
C. J. CLARK,	M. S. HARD,
SABIN HALSEY,	W. H. CROGMAN,
JACOB WERNLI.	

APPENDIX I.



LISTS OF COMMITTEES.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

MANAGERS AND TRUSTEES.

A.

COMMITTEES.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SIZE.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1.—ON EPISCOPACY. JOURNAL, PAGES 73, 76, 77.

DANIEL CURRY, *Chairman*; W. H. LOCKE, *Secretary*.

Conferences.	Delegates.	Conferences.	Delegates.
Alabama.....	J. B. Loveless.	Michigan.....	H. M. Joy.
Arkansas.....	T. B. Ford.	Minnesota.....	J. F. Chaffee.
Austin.....	M. A. Daugherty.	Mississippi.....	J. M. Shumpert.
Baltimore.....	John Lanahan.	Missouri.....	M. L. Curl.
Blue Ridge.....	T. J. Candler.	Nebraska.....	Edward Thomson.
California.....	George Clifford.	Nevada.....	J. D. Hammond.
Central Alabama.....	G. W. Allen.	Newark.....	H. A. Buttz.
Central German.....	Henry Liebhart.	New England.....	W. F. Mallalieu.
Central Illinois.....	J. S. Cumming.	New England Southern.	H. D. Robinson.
Central New York.....	B. I. Ives.	New Hampshire.....	G. W. Norris.
Central Ohio.....	W. G. Waters.	New Jersey.....	J. B. Graw.
Central Pennsylvania.....	D. S. Monroe.	New York.....	J. M. King.
Central Tennessee.....	T. C. Carter.	New York East.....	Daniel Curry.
Chicago German.....	C. A. Loeber.	North Carolina.....	W. F. Steele.
Cincinnati.....	J. M. Walden.	Northern New York.....	Samuel Call.
Colorado.....	Earl Cranston.	North India.....	E. W. Parker.
Columbia River.....	W. S. Turner.	North Indiana.....	Thomas Stabler.
Delaware.....	R. H. Gillett.	North Nebraska.....	J. B. Maxfield.
Des Moines.....	T. M'K. Stuart.	North Ohio.....	J. W. Mendenhall.
Detroit.....	W. X. Ninde.	North-west German..	William Schreiner.
East German.....	George Abele.	North-west Indiana.....	Samuel Beck.
East Maine.....	C. A. Plumer.	North-west Iowa.....	R. C. Glass.
East Ohio.....	W. H. Locke.	North-west Kansas...	J. H. Lockwood.
East Tennessee.....	J. P. Andrews.	North-west Norwegian....	C. O. Treider.
Erie.....	T. L. Flood.	North-west Swedish....	A. F. Cassell.
Florida.....	S. B. Darnell.	Norway.....	Anders Olsen.
Foochow.....	Nathan Sites.	Ohio.....	J. M. Trimble.
Genesee.....	D. W. C. Huntington.	Oregon.....	A. C. Fairchild.
Georgia.....	J. A. Thurman.	Philadelphia.....	Joseph Welch.
Germany and Switzerland.	C. H. Doering.	Pittsburg.....	H. C. Beacom.
Holston.....	J. J. Manker.	Rock River.....	J. H. Vincent.
Illinois.....	W. N. M'Elroy.	Saint Louis.....	J. N. Pierce.
Indiana.....	Alexander Martin.	Saint Louis German.	John Schlagenhauf.
Iowa.....	J. C. W. Cox.	Savannah.....	C. O. Fisher.
Italy.....	L. M. Vernon.	South Carolina.....	Alonzo Webster.
Kansas.....	J. A. Simpson.	South-east Indiana.....	E. L. Dolph.
Kentucky.....	C. J. Howes.	Southern California....	Adam Bland.
Lexington.....	M. W. Taylor.	Southern German.....	William Pfaffle.
Liberia.....	Daniel Ware.	Southern Illinois.....	W. F. Davis.
Little Rock.....	G. W. Sams.	South India.....	Dennis Osborne.
Louisiana.....	J. C. Hartzell.	South Kansas.....	H. W. Chaffee.
Maine.....	C. J. Clark.	South-west Kansas.....	W. H. Cline.

Conferences.	Delegates.	Conferences.	Delegates.
Sweden.....		West German.....	Conrad Frick.
Tennessee.....	H. W. Key.	West Texas.....	G. W. Richardson.
Texas.....	William Wesley.	West Virginia.....	Benjamin Ison.
Troy.....	Henry Graham.	West Wisconsin.....	W. J. McKay.
Upper Iowa.....	A. J. Kynett.	Wilmington.....	J. H. Caldwell.
Vermont.....	P. N. Granger.	Wisconsin.....	W. P. Stowe.
Virginia.....	E. H. Vaughan.	Wyoming.....	W. H. Olin.
Washington.....	E. W. S. Peck.		

2.—ON ITINERANCY. JOURNAL, PAGES 73, 76, 77.

J. M. BUCKLEY, *Chairman*; T. B. NEELY, *Secretary*.

Alabama.....		Nebraska.....	Edward Thomson.
Arkansas.....	Frank Carland.	Nevada.....	Jacob Stiner.
Austin.....	M. A. Daugherty.	Newark.....	J. N. FitzGerald.
Baltimore.....	L. F. Morgan.	New England.....	George Prentice.
Blue Ridge.....	T. J. Candler.	New England Southern...	D. A. Whedon.
California.....	F. F. Jewell.	New Hampshire.....	C. U. Dunning.
Central Alabama.....	A. S. Lakin.	New Jersey.....	D. H. Schock.
Central German.....	Henry Leibhart.	New York.....	M. D'C. Crawford.
Central Illinois.....	G. J. Luckey.	New York East.....	J. M. Buckley.
Central New York.....	C. N. Sims.	North Carolina.....	W. F. Steele.
Central Ohio.....	David Rutledge.	Northern New York....	T. B. Shepherd.
Central Pennsylvania...	E. H. Yocum.	North India.....	
Central Tennessee.....	W. T. Mays.	North Indiana.....	Clark Skinner.
Chicago German.....	Isidor Leins.	North Nebraska.....	J. B. Maxfield.
Cincinnati.....	A. B. Leonard.	North Ohio.....	P. B. Stroup.
Colorado.....	John Evans.	North-west German.....	Jacob Wernli.
Columbia River.....	Norman Buck.	North-west Indiana.....	F. M. Pavey.
Delaware.....	R. H. Gillett.	North-west Iowa.....	Bennett Mitchell.
Des Moines.....	M. D. Collins.	North-west Kansas....	J. H. Lockwood.
Detroit.....	T. J. Joslin.	North-west Norwegian...	M. S. Field.
East German.....	George Abele.	North-west Swedish....	C. G. Nelson.
East Maine.....	A. S. Townsend.	Norway.....	Anders Olsen.
East Ohio.....	J. R. Mills.	Ohio.....	J. T. Miller.
East Tennessee.....	J. P. Andrews.	Oregon.....	Hans Hanson.
Eric.....	Alfred Wheeler.	Philadelphia.....	T. B. Neely.
Florida.....	S. B. Darnell.	Pittsburg.....	C. W. Smith.
Foochow.....	Nathan Sites.	Rock River.....	W. A. Spencer.
Genesee.....	Sandford Hunt.	Saint Louis.....	Samuel Alexander.
Georgia.....	J. A. Thurman.	Saint Louis German..	G. W. Marquardt.
Germany and Switzerland.	C. H. Doering.	Savannah.....	C. O. Fisher.
Holston.....	S. P. Angel.	South Carolina.....	J. E. Wilson.
Illinois.....	W. S. Prentice.	South-east Indiana.....	J. K. Pye.
Indiana.....	B. F. Rawlins.	Southern California...	Adam Bland.
Iowa.....	J. W. McDonald.	Southern German. Friedrich	Thulemeier.
Italy.....	Stephen Barker.	Southern Illinois.....	Calaway Nash.
Kansas.....	J. R. Madison.	South India.....	Dennis Osborne.
Kentucky.....	C. J. Howes.	South Kansas.....	C. R. Rice.
Lexington.....	Joseph Courtney.	South-west Kansas.....	W. H. Cline.
Liberia.....	Daniel Ware.	Sweden.....	B. A. Carlsson.
Little Rock.....	A. L. Richmond.	Tennessee.....	Cole Brown.
Louisiana.....	Graham Bell.	Texas.....	J. B. McCulloch.
Maine.....	A. W. Pottle.	Troy.....	J. E. C. Sawyer.
Michigan.....	T. H. Jacokes.	Upper Iowa.....	William Lease.
Minnesota.....	D. C. John.	Vermont.....	C. B. Eddy.
Mississippi.....	Joseph Campbell.	Virginia.....	E. H. Vaughan.
Missouri.....	J. J. Bentley.	Washington.....	J. A. Holmes.

Conferences.	Delegates.	Conferences.	Delegates.
West German.....	Conrad Frick.	Wilmington.....	A. G. Cox.
West Texas.....	Mack Henson.	Wisconsin.....	Sabin Halsey.
West Virginia.....	G. C. Wilding.	Wyoming.....	Austin Griffin.
West Wisconsin.....	Michael Benson.		

3.—ON BOUNDARIES. JOURNAL, PAGES 73, 81.

BISHOP MERRILL, *Chairman*; I. S. BINGHAM, *Secretary*.

Alabama.....	J. B. Loveless.	New England Southern...	A. D. Bridge.
Arkansas.....	T. B. Ford.	New Hampshire.....	A. P. Tasker.
Austin.....	M. A. Daugherty.	New Jersey.....	G. B. Wight.
Baltimore.....	J. A. Price.	New York.....	L. H. King.
Blue Ridge.....	W. G. Matton.	New York East.....	B. M. Adams.
California.....	George Clifford.	North Carolina.....	G. W. Moorehead.
Central Alabama.....	G. W. Allen.	Northern New York.....	I. S. Bingham.
Central German.....	Jacob Krehbiel.	North India.....	E. W. Parker.
Central Illinois.....	G. W. Gue.	North Indiana.....	C. E. Disbro.
Central New York.....	L. C. Queal.	North Nebraska.....	J. B. Maxfield.
Central Ohio.....	L. A. Belt.	North Ohio.....	W. F. Whitlock.
Central Pennsylvania.....	H. T. Ames.	North-west German....	E. E. Schuette.
Central Tennessee.....	T. C. Carter.	North-west Indiana.....	F. M. Pavey.
Chicago German.....	C. A. Loeber.	North-west Iowa.....	W. T. Smith.
Cincinnati.....	P. P. Mast.	North-west Kansas....	J. H. Lockwood.
Colorado.....	Earl Cranston.	North-west Norwegian..	C. O. Treider.
Columbia River.....	W. S. Turner.	North-west Swedish....	A. F. Cassell.
Delaware.....	W. J. Parker.	Norway.....	Anders Olsen.
Des Moines.....	W. C. Martin.	Ohio.....	C. D. Firestone.
Detroit.....	T. J. Joslin.	Oregon.....	A. C. Fairchild.
East German.....	Henry Weseman.	Philadelphia.....	J. M. Hinson.
East Maine.....	C. A. Plumer.	Pittsburg.....	T. N. Boyle.
East Ohio.....	W. H. Seeley.	Rock River.....	Orrington Lunt.
East Tennessee.....	H. N. Brown.	Saint Louis.....	Samuel Alexander.
Erie.....	J. T. Edwards.	Saint Louis German. John	Schlagenhauf.
Florida.....	S. B. Darnell.	Savannah.....	C. O. Fisher.
Foochow.....	Nathan Sites.	South Carolina.....	J. C. Alman.
Genesee.....	J. E. Bills.	South-east Indiana.....	G. P. Jenkins.
Georgia.....	J. E. Bryant.	Southern California....	Adam Bland.
Germany & Switzerl'd..	Heinrich Nuelsen.	Southern German.....	William Pfaeffle.
Holston.....	J. F. Spence.	Southern Illinois.....	W. F. Davis.
Illinois.....	J. P. Dimmitt.	South India.....	Dennis Osborne.
Indiana.....	John Poucher.	South Kansas.....	H. W. Chaffee.
Iowa.....	Dennis Murphy.	South-west Kansas....	M. P. Simpson.
Italy.....	M. L. Vernon.	Sweden.....	B. A. Carlsson.
Kansas.....	Richard Wake.	Tennessee.....	H. W. Key.
Kentucky.....	Amos Shinkle.	Texas.....	W. B. Pullam.
Lexington.....	T. R. Fletcher.	Troy.....	Homer Eaton.
Liberia.....	Daniel Ware.	Upper Iowa.....	Albert Boomer.
Louisiana.....	A. E. P. Albert.	Vermont.....	J. D. Beeman.
Little Rock.....	G. W. Sams.	Virginia.....	E. H. Vaughan.
Maine.....	A. W. Pottle.	Washington.....	S. G. Griffin.
Michigan.....	D. F. Barnes.	West German.....	J. A. Reitz.
Minnesota.....	S. G. Smith.	West Texas.....	G. W. Richardson.
Mississippi.....	S. W. Lewis.	West Virginia.....	F. H. J. King.
Missouri.....	George Hall.	West Wisconsin.....	Henry Harnden.
Nebraska.....	L. F. Britt.	Wilmington.....	Charles Hill.
Nevada.....	J. D. Hammond.	Wisconsin.....	Joseph Anderson.
Newark.....	R. R. Doherty.	Wyoming.....	A. J. Van Cleft.
New England.....	Nathaniel Fellows.		

4.—ON REVISALS. JOURNAL, PAGES 73, 80, 83.

DANIEL DORCHESTER, *Chairman*; JOHN POUCHER, *Secretary*.

Conferences.	Delegates.	Conferences.	Delegates.
Alabama.....	W. C. Steward.	New England Southern.	W. V. Morrison.
Arkansas.....	Frank Carland.	New Hampshire.....	E. C. Bass.
Austin.....	M. A. Daugherty.	New Jersey.....	William Walton.
Baltimore.....	J. A. M'Cauley.	New York.....	G. S. Hare.
Blue Ridge.....	W. G. Matton.	New York East.....	A. S. Hunt.
California.....	H. C. Benson.	North Carolina.....	G. W. Moorehead.
Central Alabama.....	A. S. Lakin.	Northern New York....	H. W. Bennett.
Central German.....	Jacob Krehbiel.	North India.....	E. W. Parker.
Central Illinois.....	J. G. Evans.	North Indiana.....	J. W. Welch.
Central New York.....	M. S. Hard.	North Nebraska.....	J. B. Maxfield.
Central Ohio.....	L. W. Brown.	North Ohio.....	F. S. Hoyt.
Central Pennsylvania...	J. H. M'Garrah.	North-west German.....	H. H. Klaus.
Central Tennessee.....	T. C. Carter.	North-west Indiana.....	E. G. Hogate.
Chicago German.....	Isidor Leins.	North-west Iowa.....	R. C. Glass.
Cincinnati.....	William Runyan.	North-west Kansas.....	C. E. Faulkner.
Colorado.....	Earl Cranston.	North-west Norwegian...	M. S. Field.
Columbia River.....	W. S. Turner.	North-west Swedish....	C. G. Nelson.
Delaware.....	W. J. Parker.	Norway.....	
Des Moines.....	H. H. O'Neal.	Ohio.....	S. C. Frampton.
Detroit.....	John M'Eldowney.	Oregon.....	Hans Hanson.
East German.....	George Abele.	Philadelphia.....	William Swindells.
East Maine.....	D. W. Sawyer.	Pittsburg.....	J. F. Dravo.
East Ohio.....	Ezra Hingeley.	Rock River.....	R. M. Hatfield.
East Tennessee.....	H. N. Brown.	Saint Louis.....	B. St. J. Fry.
Erie.....	P. P. Pinney.	Saint Louis German.....	H. A. Koch.
Florida.....	Tillman Valentine.	Savannah.....	W. H. Crogman.
Foochow.....	Nathan Sites.	South Carolina.....	J. E. Wilson.
Genesee.....	T. J. Bissell.	South-east Indiana.....	J. K. Pye.
Georgia.....	J. A. Thurman.	Southern California....	G. W. Wells.
Germany & Switzerl'd..	Heinrich Nuelsen.	Southern German.	Friedrich Thulemeier.
Holston.....	S. P. Angel.	Southern Illinois.....	O. H. Clark.
Illinois.....	R. N. Davies.	South India.....	William Taylor.
Indiana.....	John Poucher.	South Kansas.....	C. R. Rice.
Iowa.....	J. C. W. Cox.	South-west Kansas.....	M. P. Simpson.
Italy.....	L. M. Vernon.	Sweden.....	B. A. Carlsson.
Kansas.....	Richard Wake.	Tennessee.....	Cole Brown.
Kentucky.....	C. J. Howes.	Texas.....	Gabriel Todd.
Lexington.....	W. H. Spears.	Troy.....	T. A. Griffin.
Liberia.....	Daniel Ware.	Upper Iowa.....	J. W. Clinton.
Little Rock.....	G. W. Sams.	Vermont.....	H. A. Spencer.
Louisiana.....	Graham Bell.	Virginia.....	J. C. Ballard.
Maine.....	W. S. Jones.	Washington.....	J. H. Smith.
Michigan.....	Isaac Taylor.	West German.....	Conrad Frick.
Minnesota.....	R. R. Briggs.	West Texas.....	C. P. Westbrooks.
Mississippi.....	F. G. Bumpass.	West Virginia.....	C. F. Scott.
Missouri.....	J. M. Parker.	West Wisconsin.....	J. E. Irish.
Nebraska.....	Levi Snell.	Wilmingon.....	J. B. Quigg.
Nevada.....	Jacob Stiner.	Wisconsin.....	J. M. Walker.
Newark.....	Alexander Craig.	Wyoming.....	J. G. Eckman.
New England.....	Daniel Dorchester.		

5.—ON TEMPORAL ECONOMY. JOURNAL, PAGES 73, 80, 82.

C. H. PAYNE, *Chairman*; W. J. PAXSON, *Secretary*.

Alabama.....	Austin.....	W. D. Knowles.
Arkansas.....	Baltimore.....	Summerfield Baldwin.

Conferences.	Delegates.	Conferences.	Delegates.
Blue Ridge.....	T. J. Candler.	New Jersey.....	B. F. Archer.
California.....	Charles Goodall.	New York.....	J. P. H. Tallman.
Central Alabama.....	G. W. Allen.	New York East.....	D. A. Goodsell.
Central German.....	Henry Kahlo.	North Carolina.....	W. F. Steele.
Central Illinois.....	Richard Stevenson.	Northern New York.....	S. O. Barnes.
Central New York.....	J. B. Brooks.	North India.....	
Central Ohio.....	H. F. Winders.	North Indiana.....	J. H. Baker.
Central Pennsylvania.....	W. F. Sadler.	North Nebraska.....	W. G. Olinger.
Central Tennessee.....	W. T. Mays.	North Ohio.....	Calvin Whitney.
Chicago German.....		North-west German.....	
Cincinnati.....	C. H. Payne.	North-west Indiana.....	Clement Studebaker.
Colorado.....		North-west Iowa.....	E. S. Ormsby.
Columbia River.....	Norman Buck.	North-west Kansas.....	C. E. Faulkner.
Delaware.....	R. H. Gillett.	North-west Norwegian.....	C. O. Treider.
Des Moines.....	W. H. Berry.	North-west Swedish.....	A. F. Cassell.
Detroit.....	John M'Eldowney.	Norway.....	
East German.....	Henry Weseman.	Ohio.....	S. A. Keen.
East Maine.....	O. C. Ward.	Oregon.....	A. C. Fairchild.
East Ohio.....	Sylvester Burt.	Philadelphia.....	W. J. Paxson.
East Tennessee.....	J. P. Andrews.	Pittsburg.....	E. C. Leighty.
Erie.....	E. X. Giebner.	Rock River.....	Otis Hardy.
Florida.....	Tillman Valentine.	Saint Louis.....	G. W. Parker.
Foochow.....	Nathan Sites.	Saint Louis German.....	P. H. Postel.
Genesee.....	John Brown.	Savannah.....	C. O. Fisher.
Georgia.....	J. A. Thurman.	South Carolina.....	C. C. Bomar.
Germany and Switzerland.....		South-east Indiana.....	William Newkirk.
Holston.....	J. E. Ketron.	Southern California.....	G. W. Wells.
Illinois.....	P. G. Gillett.	Southern German.....	
Indiana.....	G. A. Adams.	Southern Illinois.....	Calendar Roarbaugh.
Iowa.....	D. A. Hurst.	South India.....	Dennis Osborne.
Italy.....	Stephen Barker.	South Kansas.....	J. N. Ritter.
Kansas.....	William Dill.	South-west Kansas.....	M. P. Simpson.
Kentucky.....	Amos Shinkle.	Sweden.....	
Lexington.....	M. W. Taylor.	Tennessee.....	Cole Brown.
Liberia.....	Daniel Ware.	Texas.....	William Wesley.
Little Rock.....	A. L. Richmond.	Troy.....	C. D. Hammond.
Louisiana.....	William Duplessis.	Upper Iowa.....	Shepard Wilson.
Maine.....	Z. H. Blair.	Vermont.....	J. D. Beeman.
Michigan.....	W. H. Haze.	Virginia.....	J. C. Ballard.
Minnesota.....	S. G. Gale.	Washington.....	F. T. Wares.
Mississippi.....	J. M. Shumpert.	West German.....	J. A. Reitz.
Missouri.....	A. E. Wyatt.	West Texas.....	W. G. Wilson.
Nebraska.....	D. C. Fleming.	West Virginia.....	A. L. Wade.
Nevada.....	Jacob Steiner.	West Wisconsin.....	Michael Benson.
Newark.....	James M'Gee.	Wilmington.....	J. H. Caldwell.
New England.....	C. C. Corbin.	Wisconsin.....	M. D. Moore.
New England Southern.....	J. D. Flint.	Wyoming.....	William Connell.
New Hampshire.....	E. C. Bass.		

6.—ON STATE OF THE CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGES 73, 82, 83.

C. H. FOWLER, (Resigned,) }
 R. E. PATTISON, } *Chairman*; A. E. P. ALBERT, *Secretary*.

Alabama.....	A. S. Lakin.
Arkansas.....	T. B. Ford.
Austin.....	W. D. Knowles.
Baltimore.....	H. O. Devries.
Blue Ridge.....	W. G. Matton.
California.....	Justus Greeley.
Central Alabama.....	A. S. Lakin.
Central German.....	Jacob Krehbiel.
Central Illinois.....	A. R. Morgan.
Central New York.....	U. S. Beebe.
Central Ohio.....	L. A. Belt.
Central Pennsylvania.....	E. J. Gray.

Conferences.	Delegates.	Conferences.	Delegates.
Central Tennessee.....	T. C. Carter.	Northern New York.....	Addison Brill.
Chicago German.....		North India.....	R. C. Bose.
Cincinnati.....	J. W. Dale.	North Indiana.....	J. J. Todd.
Colorado.....		North Nebraska.....	W. G. Olinger.
Columbia River.....	W. S. Turner.	North Ohio.....	L. P. Holbrook.
Delaware.....	R. H. Gillett.	North-west German.....	
Des Moines.....	F. M. Byrkit.	North-west Indiana.....	L. C. Buckels.
Detroit.....	H. M. Loud.	North-west Iowa.....	Bennett Mitchell.
East German.....	George Abele.	North-west Kansas.....	C. E. Faulkner.
East Maine.....	O. C. Ward.	North-west Norwegian.....	M. S. Field.
East Ohio.....	Cornelius Aultman.	North-west Swedish.....	
East Tennessee.....	H. N. Brown.	Norway.....	
Erie.....	W. S. Welsh.	Ohio.....	H. L. Sibley.
Florida.....	S. B. Darnell.	Oregon.....	Hans Hanson.
Foochow.....	Nathan Sites.	Philadelphia.....	R. E. Pattison.
Genesee.....	L. D. Watson.	Pittsburg.....	James Mechem.
Georgia.....	J. E. Bryant.	Rock River.....	C. H. Fowler.
Germany and Switzerland.....		Saint Louis.....	W. H. Reed.
Holston.....	J. F. Spence.	St. Louis German.....	G. W. Marquardt.
Illinois.....	W. H. Webster.	Savannah.....	W. H. Crogman.
Indiana.....	T. P. Haughey.	South Carolina.....	J. C. Alman.
Iowa.....	D. H. Emery.	South-east Indiana.....	E. L. Dolph.
Italy.....	L. M. Vernon.	Southern California.....	G. W. Wells.
Kansas.....	Joab Mulvane.	Southern German.....	Friedrich Thulemeier.
Kentucky.....	C. J. Howes.	Southern Illinois.....	O. H. Clark.
Lexington.....	Joseph Courtney.	South India.....	William Taylor.
Liberia.....	Daniel Ware.	South Kansas.....	H. C. Mechem.
Little Rock.....	A. L. Richmond.	South-west Kansas.....	W. H. Cline.
Louisiana.....	A. E. P. Albert.	Sweden.....	B. A. Carlsson.
Maine.....	H. K. Baker.	Tennessee.....	H. W. Key.
Michigan.....	John Graham.	Texas.....	Gabriel Todd.
Minnesota.....	Henry M'Kinstry.	Troy.....	J. H. Bond.
Mississippi.....	F. G. Bumpass.	Upper Iowa.....	J. W. Bissell.
Missouri.....	J. J. Bentley.	Vermont.....	A. J. Willard.
Nebraska.....	Levi Snell.	Virginia.....	E. H. Vaughan.
Nevada.....	Jacob Stiner.	Washington.....	E. W. S. Peck.
Newark.....	Solomon Parsons.	West German.....	
New England.....	J. W. Hamilton.	West Texas.....	Mack Henson.
New England Southern.....	D. P. Leavitt.	West Virginia.....	Benjamin Ison.
New Hampshire.....	G. W. Norris.	West Wisconsin.....	I. B. Bradford.
New Jersey.....	C. B. Fisk.	Wilmington.....	A. G. Cox.
New York.....	G. H. Gregory.	Wisconsin.....	G. H. Foster.
New York East.....	Oliver Hoyt.	Wyoming.....	R. W. Clinton.
North Carolina.....	G. W. Moorehead.		

7.—ON BOOK CONCERN. JOURNAL, PAGES 73, 82, 83.

C. B. FISK, *Chairman*; J. D. HAMMOND, *Secretary*.

Alabama.....		Central Pennsylvania.....	W. F. Sadler.
Arkansas.....	Frank Carland.	Central Tennessee.....	T. C. Carter.
Austin.....	W. D. Knowles.	Chicago German.....	C. A. Loeber.
Baltimore.....	Summerfield Baldwin.	Cincinnati.....	P. P. Mast.
Blue Ridge.....	T. J. Candler.	Colorado.....	John Evans.
California.....	Charles Goodall.	Columbia River.....	Norman Buck.
Central Alabama.....	A. S. Lakin.	Delaware.....	W. J. Parker.
Central German.....	Henry Kahlo.	Des Moines.....	W. C. Martin.
Central Illinois.....	G. W. Butters.	Detroit.....	Arthur Edwards.
Central New York.....	David Decker.	East German.....	George Abele.
Central Ohio.....	L. A. Belt.	East Maine.....	A. S. Townsend.

Conference.	Delegate.	Conference.	Delegate.
East Ohio.....	G. W. Gray.	North-west German..	William Schreiner.
East Tennessee.....	J. P. Andrews.	North-west Indiana,	Clement Studebaker.
Erie.....	T. L. Flood.	North-west Iowa.....	E. S. Ormsby.
Florida.....	Tillman Valentine.	North-west Kansas.....	C. E. Faulkner.
Foochow.....	Nathan Sites.	North-west Norwegian...	C. O. Treider.
Genesee.....	F. H. Root.	North-west Swedish.....	C. G. Nelson.
Georgia.....	J. E. Bryant.	Norway.....	
Germany and Switzerland.....		Ohio.....	C. D. Firesone.
Holston.....	J. J. Manker.	Oregon.....	A. C. Fairchild.
Illinois.....	J. G. English.	Philadelphia.....	W. J. Paxson.
Indiana.....	T. P. Haughey.	Pittsburg.....	J. F. Dravo.
Iowa.....	J. W. McDonald.	Rock River.....	F. P. Cleveland.
Italy.....	Stephen Barker.	Saint Louis.....	W. H. Reed.
Kansas.....	Joab Mulvane.	Saint Louis German.....	P. H. Postel.
Kentucky.....	Amos Shinkle.	Savannah.....	C. O. Fisher.
Lexington.....	T. R. Fletcher.	South Carolina.....	Alonzo Webster.
Liberia.....	Daniel Ware.	South-east Indiana.....	William Newkirk.
Little Rock.....	A. L. Richmond.	Southern California.....	G. W. Wells.
Louisiana.....	A. E. P. Albert.	Southern German, Friedrich	Thulemeier.
Maine.....	C. J. Clark.	Southern Illinois.....	M. R. Locke.
Michigan.....	D. F. Barnes.	South India.....	Dennis Osborne.
Minnesota.....	R. R. Briggs.	South Kansas.....	C. R. Rice.
Mississippi.....	S. W. Lewis.	South-west Kansas.....	W. H. Cline.
Missouri.....	J. M. Parker.	Sweden.....	B. A. Carlsson.
Nebraska.....	D. C. Fleming.	Tennessee.....	H. W. Kev.
Nevada.....	J. D. Hammond.	Texas.....	J. B. McCulloch.
Newark.....	Solomon Parsons.	Troy.....	C. D. Hammond.
New England.....	C. C. Corbin.	Upper Iowa.....	J. W. Clinton.
New England Southern.....	D. A. Whedon.	Vermont.....	C. B. Eddy.
New Hampshire.....	Lurandus Beach.	Virginia.....	J. C. Ballard.
New Jersey.....	C. B. Fisk.	Washington.....	J. A. Holmes.
New York.....	J. D. Slayback.	West German.....	J. A. Reitz.
New York East.....	Daniel Curry.	West Texas.....	C. P. Westbrook.
North Carolina.....		West Virginia.....	G. C. Wilding.
Northern New York.....	Samuel Call.	West Wisconsin.....	Michael Benson.
North India.....		Wilmington.....	F. A. Ellis.
North Indiana.....	Thomas Stabler.	Wisconsin.....	J. M. Walker.
North Nebraska.....	J. B. Maxfield.	Wyoming.....	F. L. Hiller.
North Ohio.....	P. B. Stroup.		

8.—ON MISSIONS. JOURNAL, PAGES 73, 82.

L. M. VERNON, *Chairman*; J. T. GRACEY, *Secretary*.

Alabama.....	J. B. Loveless.	Columbia River.....	W. S. Turner.
Arkansas.....	T. B. Ford.	Delaware.....	R. H. Gillett.
Austin.....	M. A. Daugherty.	Des Moines.....	W. H. Berry.
Baltimore.....	J. A. Price.	Detroit.....	C. T. Allen.
Blue Ridge.....	W. G. Matton.	East German.....	Henry Weseman.
California.....	Justus Greeley.	East Maine.....	C. A. Plumer.
Central Alabama.....	G. W. Allen.	East Ohio.....	Sylvester Burt.
Central German.....	August Scheffel.	East Tennessee.....	H. N. Brown.
Central Illinois.....	G. W. Gue.	Erie.....	Alfred Wheeler.
Central New York.....	L. C. Queal.	Florida.....	S. B. Darnell.
Central Ohio.....	W. G. Waters.	Foochow.....	Nathan Sites.
Central Pennsylvania.....	J. H. McGarrahan.	Genesee.....	J. T. Gracey.
Central Tennessee.....	W. T. Mays.	Georgia.....	J. A. Thurman.
Chicago German.....	C. A. Loeber.	Germany and Switzerland, C. H.	Doering.
Cincinnati.....	William Runyan.	Holston.....	J. H. Ketron.
Colorado.....	Earl Cranston.	Illinois.....	W. H. Webster.

Conference.	Delegate.	Conference.	Delegate.
Indiana.....	G. A. Adams.	North-west Swedish.....	C. G. Nelson.
Iowa.....	Dennis Murphy.	Norway.....	Anders Olsen.
Italy.....	L. M. Vernon.	Ohio.....	S. A. Keen.
Kansas.....	J. A. Simpson.	Oregon.....	Hans Hanson.
Kentucky.....	C. J. Howes.	Philadelphia.....	J. B. McCullough.
Lexington.....	W. H. Spears.	Pittsburg.....	T. N. Boyle.
Liberia.....	Daniel Ware.	Rock River.....	C. H. Fowler.
Little Rock.....	G. W. Sams.	Saint Louis.....	Samuel Alexander.
Louisiana.....	J. C. Hartzell.	Saint Louis German...G. W. Marquardt.	
Maine.....	A. W. Pottle.	Savannah.....	W. H. Crogman.
Michigan.....	J. M. Reid.	South Carolina.....	C. C. Bomar.
Minnesota.....	S. G. Smith.	South-east Indiana.....	G. P. Jenkins.
Mississippi.....	J. M. Shumpert.	Southern California.....	G. W. Wells.
Missouri.....	M. L. Curl.	Southern German....William Pfaeffe.	
Nebraska.....	L. F. Britt.	Southern Illinois.....	O. H. Clark.
Nevada.....	J. D. Hammond.	South India.....	William Taylor.
Newark.....	Alexander Craig.	South Kansas.....	H. W. Chaffee.
New England.....	Jacob Sleeper.	South-west Kansas.....	W. H. Cline.
New England Southern..W. V. Morrison.		Sweden.....	B. A. Carlsson.
New Hampshire.....	G. W. Norris.	Tennessee.....	H. W. Key.
New Jersey.....	J. B. Graw.	Texas.....	W. B. Pullam.
New York.....	G. H. Gregory.	Troy.....	J. B. Graham.
New York East.....	D. A. Goodsell.	Upper Iowa.....	William Lease.
North Carolina.....	G. W. Moorehead.	Vermont.....	H. A. Spencer.
Northern New York....H. W. Bennett.		Virginia.....	E. H. Vaughan.
North India.....	E. W. Parker.	Washington.....	J. H. Smith.
North Indiana.....	Clark Skinner.	West German.....	J. A. Reitz.
North Nebraska.....	J. B. Maxfield.	West Texas.....	G. W. Richardson.
North Ohio.....	F. S. Hoyt.	West Virginia.....	F. H. J. King.
North-west German....E. E. Schuette.		West Wisconsin.....	J. E. Irish.
North-west Indiana....L. C. Buckels.		Wilmington.....	J. B. Quigg.
North-west Iowa.....	W. T. Smith.	Wisconsin.....	W. P. Stowe.
North-west Kansas....C. E. Faulkner.		Wyoming.....	Austin Griffin.
North-west Norwegian...C. O. Treider.			

9.—ON EDUCATION. JOURNAL, PAGES 73, 82, 83.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, *Chairman*; B. St. J. Fry, *Secretary*.

Alabama.....	W. C. Steward.	East Maine.....	D. W. Sawyer.
Arkansas.....	T. B. Ford.	East Ohio.....	J. R. Mills.
Austin.....	W. D. Knowles.	East Tennessee.....	J. P. Andrews.
Baltimore.....	J. A. McCauley.	Erie.....	J. T. Edwards.
Blue Ridge.....	T. J. Candler.	Florida.....	Tillman Valentine.
California.....	H. C. Benson.	Foochow.....	Nathan Sites.
Central Alabama.....	G. W. Allen.	Genesee.....	T. J. Bissell.
Central German.....	Henry Kahlo.	Georgia.....	J. A. Thurman.
Central Illinois.....	J. S. Cumming.	Germany and Switzerland.....	
Central New York.....	C. N. Sims.	Holston.....	J. F. Spence.
Central Ohio.....	L. W. Brown.	Illinois.....	W. F. Short.
Central Pennsylvania....E. J. Gray.		Indiana.....	Alexander Martin.
Central Tennessee.....	W. T. Mays.	Iowa.....	D. H. Emery.
Chicago German.....		Italy.....	L. M. Vernon.
Cincinnati.....	C. H. Payne.	Kansas.....	Richard Wake.
Colorado.....	John Evans.	Kentucky.....	C. J. Howes.
Columbia River.....	Norman Buck.	Lexington.....	M. W. Taylor.
Delaware.....	W. J. Parker.	Liberia.....	Daniel Ware.
Des Moines.....	M. D. Collins.	Little Rock.....	G. W. Sams.
Detroit.....	L. R. Fiske.	Louisiana.....	William Duplexis.
East German.....	Henry Weseman.	Maine.....	W. S. Jones.

Conferences.	Delegates.	Conferences.	Delegates.
Michigan.....	G. S. Clapp.	Pittsburg.....	James Mechem.
Minnesota.....	J. F. Chaffee.	Rock River.....	Orrington Lunt.
Mississippi.....	Joseph Campbell.	Saint Louis.....	B. St. J. Fry.
Missouri.....	George Hall.	Saint Louis German.....	H. A. Koch.
Nebraska.....	Edward Thomson.	Savannah.....	W. H. Crogman.
Nevada.....	Jacob Stiner.	South Carolina.....	Alonzo Webster.
Newark.....	J. N. FitzGerald.	South-east Indiana.....	G. P. Jenkins.
New England.....	W. F. Warren.	Southern California.....	Adam Bland.
New England Southern.....	D. P. Leavitt.	Southern German.....	William Pfæffle.
New Hampshire.....	E. C. Bass.	Southern Illinois.....	Calaway Nash.
New Jersey.....	D. H. Schock.	South India.....	Dennis Osborne.
New York.....	G. S. Hare.	South Kansas.....	J. N. Ritter.
New York East.....	Oliver Hoyt.	South-west Kansas.....	M. P. Simpson.
North Carolina.....	W. F. Steele.	Sweden.....	
Northern New York.....	Addison Brill.	Tennessee.....	Cole Brown.
North India.....	R. C. Bose.	Texas.....	J. B. McCulloch.
North Indiana.....	C. E. Disbro.	Troy.....	Henry Graham.
North Nebraska.....	W. G. Olinger.	Upper Iowa.....	J. W. Bissell.
North Ohio.....	W. F. Whitlock.	Vermont.....	J. D. Beeman.
North-west German.....	Jacob Wernli.	Virginia.....	J. C. Ballard.
North-west Indiana.....	E. G. Hogate.	Washington.....	S. G. Griffin.
North-west Iowa.....	Bennett Mitchell.	West German.....	
North-west Kansas.....	J. H. Lockwood.	West Texas.....	C. P. Westbrooks.
North-west Norwegian.....	M. S. Field.	West Virginia.....	A. L. Wade.
North-west Swedish.....	C. G. Nelson.	West Wisconsin.....	I. B. Bradford.
Norway.....	Anders Olsen.	Wilmington.....	Charles Hill.
Ohio.....	J. T. Miller.	Wisconsin.....	Sabin Halsey.
Oregon.....	A. C. Fairchild.	Wyoming.....	J. G. Eckman.
Philadelphia.....	R. M. McNeal.		

10.—ON CHURCH EXTENSION. JOURNAL, PAGES 73, 82, 83.

AMOS SHINKLE, *Chairman*; W. A. SPENCER, *Secretary*.

Alabama.....		Foochow.....	Nathan Sites.
Arkansas.....	Frank Carland.	Genesee.....	John Brown.
Austin.....	W. D. Knowles.	Georgia.....	J. E. Bryant.
Baltimore.....	John Lanahan.	Germany & Switzerland.....	
Blue Ridge.....	W. G. Matton.	Holston.....	J. H. Ketron.
California.....	F. F. Jewell.	Illinois.....	J. P. Dimmitt.
Central Alabama.....	A. S. Lakin.	Indiana.....	John Poucher.
Central German.....	August Scheffel.	Iowa.....	D. A. Hurst.
Central Illinois.....	A. R. Morgan.	Italy.....	Stephen Barker.
Central New York.....	B. I. Ives.	Kansas.....	J. R. Madison.
Central Ohio.....	H. F. Winders.	Kentucky.....	Amos Shinkle.
Central Pennsylvania.....	D. S. Monroe.	Lexington.....	W. H. Spears.
Central Tennessee.....	W. T. Mays.	Liberia.....	Daniel Ware.
Chicago German.....	Isidor Leins.	Little Rock.....	G. W. Sams.
Cincinnati.....	A. B. Leonard.	Louisiana.....	Graham Bell.
Colorado.....	Earl Cranston.	Maine.....	W. S. Jones.
Columbia River.....	W. S. Turner.	Michigan.....	H. M. Joy.
Delaware.....	W. J. Parker.	Minnesota.....	D. C. John.
Des Moines.....	T. M'K. Stuart.	Mississippi.....	S. W. Lewis.
Detroit.....	T. C. Owen.	Missouri.....	M. L. Curl.
East German.....	Henry Weseman.	Nebraska.....	L. F. Britt.
East Maine.....	D. W. Sawyer.	Nevada.....	J. D. Hammond.
East Ohio.....	W. H. Locke.	Newark.....	H. A. Butt.
East Tennessee.....	J. P. Andrews.	New England.....	Daniel Dorchester.
Erie.....	P. P. Pinney.	New England Southern.....	J. D. Flint.
Florida.....	Tillman Valentine.	New Hampshire.....	G. U. Dunning.

Conferences.	Delegates.	Conferences.	Delegates.
New Jersey.....	B. F. Archer.	South Carolina.....	J. C. Alman.
New York.....	C. C. M'Cabe.	South-east Indiana.....	J. K. Pye.
New York East.....	A. S. Hunt.	Southern California.....	Adam Bland.
North Carolina.....	G. W. Moorehead.	Southern German.....	William Pfæffle.
Northern New York.....	S. O. Barnes.	Southern Illinois..	Calendar Roarbaugh.
North India.....		South India.....	William Taylor.
North Indiana.....	J. W. Welch.	South Kansas.....	C. R. Rice.
North Nebraska.....	W. G. Olinger.	South-west Kansas.....	M. P. Simpson.
North Ohio.....	Calvin Whitney.	Sweden.....	
North-west German.....	H. H. Klaus.	Tennessee.....	H. W. Key.
North-west Indiana.....	Samuel Beck.	Texas.....	W. B. Pullam.
North-west Iowa.....	W. T. Smith.	Troy.....	J. H. Bond.
North-west Kansas.....	J. H. Lockwood.	Upper Iowa.....	A. J. Kynett.
North-west Norwegian.....	M. S. Field.	Vermont.....	P. N. Granger.
North-west Swedish.....	A. F. Cassell.	Virginia.....	J. C. Ballard.
Norway.....		Washington.....	F. T. Wares.
Ohio.....	S. C. Frampton.	West German.....	Conrad Frick.
Oregon.....	Hans Hanson.	West Texas.....	W. G. Wilson.
Philadelphia.....	Joseph Welch.	West Virginia.....	C. F. Scott.
Pittsburg.....	C. W. Smith.	West Wisconsin.....	W. J. McKay.
Rock River.....	W. A. Spencer.	Wilmington.....	F. A. Ellis.
Saint Louis.....	G. W. Parker.	Wisconsin.....	M. D. Moore.
Saint Louis German.....	P. H. Postel.	Wyoming.....	William Connell.
Savannah.....	C. O. Fisher.		

11.—ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND TRACTS. JOURNAL, PAGES 73, 82.

P. G. GILLET, *Chairman*; J. W. DALE, *Secretary*.

Alabama.....		Illinois.....	P. G. Gillett.
Arkansas.....	Frank Carland.	Indiana.....	G. A. Adams.
Austin.....	W. D. Knowles.	Iowa.....	D. A. Hurst.
Baltimore.....	H. O. Devries.	Italy.....	Stephen Barker.
Blue Ridge.....	T. J. Candler.	Kansas.....	J. R. Madison.
California.....	Charles Goodall.	Kentucky.....	Amos Shinkle.
Central Alabama.....	G. W. Allen.	Lexington.....	T. R. Fletcher.
Central German.....	August Scheffel.	Liberia.....	Daniel Ware.
Central Illinois.....	Richard Stevenson.	Little Rock.....	A. L. Richmond.
Central New York.....	J. B. Brooks.	Louisiana.....	William Duplesis.
Central Ohio.....	H. F. Winders.	Maine.....	Z. H. Blair.
Central Pennsylvania.....	H. T. Ames.	Michigan.....	John Graham.
Central Tennessee.....	W. T. Mays.	Minnesota.....	Henry M'Kinstry.
Chicago German.....	Isidor Leins.	Mississippi.....	F. G. Bumpass.
Cincinnati.....	J. W. Dale.	Missouri.....	A. E. Wyatt.
Colorado.....		Nebraska.....	D. C. Fleming.
Columbia River.....	Norman Buck.	Nevada.....	Jacob Stiner.
Delaware.....	R. H. Gillett.	Newark.....	James M'Gee.
Des Moines.....	F. M. Byrkit.	New England.....	Jacob Sleeper.
Detroit.....	H. M. Loud.	New England Southern.....	A. D. Bridge.
East German.....	George Abele.	New Hampshire.....	A. P. Tasker.
East Maine.....	O. C. Ward.	New Jersey.....	William Walton.
East Ohio.....	Richard Brown.	New York.....	J. M. King.
East Tennessee.....	H. N. Brown.	New York East.....	B. M. Adams.
Erie.....	E. X. Giebner.	North Carolina.....	G. W. Moorehead.
Florida.....	Tillman Valentine.	Northern New York.....	T. B. Shepherd.
Foochow.....	Nathan Sites.	North India.....	
Genesee.....	F. H. Root.	North Indiana.....	J. H. Baker.
Georgia.....	J. E. Bryant.	North Nebraska.....	W. G. Olinger.
Germany and Switzerland.....		North Ohio.....	L. P. Holbrook.
Holston.....	S. P. Angel.	North-west German.....	

Conferences.	Delegates.	Conferences.	Delegates.
North-west Indiana.....	Samuel Beck.	South India.....	Dennis Osborne.
North-west Iowa.....	E. S. Ormsby.	South Kansas.....	H. C. Mechem.
North-west Kansas.....		South-west Kansas.....	M. P. Simpson.
North-west Norwegian.....	C. O. Treider.	Sweden.....	B. A. Carlsson.
North-west Swedish.....	A. F. Cassell.	Tennessee.....	Cole Brown.
Norway.....	Anders Olsen.	Texas.....	Gabriel Todd.
Ohio.....	J. M. Trimble.	Troy.....	T. A. Griffin.
Oregon.....	A. C. Fairchild.	Upper Iowa.....	Shepard Wilson.
Philadelphia.....	William Swindells.	Vermont.....	P. N. Granger.
Pittsburg.....	H. C. Beacom.	Virginia.....	J. C. Ballard.
Rock River.....	J. H. Vincent.	Washington.....	J. H. Smith.
Saint Louis.....	W. H. Reed.	West German.....	Conrad Frick.
Saint Louis German.....	H. A. Koch.	West Texas.....	W. G. Wilson.
Savannah.....	W. H. Croghan.	West Virginia.....	C. F. Scott.
South Carolina.....	C. C. Bomar.	West Wisconsin.....	J. E. Irish.
South-east Indiana.....	P. S. Carson.	Wilmington.....	A. G. Cox.
Southern California.....	Adam Bland.	Wisconsin.....	Joseph Anderson.
Southern German, Friedrich Thulmeier.		Wyoming.....	A. J. Van Cleft.
Southern Illinois.....	M. R. Locke.		

12.—ON FREEDMEN'S AID AND WORK IN THE SOUTH. JOURNAL,
PAGES 73, 82, 83.

J. C. HARTZELL, *Chairman*; WILLIAM WESLEY, (RESIGNED,) } *Secretary*.
J. G. EVANS,

Alabama.....	W. C. Steward.	Italy.....	Stephen Barker.
Arkansas.....	T. B. Ford.	Kansas.....	William Dill.
Austin.....	M. A. Daugherty.	Kentucky.....	Amos Shinkle.
Baltimore.....	L. F. Morgan.	Lexington.....	Joseph Courtney.
Blue Ridge.....	W. G. Matton.	Liberia.....	Daniel Ware.
California.....	George Clifford.	Little Rock.....	A. L. Richmond.
Central Alabama.....	A. S. Lakin.	Louisiana.....	J. C. Hartzell.
Central German.....	Henry Liebbart.	Maine.....	H. K. Baker.
Central Illinois.....	J. G. Evans.	Michigan.....	Isaac Taylor.
Central New York.....	U. S. Beebe.	Minnesota.....	S. G. Gale.
Central Ohio.....	David Rutledge.	Mississippi.....	Joseph Campbell.
Central Pennsylvania.....	E. H. Yocum.	Missouri.....	J. J. Bentley.
Central Tennessee.....	T. C. Carter.	Nebraska.....	Levi Snell.
Chicago German.....		Nevada.....	J. D. Hammond.
Cincinnati.....	J. M. Walden.	Newark.....	R. R. Doherty.
Colorado.....	John Evans.	New England.....	J. W. Hamilton.
Columbia River.....	W. S. Turner.	New England Southern.....	H. D. Robinson.
Delaware.....	W. J. Parker.	New Hampshire.....	Lurandus Beach.
Des Moines.....	H. H. O'Neal.	New Jersey.....	G. B. Wight.
Detroit.....	T. C. Owen.	New York.....	L. H. King.
East German.....		New York East.....	G. G. Reynolds.
East Maine.....	A. S. Townsend.	North Carolina.....	W. F. Steele.
East Ohio.....	Ezra Hingeley.	Northern New York.....	Samuel Call.
East Tennessee.....	H. N. Brown.	North India.....	R. C. Bose.
Erie.....	W. S. Welsh.	North Indiana.....	J. J. Todd.
Florida.....	S. B. Darnell.	North Nebraska.....	W. G. Olinger.
Foochow.....	Nathan Sites.	North Ohio.....	J. W. Mendenhall.
Genesee.....	J. E. Bills.	North-west German.....	
Georgia.....	J. E. Bryant.	North-west Indiana.....	F. M. Pavey.
Germany and Switzerland.....		North-west Iowa.....	R. C. Glass.
Holston.....	J. J. Manker.	North-west Kansas.....	J. H. Lockwood.
Illinois.....	W. S. Prentice.	North-west Norwegian.....	
Indiana.....	B. F. Rawlins.	North-west Swedish.....	
Iowa.....	D. H. Emery.	Norway.....	

Conferences.	Delegates.	Conferences.	Delegates.
Ohio.....	H. L. Sibley.	Sweden.....	
Oregon.....	Hans Hanson.	Tennessee.....	H. W. Key.
Philadelphia.....	J. M. Hinson.	Texas.....	William Wesley.
Pittsburg.....	E. C. Leightty.	Troy.....	J. E. C. Sawyer.
Rock River.....	R. M. Hatfield.	Upper Iowa.....	Albert Boomer.
Saint Louis.....	J. N. Pierce.	Vermont.....	A. J. Willard.
Saint Louis German....	G. W. Marquardt.	Virginia.....	E. H. Vaughan.
Savannah.....	W. H. Crogman.	Washington.....	S. G. Griffin.
South Carolina.....	J. E. Wilson.	West German.....	
South-east Indiana.....	P. S. Carson.	West Texas.....	Mack Henson.
Southern California.....	G. W. Wells.	West Virginia.....	Benjamin Ison.
Southern German.....	William Pfaeffe.	West Wisconsin.....	Henry Harnden.
Southern Illinois.....	Calaway Nash.	Wilmington.....	J. H. Caldwell.
South India.....	William Taylor.	Wisconsin.....	G. H. Foster.
South Kansas.....	H. W. Chaffee.	Wyoming.....	R. W. Clinton.
South-west Kansas.....	W. H. Cline.		

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

13.—ON CENTENNIAL OF 1884 AND ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE OF 1887. JOURNAL, PAGES 86, 97, 144.

Dist.	Names.	Conferences.	Dist.	Names.	Conferences.
1.	W. F. Warren.....	New England.	8.	J. G. Evans.....	Central Illinois-
	J. D. Flint.....	New England Southern.		J. G. English.....	Illinois-
2.	H. A. Buttz.....	Newark.	9.	R. C. Glass.....	North-west Iowa-
	Oliver Hoyt.....	New York East.		W. G. Olinger....	North Nebraska.
3.	C. N. Sims.....	Central New York.	10.	J. J. Bentley.....	Missouri.
	William Connell.....	Wyoming.		J. N. Ritter.....	South Kansas.
4.	Alfred Wheeler.....	Erie.	11.	J. D. Hammond.....	Nevada.
	J. F. Dravo.....	Pittsburg.		Norman Buck.....	Columbia River.
5.	J. M. Walden.....	Cincinnati.	12.	Heinrich Nuelsen..	
	H. L. Sibley.....	Ohio.			Germany & Switzerland.
6.	E. H. Vaughan.....	Virginia.		P. H. Postel....	Saint Louis German.
	H. O. Devries.....	Baltimore.		At large,	
7.	M. W. Taylor.....	Lexington.		John Lanahan.....	Baltimore.
	T. P. Haughey.....	Indiana.			

14.—ON LAY REPRESENTATION. JOURNAL, PAGES 74, 97.

1.	J. D. Beeman.....	Vermont.	8.	H. M. Joy.....	Michigan.
	Jacob Sleeper.....	New England.		Orrington Lunt.....	Rock River.
2.	M. D'C. Crawford.....	New York.	9.	T. M'K. Stuart.....	Des Moines.
	James M'Gee.....	Newark.		Levi Snell.....	Nebraska.
3.	T. B. Shepherd.....	Northern New York.	10.	A. E. P. Albert.....	Louisiana.
	F. H. Root.....	Genesee.		W. H. Reed.....	Saint Louis.
4.	T. N. Boyle.....	Pittsburg.	11.	W. S. Turner.....	Columbia River.
	R. E. Pattison.....	Philadelphia.		Charles Goodall.....	California.
5.	J. W. Mendenhall.....	North Ohio.	12.	John Schlagenhauf..	
	A. L. Wade.....	West Virginia.			Saint Louis German.
6.	J. A. Price.....	Baltimore.		Jacob Wernli..	North-west German.
	W. C. Steward.....	Alabama.		At large,	
7.	C. L. Dolph.....	South-east Indiana.		Amos Shinkle.....	Kentucky.
	Clement Studebaker.	N. W. Indiana.			

15.—ON TEMPERANCE AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION. JOURNAL, PAGES 75, 97.

Dist.	Names.	Conferences.	Dist.	Names.	Conferences.
1.	Daniel Dorchester....	New England.	8.	R. M. Hatfield.....	Rock River.
	Z. H. Blair.....	Maine.		H. M. Loud.....	Detroit.
2.	J. B. Graw.....	New Jersey.	9.	J. F. Chaffee.....	Minnesota.
	J. P. H. Tallman.....	New York.		Shepard Wilson.....	Upper Iowa.
3.	L. D. Watson.....	Genesee.	10.	J. H. Lockwood.....	North-west Kansas.
	I. L. Hunt.....	Northern New York.		Joab Mulvane.....	Kansas.
4.	W. J. Paxson.....	Philadelphia.	11.	Earl Cranston.....	Colorado.
	R. H. Gillett.....	Delaware.		Hans Hanson.....	Oregon.
5.	A. B. Leonard.....	Cincinnati.	12.	William Pfaeffle.....	Southern German.
	Calvin Whitney.....	North Ohio.		Henry Weseman.....	East German.
6.	J. E. Wilson.....	South Carolina.	At large,		
	W. H. Crogman.....	Savannah.			
7.	O. H. Clark.....	Southern Illinois.		G. H. Foster.....	Wisconsin.
	Cole Brown.....	Tennessee.			

16.—ON CO-OPERATION IN CHURCH WORK. JOURNAL, PAGES 181, 189.

BISHOP WILEY, *Chairman.*

1.	H. A. Spencer.....	Vermont.	10.	Joseph Campbell.....	Mississippi.
2.	Alexander Craig.....	Newark.	11.	Justus Greely.....	California.
3.	T. J. Bissell.....	Genesee.	12.	E. E. Schuette.....	North-west German.
4.	T. L. Flood.....	Erie.		J. M. Reid.....	Sec. of Missionary Society.
5.	H. F. Winders.....	Central Ohio.		J. H. Vincent.....	Sec. Sunday-School Union.
6.	A. S. Lakin.....	Central Alabama.		A. J. Kynett.....	Sec. Board of Ch. Extension.
7.	M. R. Locke.....	Southern Illinois.		R. S. Rust.....	Sec. Freedmen's Aid Society.
8.	F. P. Cleveland.....	Rock River.		D. P. Kidder.....	Sec. Board of Education.
9.	C. O. Treider.....	North-west Norwegian.			

17.—ON PLAN OF GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS. JOURNAL, PAGES 161, 173, 394.

1.	C. A. Plumer.....	East Maine.	8.	R. N. Davies.....	Illinois.
2.	J. M. King.....	New York.	9.	H. H. O'Neal.....	Des Moines.
3.	J. G. Eckman.....	Wyoming.	10.	G. W. Richardson.....	West Texas.
4.	W. H. Locke.....	East Ohio.	11.	Adam Bland.....	Southern California.
5.	G. C. Wilding.....	West Virginia.	12.	Jacob Krehbiel.....	Central German.
6.	Charles Hill.....	Wilmington.	At large,		
7.	Thomas Stabler.....	North Indiana.			
				E. H. Yocum.....	Central Pennsylvania.

18.—ON JUDICIARY. JOURNAL, PAGES 74, 97.

1.	D. A. Whedon.....	New Eng. Southern.	8.	W. S. Prentice.....	Illinois.
2.	J. M. Buckley.....	New York East.	9.	A. J. Kynett.....	Upper Iowa.
3.	W. H. Olin.....	Wyoming.	10.	M. A. Daugherty.....	Austin.
4.	W. F. Sadler.....	Central Pennsylvania.	11.	G. W. Wells.....	Southern California.
5.	W. G. Waters.....	Central Ohio.	12.	C. A. Loeber.....	Chicago German.
6.	J. B. Quigg.....	Wilmington.	At large,		
7.	J. H. Baker.....	North Indiana.			
				G. G. Reynolds.....	New York East.

19.—ON AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGES 74, 97.

Dist.	Names.	Conferences.	Dist.	Names.	Conferences.
1.	G. W. Norris	.....New Hampshire.	8.	G. W. Butters	.....Central Illinois.
2.	J. E. C. Sawyer	.....Troy.	9.	C. G. Nelson	.....North-west Swedish.
3.	B. I. Ives	.....Central New York.	10.	T. B. Ford	.....Arkansas.
4.	Cornelius Aultman	.....East Ohio.	11.	A. C. Fairchild	.....Oregon.
5.	William Runyan	.....Cincinnati.	12.	J. A. Reitz	.....West German.
6.	E. W. S. Peck	.....Washington.	At Large,		
7.	T. C. Carter	.....Central Tennessee.	A. S. Hunt	.....New York East.	

20.—ON NOMINATION OF TRUSTEES FOR CHURCH INSTITUTIONS. JOURNAL, PAGES 194, 202.

1.	George Prentice	.....New England.	8.	L. R. Fiske	.....Detroit.
2.	Solomon Parsons	.....Newark.	9.	R. R. Briggs	.....Minnesota.
3.	L. C. Queal	.....Central New York.	10.	J. M. Parker	.....Missouri.
4.	E. J. Gray	.....Central Pennsylvania.	11.	H. C. Benson	.....California.
5.	F. S. Hoyt	.....North Ohio.	12.	George Abele	.....East German.
6.	F. A. Ellis	.....Wilmington.	At Large,		
7.	B. F. Rawlins	.....Indiana.	Samuel Beck	.....North-west Indiana.	

21.—ON FORM OF STATISTICS. JOURNAL, PAGES 103, 129.

1.	W. F. Mallalieu	.....New England.	8.	Arthur Edwards	.....Detroit.
2.	G. B. Wight	.....New Jersey.	9.	J. C. W. Coxe	.....Iowa.
3.	S. O. Barnes	.....Northern New York.	10.	H. W. Chaffee	.....South Kansas.
4.	C. W. Smith	.....Pittsburg.	11.	George Clifford	.....California.
5.	J. T. Miller	.....Ohio.	12.	Henry Liebhart	.....Central German.
6.	S. B. Darnell	.....Florida.	At Large,		
7.	John Poucher	.....Indiana.	B. St. J. Fry	.....Saint Louis.	

22.—ON ENTERTAINMENT OF NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGES 101, 129.

Homer Eaton	.....Troy.	William Swindells	.....Philadelphia.
C. B. Fisk	.....New Jersey.	C. C. Corbin	.....New England.
Henry Harnden	.....West Wisconsin.	Richard Brown	.....East Ohio.
William Newkirk	.....South-east Indiana.		

23.—ON TENURE OF CHURCH PROPERTY. JOURNAL, PAGES 238, 245.

G. G. Reynolds	.....New York East.	G. W. Wells	.....Southern California.
C. B. Eddy	.....Vermont.	M. J. Talbot	.....New England Southern.
H. L. Sibley	.....Ohio.	W. S. Prentice	.....Illinois.
G. W. Parker	.....Saint Louis.		

24.—ON RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES AND FRATERNAL CORRESPONDENCE. JOURNAL, PAGES 81, 97.

D. A. Goodsell	.....New York East.	F. F. Jewell	.....California.
D. W. C. Huntington	.....Genesee.	John Evans	.....Colorado.
D. C. John	.....Minnesota.		

25.—ON EXPENSES OF DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGES 74, 76.

Names.	Conferences.	Names.	Conferences.
J. B. Graham.....	Troy.	G. W. Parker	Saint Louis.
J. H. Baker.....	North Indiana.	Summerfield Baldwin.....	Baltimore.
J. W. Dale.....	Cincinnati.		

26.—ON REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND THEIR TREASURER. JOURNAL, PAGES 194, 227.

J. M. Reid.....	Michigan.	David Rutledge.....	Central Ohio.
J. H. Vincent.....	Rock River.	J. B. Slayback.....	New York.
W. H. Berry.....	Des Moines.		

27.—ON RULES OF ORDER. JOURNAL, PAGES 65, 66.

John Lanahan.....	Baltimore.	Daniel Curry.....	New York East.
T. B. Neely.....	Philadelphia.	F. F. Jewel.....	California.
J. M. Walden.....	Cincinnati.		

28.—ON MEMORIAL SERVICES. JOURNAL, PAGES 81, 97.

J. M. Trimble.....	Ohio.	David Decker.....	Central New York.
L. F. Morgan.....	Baltimore.	J. J. Manker.....	Holston.
H. C. Benson.....	California.		

29.—TO FIX PLACE AND TIME FOR CONSECRATION SERVICES. JOURNAL, PAGES 219, 227.

Daniel Curry.....	New York East.	W. P. Stowe.....	Wisconsin.
R. E. Pattison.....	Philadelphia.		

30.—ON CHARTERED FUND. JOURNAL, PAGES 146, 160.

G. S. Hare.....	New York.	E. G. Hogate.....	North-west Indiana.
D. F. Barnes.....	Michigan.		

B.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES, AS ADOPTED.

ON EPISCOPACY.

1.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 144.

THE Committee on Episcopacy beg leave to present the following report: That the election of Bishops be made the order of the day for Thursday, May 15, at 10 o'clock A. M.

2.—REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 189, 264.

THE Committee on Episcopacy beg leave to present the following report: That the whole subject of the transfer of preachers from one Conference to another be left to the godly judgment of the Bishops.

3.—REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGES 189, 194, 198.

THE Committee on Episcopacy beg leave to present the following report: That, by a vote of forty-one in favor to twenty-seven in opposition, they recommend to this General Conference the election of four Bishops.

4.—REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGES 189, 198.

REPORT of the Committee on Episcopacy on the order of the election of General Conference officers:

I. ELECTION OF BISHOPS.

II. BOOK AGENTS.

1. New York.
2. Cincinnati.

III. SECRETARIES.

1. Missionary.
2. Church Extension.
3. Freedmen's Aid.
4. Sunday-School Union and Tract Society.

IV. EDITORS.

1. Quarterly Review.
2. The Christian Advocate.
3. Western Christian Advocate.
4. North-western Christian Advocate.

5. Central Christian Advocate.
6. Pittsburg Christian Advocate.
7. Northern Christian Advocate.
8. California Christian Advocate.
9. South-western Christian Advocate.
10. Christian Apologist.
11. Haus und Herd.

Resolved, 1. That the Chair shall appoint twelve Tellers to receive and count the votes cast in the election of officers to be elected by the General Conference.

Resolved, 2. The Tellers shall take the votes of delegations in the order of Conferences, and shall announce the name of the voter, and the name so announced shall be checked by the Secretary on the list of delegates.

Resolved, 3. That when the votes have been cast in any ballot, the said Tellers, with three Secretaries of the General Conference, shall retire and count the votes.

Resolved, 4. That they be directed to separate the ballot into three lots, and four Tellers and one Secretary shall count each lot; they shall then ascertain the votes cast for each person, and the total vote cast, and report the same through the President of the Conference.

Resolved, 5. That it shall require a majority of all the votes cast to elect.

Resolved, 6. That if more than the number to be elected shall receive a majority of all the votes cast, then the number to be elected shall be selected from those receiving the highest number of votes.

Resolved, 7. That if more names than the number to be elected be found on any ballot, then the first names on the ballot making the number to be elected shall be counted.

Resolved, 8. In case there be a tie between the two last names on the ballot, then another ballot shall be ordered.

Resolved, 9. That in case of blank votes cast, they shall not be counted under the head of aggregate votes.

Resolved, 10. That the repetition of any name on the same ballot be not counted.

5.—REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 229, 265.

THE Committee on Episcopacy beg leave to report: That they find no complaint expressed against the administration of the Bishops in our Foreign Mission Field. It is the judgment of the Committee that the visits of the Bishops to our Missions have been of great service to the work; and, as there is a general demand that these visits be of longer duration, we respectfully recommend that the Bishops visit each of our Missions and Conferences in Asia twice during the quadrennium, and remain as long at each visit as their other duties will allow.

6.—REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 229, 265.

THE Committee on Episcopacy beg leave to report: That we have carefully considered the request that all the colored churches in the territory of the Delaware Conference be regarded as belonging to said Conference. The matter is so intimately involved with that of the appointments of pastors to charges, that we recommend that the Conference relations of the churches referred to, together with churches similarly situated in Iowa and other Northern States, be left to the judgment of the Bishops who may preside at the Conferences which are interested, and to the wishes of the several churches.

7.—REPORT NO. IX. JOURNAL, PAGES 229, 246.

THE Committee on Episcopacy beg leave to present the following report: That, by a unanimous vote, the Committee recommend the election of a Missionary Bishop for Africa.

8.—REPORT NO. X. JOURNAL, PAGES 239, 265.

THE Committee on Episcopacy report that, having examined into the administration of the Bishops during the past four years, they approve the same, and recommend that the administration of the Bishops be approved, and that their characters pass.

9.—REPORT NO. XI. JOURNAL, PAGES 239, 267.

THE Committee on Episcopacy beg leave to report that they recommend the fixing of Episcopal residences at the following places: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, Saint Louis or Greencastle, Ind., San Francisco or vicinity, Minneapolis, Atlanta or Chattanooga, New Orleans or Austin, Denver, Buffalo, Topeka or vicinity.

They also recommend that the several residences be chosen by the Bishops in the order of seniority of election; and that when a residence is so chosen it be not changed during the current quadrennium, except in case of death or permanent disability.

10.—REPORT NO. XII. JOURNAL, PAGES 251, 265.

THE Committee on Episcopacy beg leave to report that they had before them the paper from the Bishops relating to the election of Editors and Book Agents to fill vacancies. They recommend the adoption of the following action: That in paragraph 324, after the words "Book Committee," these words shall be added: "and two at least of the General Superintendents being present and a majority of those present concurring;" so that the whole sentence shall read: "And in case a vacancy occurs in any of the agencies or editorial departments authorized by the General Conference, it shall be the duty of the Book Committee, and two at

least of the General Superintendents being present, and a majority of those present concurring, as soon as practicable to provide for such vacancy until the next General Conference."

11.—REPORT NO. XIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 262, 265.

THE Committee on Episcopacy beg leave to present the following report: That the paper presented by Bishop Merrill relating to his administration in the Foochow Conference, in China, was before them, and that no action upon said paper is necessary.

ON ITINERANCY.

12.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 212, 220.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the Newark Annual Conference concerning negotiations between pastors and churches as to ministerial service, beg leave to report: That direct negotiations between pastors and churches in advance of the making of the appointments by the Bishop are contrary to the spirit of our itinerant ministry and subversive of our ecclesiastical polity, and as such should be discouraged by our Bishops, pastors, and people.

13.—REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 227.

IN reference to the memorial asking for a specific and authoritative definition of the doctrine of entire sanctification, your Committee beg leave to report: That while we hold as strenuously as ever the Wesleyan doctrine of perfect love, or entire sanctification, and deem it important that all our people should be affectionately and earnestly urged to seek its attainment as a personal experience, we do not deem it to be within the province of the General Conference to give specific and authoritative deliverance upon any one of the fundamental doctrines of our Church.

14.—REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 270.

IN reference to the memorial concerning the discontinuance of preaching places and dropping of classes, your Committee beg leave to recommend that there be added to paragraph 136, as item 3, the following:

"3. No preaching place shall be discontinued in the interim between the sessions of the Annual Conference without the consent and advice of the Quarterly Conference and the Presiding Elder; and, when thus discontinued, the names of the members may be transferred to such contiguous classes as the members may select."

15.—REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 220, 227.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the question of licensing women to exhort and preach, and also the question of ordaining women, beg leave to report that, in the judgment of your Committee, it is inexpedient to take action on the subject proposed.

16.—REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGES 251, 287.

THIS was substituted for a part of Report No. IV on Education, which was adopted.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the matter of excusing graduates of colleges or theological schools from a part or all the course of study for admission into the Annual Conferences and to orders, beg leave to report that, in the judgment of the Committee, it is not expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners, to be excused from examination on any part of the Conference courses of study.

17.—REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGES 251, 270.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the matter of District Conferences, beg leave to recommend that paragraph 94 of the Discipline be changed by striking out "two thirds" and "three fourths," and inserting in each place the words "a majority," so that it will read: "A District Conference may be discontinued by a vote of a majority of the members present at any regular session, notice thereof having been given at a previous session and with the concurrence of a majority of the Quarterly Conferences in the district."

18.—REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 270, 273.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred various papers and memorials on the extension of the pastoral term, beg leave to report adversely to any change in the time-limit.

19.—REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 262, 275.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the petition from our Church in Germany and Switzerland, which petition was signed by four thousand and fifty-five of our German and Swiss members, and one hundred and fifty official members, praying that the pastoral limit might be extended to six years, or that they be placed under the missionary rule, beg leave to report that, in view of the weighty reasons advanced, they recommend the following:

Resolved, 1. That the three years' limitation of the pastoral term should not apply to our preachers in the Germany and Switzerland Conference, and that in this particular said Conference be placed under the missionary rule; and,

Resolved, 2. That paragraph 160, section 3, line 12, of the Discipline, be changed by inserting, after the word "Germans," the words, "in the United States;" and by inserting in line 14, after the word "obtained," the words, "our preachers, in Germany and Switzerland," so that it will read: "missionaries among the Indians, Welsh, Swedes, Norwegians, and other missionaries among foreigners, (not including the Germans in the United States, except those on the Pacific coast,) where supplies are difficult to be obtained, our preachers in Germany and Switzerland," etc.

20.—REPORT NO. IX. JOURNAL, PAGES 267, 268.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the petition asking that the Bishops be authorized to appoint traveling preachers to the editorship of unofficial newspapers or magazines published in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, provided their Annual Conference request such appointment, beg leave to report in favor of this request; *provided*, that in no case shall the Church incur any financial responsibility in such action.

21.—REPORT NO. X. JOURNAL, PAGES 262, 270.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the matter of the reception of ministers from the Evangelical Churches, beg leave to recommend, first, that paragraph 155 of the Discipline be stricken out and the following be inserted:

"¶ 155. Ministers of other Churches who may offer to unite with us, may be received in the following manner:

"§ 1. If they come to us properly accredited from any branch of the Methodist Church, they may be received, according to their credentials, as local deacons or elders, by a Quarterly Conference. Those of them who are duly certified as members in good standing in an Annual Conference until the time of their dismissal therefrom, may be admitted either on trial or into full connection by an Annual Conference, with recognition of their orders, upon giving satisfaction as to their literary and other qualifications for the work of the ministry; and a previous reception of such ministers as local deacons or elders by the Quarterly Conference shall not be a bar to such admission by the Annual Conference, provided that they are duly recommended by the Quarterly Conference.

"§ 2. If they come to us properly accredited from any other Evangelical Church, they may be received by the Quarterly Conference as licentiates not entitled to administer the sacraments; and the Annual Conference, being satisfied as to their qualifications for the ministry, and of their agreement with us in doctrine and discipline, may recognize their orders, on condition of their taking upon them our ordination vows, and may also admit them either on trial or into full connection."

That paragraph 156 be retained, and that paragraph 157 be stricken out.

22.—REPORT NO. XI. JOURNAL, PAGES 269, 270.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the paper in regard to the presidency of the Quarterly Conference, beg leave to recommend that there be inserted in paragraph 96 of the Discipline, and line 1, on page 69, after the word "Conferences," the words, "or he may appoint a traveling elder to preside, but in the absence of the Presiding Elder and the traveling elder so appointed," so that it shall read, "The Presiding Elder shall preside in the Quarterly Conferences, or he may appoint a traveling elder to preside, but in the absence of the Presiding Elder and the traveling elder so appointed, the preacher in charge shall preside."

23.—REPORT NO. XII. JOURNAL, PAGE 269.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the Philadelphia Local Preachers' Association, and the National Local Preachers' Association, asking for additional legislation to secure for them more distinct recognition in evangelistic work, beg leave to report: That the desire of the memorialists to do more and better work in the Church is worthy of all commendation, but, in the judgment of your Committee, the wise provisions made in the interest and at the request of the local preachers in the organization of the District Conferences for the purpose of giving special attention to missionary and Church extension enterprises, and to take measures for the occupancy of every neglected portion of territory by mission Sunday-schools, and by appointments for public worship, is all the legislation now needed for the most vigorous evangelistic work in city or country.

24.—REPORT NO. XIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 275.

YOUR Committee, having examined the Journals of the Annual Conferences, beg leave to report, as follows:

The Journals of the following Conferences are approved: Austin, Baltimore, California, Central German, Central Ohio, Central Pennsylvania, Chicago German, Cincinnati, Colorado, Delaware, Des Moines, East German, East Maine, East Ohio, Erie, Germany and Switzerland, Holston, Illinois, Indiana, Italy, Newark, New Jersey, New York, New York East, North Indiana, North-west German, North-west Indiana, North-west Iowa, North-west Swedish, Ohio, Oregon, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Rock River, Saint Louis, Saint Louis German, Savannah, South-east Indiana, Southern Illinois, Sweden, Virginia, West Virginia, West Wisconsin, Wilmington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The Alabama Journal is written in black and red inks, and the ink is beginning to fade. The Journal was damaged by a cyclone. There is no Conference roll, and no marginal index, and the punctuation is defective.

The Journal of the Arkansas Conference is a printed volume

with some erasures and with interlineations in writing. There is a lack of orderly arrangement, and in only one year is there a list of the Disciplinary Questions asked and answered in consecutive order. There is no Conference roll.

The Journal of the Blue Ridge Conference is correct, with the exception that one year is not duly signed.

The Central Alabama Journal was not brought to the General Conference, owing, it is said, to the removal of the residence of the Secretary.

The Journal of the Central Illinois Conference has no Conference roll for two years; the names of members of examining committees for the ensuing year are not always recorded, and the reports of committees are not given. In 1880 and 1881 the Disciplinary Questions are not answered and reports of Conference Stewards are not given. In 1880 the appointments of the preachers are not given, and the signature of the Secretary is omitted. In 1881 the signature of the President is not found, and there is no marginal index.

The Journal of the Central New York Conference is in every particular worthy of commendation, excepting that the Journal of 1880 is not signed by the President, and that the Conference roll and statistical tables were not furnished.

The Journal of the Central Tennessee Conference was not presented for examination.

The Journal of the Columbia River Conference is approved, with the exception of the following particulars, namely: It is in pamphlet form and not bound; it lacks the certificate of the Secretary and the authorization of the Conference; and one year it is signed only by the Secretary, and another year it is not signed either by the President or the Secretary.

The Journal of the Detroit Conference is approved, except that it lacks the signature of the President and the certificate of the Secretary.

The Journal of the East German Conference is accurate according to the requirements of the Discipline; but in the records of 1881, 1882, and 1883, the orthography is not always perfect. In the record of 1884 the penmanship is beautiful and the whole record is worthy of all commendation.

The Journal of the East Tennessee Conference is approved, though in one instance the signature of the President is pasted in the record, and the orthography is sometimes imperfect and capital letters redundant.

The Journal of the Florida Conference was not bound, and the signature of the President and the signature of the Secretary were wanting.

The Foochow Journal is deserving of commendation, but it lacks the official signature of the President and the certificate of the Secretary. It contains no Conference roll, and separate items of business are not recorded in separate paragraphs.

The Journal of the Genesee Conference does not contain the

Conference roll, the pages are without headings, and the record for 1880 does not show the list of appointments.

The Journal of the Georgia Conference has no head-lines, no statistics, and no Conference roll.

The Journal of the Iowa Conference was not presented.

The Journal of the Italy Conference is carefully and neatly kept, but lacks a marginal index. The Disciplinary Questions might be stated more clearly.

The Journal of the Kansas Conference is in many respects a model of excellence, but it contains no statistical tables.

The Journal of the Kentucky Conference is fairly kept, but the records of 1880 contain no Conference roll, and the Journals of 1881 and 1882 are without the signature of the Secretary. In 1882 the report of the Conference Stewards and the amounts appropriated to the various claimants are not given. The Journal does not contain the reports of committees.

The Journal of the Lexington Conference is not substantially bound, and it is not accompanied with the certificate of the Secretary.

The Journal of the Liberia Conference is partly written and partly printed, but not bound. There are many inaccuracies, both in the printed and the written parts, and statistics are given only in the aggregate. There is nothing to show what disposition was made of the money received from the Missionary Society. The reports show the unusual address, "To the Right Rev. Bishops, Fathers, and Brethren." The Journal shows that a session of the Conference was held on Sunday, after preaching, to receive the appointments, which was also unusual and not to be approved. The Minutes of 1883 are merely signed by the Secretary, and are without the certificate required for printed copies.

The Journal of the Little Rock Conference is fairly kept, but is not bound in one quadrennial volume. The use therein of the titles, Rev., D.D., etc., is not according to the usage of our Church. The certificate of the Secretary is not given.

The Journal of the Louisiana Conference is a printed, well-bound quadrennial volume, and nearly perfect as a record; but there is no evidence that it was authorized by the Conference.

The Journal of the Maine Conference is a beautifully written record, and is almost perfect; but the records of only one year are signed by the President, and the statistics are not bound in the volume.

The Journal of the Michigan Conference has but one roll for the four years, and the record does not show who were present each year. There are no title-pages, statistics are not given, and an Episcopal decision made in 1881 is not recorded in proper form. Important matters, such as appointments, Disciplinary Questions, signatures of the Presidents, and reports for some years, are merely pasted in the book, instead of being written out. Records of trials do not appear. Otherwise the Journal is correct.

The Journal of the Minnesota Conference does not contain the

records of a trial, and the Secretary does not state whether this printed volume was adopted as the Journal of the Conference.

The Journal of the Mississippi Conference does not contain the names of committeemen appointed to investigate complaints; the records of a trial are not given; the post-offices of the preachers are not stated, and the certificate of the Secretary is lacking. The record shows that a session, apparently for the purpose of receiving appointments, was held on a Sunday night, after a preaching service, but we regret to notice that other business also was transacted.

The Journal of the Missouri Conference, which is a printed volume, does not appear to have been adopted by the Conference as its official record, though the written certificate of the Secretary declares it to be "the true Journal."

The Journal of the Nebraska Conference is printed, but not bound. The certificate of the Secretary declares the records to be a true and correct copy of the proceedings of the Conference, but they were not adopted by the Conference. The year 1881 lacks the signature of the President.

The Journal of the Nevada Conference is a neatly-bound copy, but does not meet the requirements of the Discipline in the following particulars: It is not a copy of the daily Journal of the Conference; it is not certified by the Secretary to be a full transcript of the Journal of the Conference; and it is not certified by the Secretary as having been adopted by the Conference as its official record.

The Journal of the New England Conference, which is a written and well-bound volume, is a well-executed record; but the Journals of 1881 and 1884 are not signed by the President. The Journal contains no reports of committees and no statistical tables. The printed Minutes, however, which accompany the manuscript Journal, contain these documents, but they are not certified.

The Journal of the New England Southern Conference is lacking in head-lines, reports, and records of a trial, but in all other respects it is correct.

The Journal of the New Hampshire Conference is correct, with the following exceptions: Statistics and reports are not fully given; there are interlinings and erasures; Disciplinary Questions are numbered, but not stated; and on page 234 two questions are joined under one heading or statement.

The Journal of the North Carolina Conference is correct, except that there are no statistics, no reports from committees, no Conference roll, and no name of the mover of any motion or resolution.

The Journal of the Northern New York Conference is correct, except that statistical tables and the signature of the Secretary are lacking, and the records of a trial are not given.

The Journal of the North India Conference was sent by mail, but did not come to hand.

The Journal of the North Nebraska Conference contains no

statistics, no Conference roll, no head-lines, no marginal index, and no list of appointments, and seldom shows by whom motions were made.

The Journal of the North Ohio Conference is well written, but reports and statistics, which were kept in another book, were not presented.

The Journal of the North-west Kansas Conference is generally correct, but the statistics of 1883 are not entered in the Journal, and the printed copy containing them is not signed by the President or Secretary. The Journal of 1884 is not signed by the Secretary, and the appointments and statistics are not entered.

The Journal of the North-west Norwegian Conference does not clearly state the organization of the first session, and contains no roll for said session. There are too many erasures, and the Secretary's name does not appear at the close of the last session.

The Journal of the Norway Conference, which is a printed copy, is correct, excepting that it lacks the proper certificate of the Secretary of the last session that it is a complete copy of the records of the Conference.

The Journal of the Oregon Conference is correct, but it would be improved by having an index.

The Journal of the South Carolina Conference was not presented for examination.

The Journal of the Southern California Conference which was presented was a printed copy, not bound, but stitched together with cotton thread, and not accompanied with the Secretary's certificate. It had, also, interlineations made with pen and ink.

The Journal of the Southern German Conference is correct, with the exception that, in the case of a trial, the finding of the committee is not on record.

The Journal of the South India Conference is correct, except that only one session has the signature of the President and the Secretary.

The Journal of the South Kansas Conference is correct, except that the signatures of the President and the Secretary are lacking for the first and second sessions.

The Journal of the South-west Kansas Conference is correct, excepting that the signatures of the President and the Secretary are not given, statistics are not furnished, and the penmanship shows erasures and interlineations, and might be greatly improved.

The Journal of the Tennessee Conference is correct, excepting that no statistics are given.

The Journal of the Texas Conference is not bound as required. It contains no Conference roll, no marginal index, part of the Journal of 1881 is omitted, and the Secretary's certificate is lacking.

The Journal of the Troy Conference is correct, except that the fourth year is not complete, owing to the short time between the session of the Annual Conference and the meeting of the General Conference.

The Journal of the Upper Iowa Conference, which is printed, is correct, with the exception that it has no marginal index, and there is no evidence that the Conference took any action in making the printed Minutes their official Journal.

The Journal of the Vermont Conference has no statistics, and in one year no marginal index. The Conference roll is not complete. In other respects it is correct.

The Journal of the Washington Conference is not signed by the President and Secretary, and lacks the certificate of the Secretary. There is an error in placing the names of the deceased wives of ministers in the answer to the question, "Have any died?"

The Journal of the West German Conference is not properly paged; a special committee is mentioned, but no duty assigned said committee is stated.

The West Texas Conference Journal, which is in manuscript, has no Conference roll, and has many erasures. In one session the name of the presiding Bishop does not appear until the signature appears at the close.

Your Committee deprecates the holding of ordinary sessions of the Annual Conference on the Sabbath; or even for the sole purpose of receiving the appointments, except in cases of the extremest necessity.

The following amendment was adopted:

Resolved 1. That the Chairmen of the several delegations, whose Journals have been reported as defective, be instructed to report to their several Conferences the defects in said Journals, and that the printed standard of examination adopted by the Committee on Itinerancy be forwarded by the Chairman of each said delegation to the Secretary of his Conference, and that the report of the Committee on the defective Journals be published in the Daily Advocate.

Resolved 2. That the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee on Itinerancy be instructed to present to-morrow morning a report concerning the proper requirements of a Conference Journal.

25.—REPORT NO. XIV. JOURNAL, PAGE 281.

YOUR Committee, appointed to prepare points for the examination of Annual Conference Journals, beg leave to report that the examination should be upon the following points:

1. The Journal should be a copy of the record of the regular proceedings of the Conference.
2. It should have the signatures of President and Secretary to the Journal of each annual session.
3. The Journal must be in manuscript or printed and substantially bound. If the latter, in quadrennial volumes.
4. The Conference roll should be presented.
5. Reports of Committees should be given.
6. The Statistics should be shown.

7. The Appointments should appear.

8. If printed and bound, there should be the Secretary's certificate that the volume is a correct and complete record of the proceedings, and that it was adopted by the Conference as its official record.

9. There should be proper headings of pages, marginal indexes, and clearness and accuracy of statement of the business transacted.

10. Chirography, orthography, erasures, interlineations, pastings, and the neat, business-like appearance of the page should be noted.

11. Separate items of business should be in separate paragraphs.

12. The Journal should state where the sessions were held, the names of makers of motions, the findings of Committees of Trial, all the Disciplinary Questions properly noted, with their answers; the action on a motion, a title-page, and decisions of Bishops on questions of law.

13. Any action adverse to the polity, the unity, or purity of the Church, should be carefully noted.

Your Committee recommend Annual Conference Secretaries to prepare their Conference records in view of such examinations.

ON REVISALS.

26.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 189, 276.

YOUR Committee on Revisals beg leave to recommend that in line 4 of paragraph 257, page 165 of the Discipline, after the word "books," there be inserted the following words, "and other publications;" so that the paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

"¶ 257. It shall be the duty of the preacher in charge, aided by the superintendent and the Committee on Sunday-schools, to decide as to what books and other publications shall be used in our Sunday-schools."

27.—REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 189, 277.

THE Committee on Revisals beg leave to recommend, on matters referred to them, that the following changes be made in the Book of Discipline:

1. That section 2, paragraph 178, page 115, which reads as follows, "To renew the tickets for the admission of members into love-feasts quarterly," be stricken out.

2. That in lines 1, section 13, paragraph 178, page 119, there be inserted, after the word "names," "to each Quarterly Conference;" and after the word "each" there be inserted the word "Quarterly," so that the section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"To report the names to each Quarterly Conference and at each quarterly love-feast of those who have been received into the Church," etc.

3. That in lines 1 and 2 of section 9, paragraph 160, page 108, after the words "course of," there be stricken out the words, "in English literature and in science," and that there be inserted the words, "biblical, ecclesiastical, and literary studies," so that the section, as amended, shall read as follows: "To prescribe a course of biblical, ecclesiastical, and literary studies, upon which," etc.

4. That to paragraph 183, page 125, there be added the following words: "*Provided*, however, that in no case shall a preacher be located while there are charges against him for immoral conduct;" so that the whole paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

"¶ 183. When a traveling preacher is so unacceptable, inefficient, or secular, as to be no longer useful in his work, the Conference may request him to ask a location, and if he shall refuse to comply with the request, the Conference shall bear with him till the session next ensuing, at which time, if he persist in his refusal, the Conference may, without formal trial, locate him, without his consent, by a vote of two thirds of the members present, and voting; *provided*, however, that in no case shall a preacher be located while there are charges against him for immoral conduct."

5. That in line 10, paragraph 185, page 127, on local preachers, the words "annually" and "the," and in line 11 of the same paragraph the word "fourth," be stricken out, and that in line 10, after the word "to," there shall be inserted the word "each;" so that the sentence, as amended, shall read as follows: "And shall make a report of his labors to each Quarterly Conference of the circuit or station to which he is amenable," etc.

28.—REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 228, 277.

THE Committee on Revisals beg leave to recommend, on matters referred to them, that the following changes be made in the Book of Discipline:

1. That in line 13, paragraph 359, page 215, after the words "may be," there be inserted the following words: "And let the stewards report to the first Quarterly Conference of each year the details of a financial plan. Also to each subsequent Quarterly Conference, whether the plan, together with the further directions contained in this chapter, have been faithfully carried out;" so that the paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

"¶ 359. Let the stewards then adopt and carry out a plan by which every one, except such as prefer to make weekly contributions through their class-leaders, shall have the opportunity of regularly contributing each month or oftener, not grudgingly or of necessity, the sum which has been pledged by him. Let these

contributions be paid over regularly to the recording steward, or class-leader, and be brought up by him to the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, or Quarterly Conference, as the case may be; and let the stewards report to the first Quarterly Conference of each year the details of the plan. Also to each subsequent Quarterly Conference, whether the plan, together with the further directions contained in this chapter, have been faithfully carried out. The recording steward shall keep an individual account of all these pledges and contributions, and shall pay over the same, under the direction of the stewards, to the preachers authorized to receive them."

2. That in line 10, paragraph 371, page 220, after the words "General Conference," there be stricken out the words, "of the ministers;" so that the paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

"¶ 371. In future we will admit no charter, deed, or conveyance for any house of worship to be used by us, unless it be provided in such chapter, deed, or conveyance, that the trustees of said house shall at all times permit such ministers and preachers belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church as shall from time to time be duly authorized by the General Conference of our Church, or by the Annual Conferences, to preach and expound God's holy word, and to execute the discipline of the Church, and to administer the sacraments therein, according to the true meaning and purport of our Deed of Settlement."

3. That in line 4, paragraph 199, page 133, after the words "recording steward," there be inserted the words, "and one district steward;" so that the paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

"¶ 199. There shall be not less than three nor more than thirteen stewards in each circuit or station, one of whom shall be appointed recording steward and one a district steward by the Quarterly Conference after each annual election," etc.

4. That paragraph 107, page 80, be stricken out, which reads as follows:

"¶ 107. Take no steps toward marriage without first advising with your brethren."

29.—REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 239, 277.

THE Committee on Revisals beg leave to recommend, on matters referred to them, that the following changes be made in the Book of Discipline:

1. That in line 3, section 2, paragraph 227, page 147, there be stricken out the words, "the society, or," and that in line 4 of the same section there be inserted, after the word "five," the words, "who shall not be members of the Quarterly Conference;" so that the section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"§ 2. If they do not amend, let him who has the charge of the circuit or station bring their case before a committee of not less than five, who shall not be members of the Quarterly

Conference, before which they shall have been cited to appear," etc.

2. That in paragraph 38, page 36, the order of the words, "immersion, sprinkling, or pouring," be so changed as to read "sprinkling, pouring, or immersion;" so that the paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

"¶ 38. Let every adult person, and the parents of every child to be baptized, have the choice either of sprinkling, pouring, or immersion."

3. That in lines 14 and 15, on page 282, paragraph 493, there be stricken out the words, "you have heard the responses given to our inquiries," also in line 16 the words, "these persons," and that, in lieu thereof, there be inserted in lines 14 and 15 these words, "these persons having given satisfactory responses to our inquiries," and in line 16 the word "they;" so that part of the paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

"Brethren, these persons having given satisfactory responses to our inquiries, have any of you reason to allege why they should not be received into full membership in the Church?"

4. That on page 295, under paragraph 494, there be appended an additional note as follows:

"N.B.—In the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the sick, the elder may use only the General Confession, the Prayer of Consecration, and the usual sentences in delivering the bread and wine, closing with the Lord's Prayer, *ex tempore* supplication, and the blessing."

30.—REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGES 251, 266.

THE Committee on Revisals beg leave to report, on matters referred to them, that the following changes be made in the Book of Discipline:

1. Strike out the entire paragraph in the Appendix to the Discipline, on page 383, entitled "To whom a Member Holding a Certificate is Accountable."

2. Strike out paragraphs 47 and 48 in Part I, Chapter II, on "The Membership of the Church," in the order and form in which they occur, and with the heading, "Receiving and Dismissing Members," insert as follows:

"¶ 47. In order to prevent improper persons from gaining admission into the Church, and to exercise the power of godly admonition and discipline—

"§ 1. Let great care be taken in receiving persons on trial, and let no one be enrolled as a probationer in the Church unless he gives satisfactory evidence of an earnest desire to be saved from his sins, and to enjoy the fellowship of God's people.

"§ 2. Let the preacher in charge and the class-leaders see that all persons on trial be early made acquainted with the doctrines, rules, and regulations of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"§ 3. Let no one be received into full membership in the Church until such person has been at least six months on trial, and has been recommended by the Leaders and Stewards' Meeting, or, where no such meeting is held, by the leader, and has been baptized, and shall, on examination by the preacher in charge before the Church, give satisfactory assurances both of the correctness of his faith and of his willingness to observe and keep the rules of the Church.* [Persons baptized in infancy must publicly assent before the Church, to the Baptismal Covenant. The rebaptism of persons known to have been previously baptized is inconsistent with the nature and design of baptism, as set forth in the New Testament.] Nevertheless, if a member in good standing in any other Evangelical Church shall desire to unite with us, such applicant may, by giving satisfactory answers to the usual inquiries, be received at once into full membership.

"§ 4. All acceptable members of the Church, desiring to remove their membership from one circuit or station to another, are entitled to a certificate, but until they are received into another charge they shall be answerable for their conduct to the church or station from which the certificate was given; thereafter they shall be responsible for the same period to the society receiving them; but a member holding a certificate cannot avoid trial after charges have been preferred against him by presenting his certificate to another church, but shall in such case be amenable to the church from which he received his certificate.

"§ 5. Certificates of removal must be signed by the preacher in charge, or if there be no preacher in charge, by the Presiding Elder of the district, and shall be in the following form :

"*This certifies that A. B., the bearer, is an acceptable member of the ——— Methodist Episcopal Church in ———, and is affectionately commended to the fellowship of the Methodist Episcopal Church in ———, or in any other Church to which he may present this letter. When admitted to another Charge, his relation to this charge will cease.*"

"§ 6. Let the preacher in charge and the Committee on Church Records be careful to see that the names of all persons received into the Church are duly recorded, and the preacher in charge shall report at each Quarterly Conference all changes that have occurred in the membership during that quarter."

3. Strike out section 5, paragraph 179, page 122, in the form in which it now occurs, and insert the following :

"§ 5. To furnish all members of the Church about to remove from one circuit or station to another with a certificate of removal in the form specified in section 5, paragraph 47, and

* The part in brackets [] is to be inserted as a foot-note at the bottom of page — in the Discipline, as heretofore.

to inform them that, without such certificate, they will not be received into the church in another place, and that the certificate will not be valid for a longer period than one year from the date thereof; but if for any cause it has been impracticable to present the certificate within the year, it may be renewed by the preacher in charge of the church from which it was received.

"Also, wherever practicable, to notify of such certificate and removal, the pastors of those charges within the bounds of which persons having received such certificate shall have removed. Also, on receiving certificates, to inform the pastors of the charge from which the certificates were given, and to send certificates of all members removing without them to the pastors of the charges within whose bounds they have removed, and if said address cannot be ascertained within one year, the person shall be marked "removed without letter;" *provided*, that when a member wishes to remove his residence out of any particular charge, and there are, in the judgment of the preacher in charge, sufficient reasons for withholding a certificate, and the member is willing to be tried, he shall be liable to a complaint for maladministration unless he proceed to the trial of such person.

"A preacher may give a note of recommendation to any member who wishes to unite with any other evangelical denomination.

"Certificates of removal shall not be given unless a change of membership is actually intended."

31.—REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGES 254, 277.

THE Committee on Revisals beg leave to recommend, on matters referred to them, that the following changes be made in the Book of Discipline:

1. That after the word "preach," in line 5, section 2, paragraph 98, page 69, there be inserted these words, "to inquire if they will wholly abstain from the use of tobacco;" so that the section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"§ 2. To take cognizance of all the local preachers and exhorters in the circuit or station, and to inquire into the gifts, labors, and usefulness of each by name; to license proper persons to preach; to inquire if they will wholly abstain from the use of tobacco," etc.

Also, that the same words be inserted after the word "preachers," in line 1, section 4, paragraph 91, page 63, so as to read as follows:

"§ 4. To license local preachers, to inquire if they will wholly abstain from the use of tobacco," etc.

2. That after the word "travels," in line 4, of paragraph 218, page 142, there be inserted these words, "or the District Conference within the bounds of which his charge is embraced," and after the word "Quarterly" in line 7, there be inserted the words,

“or District;” so that the paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

“¶ 218. A preacher on trial, who may be accused of crime, shall be accountable to the Quarterly Conference of the circuit on which he travels, or the District Conference within the bounds of which his charge is embraced. The Presiding Elder shall call a committee of three local preachers, which may suspend him; and the Quarterly or District Conference may,” etc.

3. That after the word “amenable,” in line 12, of paragraph 185, page 127, there be inserted these words, “as follows: 1. Number of sermons preached; 2. Number of prayer-meetings attended; 3. Number of class-meetings attended; 4. Number of Sunday-schools attended; 5. Marriages solemnized, the names of the parties married, that they may be entered by the preacher in charge on the Church Records; 6. Number of baptisms administered; 7. Number of funerals conducted; 8. Miscellaneous items;” so that the part, as amended, shall read as follows:

“¶ 185. Every local elder, deacon, or preacher . . . shall make a report of his labors to each Quarterly Conference of the circuit or station or to the district to which he is amenable, as follows: 1. Number of sermons preached; 2. Number of prayer-meetings attended; 3. Number of class-meetings attended; 4. Number of Sunday-schools attended; 5. Marriages solemnized, the names of the parties married, that they may be entered by the preacher in charge on the Church Records; 6. Number of baptisms administered; 7. Number of funerals conducted; 8. Miscellaneous items; and in neglect,” etc.

4. That in line 15, of page 118, paragraph 178, there be substituted, for the words “dismissed by letter,” these words, “number of letters given.”

Also, that after the word “received” in line 5, of section 13, paragraph 178, page 119, there be stricken out the words “or dismissed,” and there be inserted the words, “and the names of those to whom certificates have been given;” so that the part of the section, as amended, shall read as follows:

“§ 13. To report the names . . .; also the names of those who have been received by certificate, and the names of those to whom certificates have been given, and of those,” etc.

5. That all after the word “nomination,” in line 6, of paragraph 195, page 131, be stricken out, and there be appended these words: “The stewards so elected shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the adjournment of the next Annual Conference, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected.”

6. That before “The Collect,” on page 311, paragraph 496, there be inserted the following, inclosed in brackets []:

“*Then the minister may offer this prayer:*

“[Almighty God, with whom do live the spirits of those who depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the souls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the flesh, are in

joy and felicity, we give thee hearty thanks for the good example of all those thy servants, who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labors. And we beseech thee that we, with all those who are departed in the true faith of thy holy name, may have one perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in thy eternal and everlasting glory; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.]”

7. That in the order of business of the first Quarterly Conference, on page 72, paragraph 99, section 1, after question 6, as it now stands, there be inserted the following questions, to be appropriately numbered:

(1.) “What is the financial plan adopted by the stewards?”

(2.) “Have the directions of the Discipline for raising supplies for the support of the ministry been carried out?”

Also, that the same questions be appropriately inserted after question 5 in the present order of business for the second and third quarters, and after question 6 in the present order for the fourth quarter.

That after question 13 in first quarter, question 11 in second and third quarters, and question 21 in fourth quarter, the following question be inserted:

“Is the church and parsonage property insured?”

That question 3, “What committees shall be appointed?” in the order for the fourth Quarterly Conference, shall be transferred from its present place, so as to follow question 9, as it now stands, namely: “9. Are the Sunday-schools organized into Missionary Societies?”

Then, “What committees shall be appointed?” etc.

Also, that the numbers of the questions be so changed as to correspond with the amended order.

8. Your Committee also recommend that the Editors of the Discipline for 1884 be respectfully requested to prepare a more ample and exact index than that of the last edition.

32.—REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 262, 277.

THE Committee on Revisals beg leave to recommend, on matters referred to them, that the following changes be made in the Book of Discipline:

1. That after paragraph 221, page 143, there be inserted the following paragraph, to be properly numbered:

“¶ —. When a local elder, deacon, or preacher disseminates, publicly or privately, doctrines which are contrary to our Articles of Religion, or established standards of doctrines, let the same process be observed as is directed in ¶ 219.”

2. That in line 6, of paragraph 314, page 188, after the word “committee,” there be inserted these words, “of which the preacher in charge shall be chairman;” so that the paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

“¶ 314. It shall be the duty of each Presiding Elder to bring the tract cause before the last Quarterly Conference of

each year in each circuit and station within his district; and said Conference shall appoint a committee, of which the preacher in charge shall be chairman, whose duty," etc.

3. That to paragraph 350, page 210, there be appended these words, as follows:

"The minutes of the District Stewards' Meeting shall be kept by a secretary chosen for the purpose, who shall also record the same in a book, of which the Presiding Elder shall be custodian."

ON TEMPORAL ECONOMY.

33.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 279.

Resolved, That the Discipline, paragraph 166, section 5, be amended by inserting after the words "his district," page 111, line 8, the following: "And to see that all charters, deeds, or conveyances of Church property in his district conform strictly to the laws, usages, and forms of the State or Territory, and to the Discipline, and that all Church property is well insured;" so that the section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"§ 5. To oversee the spiritual and temporal business of the Church in his district, and to see that all charters, deeds, and conveyances of Church property in his district conform strictly to the laws, usages, and forms of the State or Territory, and to the Discipline, and that all Church property is well insured."

The remainder of the section remaining as it is now in the Discipline.

34.—REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 239, 279.

Resolved, That the Discipline, paragraph 199, be amended by striking out the word "nine" in line second, and inserting in place thereof the word "thirteen;" so that the paragraph, as amended, shall read as follows:

"¶ 199. There shall be not less than three nor more than thirteen stewards in each circuit or station, one of whom shall be appointed recording steward by the Quarterly Conference after each annual election. But when two or more circuits or stations are united, the stewards shall hold office till the first Quarterly Conference shall elect a new Board."

35.—REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 261, 279.

1. Your Committee, having considered sundry memorials, asking that the Discipline be changed so as to define more clearly the "election, duties, and relations" of trustees of Church property, and the relations between trustees and stewards, report that, in their judgment, no action on said subjects is necessary.

2. Your Committee, having considered the memorial of T. C. Owen, asking for a commission to be appointed to select a site

and erect a building for the use of the General Conference at its quadrennial sessions, report that they consider said project inexpedient and impracticable.

ON STATE OF THE CHURCH.

36.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 229, 279.

YOUR Committee respectfully beg leave to submit the following for your consideration and adoption, namely:

Resolved, That after paragraph 86 the following be incorporated in the Discipline:

“Each Annual Conference shall appoint annually for each of its districts a Board of Church Location, which shall consist of the Presiding Elder, who shall be chairman, and not less than two nor more than five ministers, and an equal number of laymen. The duty of said Board shall be to prevent, as far as possible, the selection of improper sites, and to consider and determine all questions relating to the selection of new church locations, which may be referred to it by the Presiding Elder or by the vote of any Quarterly Conference. The decision of said Board in regard to the location of a church shall be final, unless overruled by the Annual Conference.”

37.—REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 229, 280.

YOUR Committee beg leave to submit the following preamble and resolution touching the question of marriage and divorce for your adoption, namely:

Probably no matter of graver importance will be considered by this Ecclesiastical Council than the state of the public mind and conscience respecting the sanctity of the marriage relation. The most valuable auxiliary of the Christian Church is the Christian home. The sacredness and security of the family institution is at once the product and the support of the Church on earth; and the sanctity and permanence of the marriage relation is the cornerstone of the Christian family and home. By example, by precept, and by illustration, the Saviour hallowed the marriage tie. He was born of a virgin wife, and was subject unto his parents; he “manifested forth his glory” by his first miracle in Cana, at a wedding ceremony; he likened Heaven unto a king “which made a marriage for his son;” he united the Church unto him in wedlock as his mystical bride, and wrote “blessed” of all “which are called unto the marriage supper of the Lamb.” By thus incorporating into the Christian faith the terms and duties of the marriage relation, the Son of God invested matrimony with a divine dignity. By adopting its title as a designation for his holy offices, he gave it the sanctity of his person, and joined it with the glory of his Church in an indissoluble union. To lessen the sacred-

ness of marriage, therefore, is to profane the names our Saviour delights to wear.

One of the most momentous evils which imperils society is the weakening of conjugal ties and a growing disregard of the obligations of marriage. It is among the most deadly of vices that threatens our Christian civilization. No other sin brings in its train so many dangers or such baleful consequences. It loosens the bolts which hold society together, shakes the main pillars of the State, and undermines the foundations of morality and religion. Where the names of wife and mother are honorable, and chastity is the jewel of the home, religion has her sanctuary and the State her sure defense. Any thing, therefore, which assaults the permanence and sanctity of the home, invites the extinction of domestic virtue, is the fruitful parent of innumerable woes, and a menace to the safety of society and the enemy of religious progress.

This evil is notoriously prevalent at the present day. The ease, frequency, and readiness with which divorces are procured is appalling. Husbands and wives separate, homes are desolated, children abandoned to worse than orphanage, and marital vows and duties treated with contemptuous disregard, so frequently, so openly, and for such light causes as to make marriage, with many, little more than a temporary estate of convenience and pleasure. Fathers and mothers relieve themselves of the restraints and obligations of matrimony for the most trivial reasons without apparent shame or regret, and remarry at will, often without loss of social character or public respect. The processes of the law and the judgments of our courts are at the cheap and easy command of those who from lust, cupidity, or caprice, desire to annul their most solemn covenants and relieve themselves of their most holy trusts.

The great vice of this evil, however, is not confined to the parties who practice it, nor to those to whom it immediately causes suffering. The injury is not alone to the one home that is desolated, nor to the abandoned children who are deprived of the care of virtuous parents, and whose after-life is shadowed with shame. Deplorable as is this, it is not the worst result. The evil itself is exceptionally reproductive and contaminating as an example. Boys and girls are not likely to look with abhorrence upon an act if they see their fathers and mothers freely associating with those who practice it. The young wife will hardly regard her marriage vows as sacred, if she sees the pastor before whom they were pronounced uniting at the same altar an immorally divorced woman to another husband. The evident tendency of such divorce is to lessen the sense of the sanctity of the marriage tie in the minds of the young; to spread lax notions of the solemnity, duties, and restraints of marriage; to degrade the office of the Church and the minister in the marriage ceremony, and to cause a general levity and indifference to the assumption of the marriage relation.

In the wider field of general morals the dangerous tendencies of immoral divorce are beyond computation. By breaking down respect for chastity it invades the citadel of virtue, public and private. Unchastity, indeed, is a nest wherein are bred sin and crime, while an unchaste people are a pest in a political body. Communism in many of its phases is a natural growth from laxity in the marriage relation; and the community whose laws are framed to facilitate immoral divorce has thereby planted within its bosom the seeds of its own destruction. The State, therefore, has as mighty an interest as the Church in upholding the sanctity of marriage. Nevertheless, our country has within its borders, and under its protection, growing communities, the cardinal principle and purpose of whose existence is enmity to the Christian idea of marriage. Polygamy in Utah, and in communities founded on similar principles, is alike dangerous to the State and the Church. The toleration of such communities, therefore, is a wrong to society, their suppression a governmental duty, and the proper method of its accomplishment one of the most important problems of American statesmanship.

The alarming frequency of divorce is a matter too well known to need the citation of any statistics in proof. Thousands are granted in this country every year without causing a ripple of public indignation or concerted protest. The records of our courts are largely filled with decrees annulling marriages, over which the ministers of the Church have declared, "Whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." If it were possible to aggregate the number of divorces granted in the United States during the last quarter of a century, it is believed that the parties and their families together would amount to a number of persons nearly or quite equal to the population of some of our commonwealths.

The diversity of the laws governing divorce in the different States is a fruitful source of mischief and scandal. The causes for which divorces may be decreed, while differing in number in the several States, are in all shockingly numerous. In some there is no limit but the discretion of the judge. The average number of causes in thirty-seven States is nine. In seven of the States there are ten causes; in three, twelve; and in two, fourteen. The highest number in any State is sixteen; the lowest, four. In three, divorces may be granted for any cause sufficient in the discretion of the judge. Many of the States, in addition, permit partial divorces for still other causes.

Is not this condition of our laws as to divorce sufficient to occasion alarm and awaken the Christian Church to activity?

The teachings of Scripture and the Discipline of the Methodist Communion on the subject of marriage are clear and undoubted. Jesus Christ, so early in his ministry as the Sermon on the Mount, and repeatedly thereafter, taught his followers in unmistakable terms the divine law as to the sacredness of marriage.

The Discipline of the Methodist Church teaches that marriage

was "instituted of God," and is a "holy estate;" that it is not to be entered into unadvisedly, "but reverently, discreetly, and in the fear of God," and that the union thus formed is not to be sundered by man for any cause not destructive of the relation itself.

The dangers of the time require that these teachings of Christ and this doctrine of the Church should be expounded and enforced with unswerving fidelity. In the effort to correct the monstrous and wide-spread vice that threatens our homes and the entire social fabric, no sect nor section should be known; but all citizens and all Churches should be invoked to aid in rescuing marriage and the family institution from degradation and destruction. As to our own Church, the appointed ministers of Christ should make it their special duty, by scrupulousness in their official conduct and by exhortation and instruction, to bring back the minds of the people to a religious and proper understanding of the permanence and sanctity of the marriage relation, and of the heinousness of the sin involved in the violation of its duties and obligations.

To this end it is recommended that the following resolution be embodied in the Discipline of the Church:

"That no divorce shall be recognized as lawful by the Church except for adultery. And no minister shall solemnize marriage in any case where there is a divorced wife or husband living; but this rule shall not apply to the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery, nor to divorced parties seeking to be reunited in marriage."

And it is further recommended, that this Conference invoke the governments of the several States to appoint commissioners for the purpose of taking into consideration the enactment of uniform codes of divorce, and the reducing the number of causes therefor, to such ground as may be justified by the Scriptures.

38.—REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 251, 280.

YOUR Committee beg leave to submit the following for your adoption, namely:

Resolved, That this General Conference declares the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be, that no member of any society within the Church shall be excluded from public worship in any and every edifice of the denomination, and no student shall be excluded from instruction in any and every school under the supervision of the Church, because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

39.—REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGES 262, 280.

YOUR Committee beg leave to report the following, touching the matter of the division of the General Conference into two legislative houses, namely:

In view of certain unfinished business connected with lay delegation, we deem it unwise to take action on the subject of two houses at this time.

40.—REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGES 262, 280.

YOUR Committee beg leave to report that we view with grave apprehension the growing disregard throughout the land for the Christian Sabbath, and the evidently increasing laxity of conscience among our people respecting the sacredness of the day. "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" A proper recognition of the sanctity of the holy Sabbath is one of the chief corner-stones in the foundation of the Church and of our Christian civilization. If this be removed by the persistent efforts of those who seek to destroy it, or lose, in any sense, its sacred character through laxity of conscience among Christians, every thing held dear or sacred in both Church and State cannot but be disastrously affected.

Furthermore, we recognize, as an infraction of both moral and civil law, the pursuit of ordinary business or labor upon the Sabbath day, and as being destructive of the best interests of the individual, the home, and of society; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we deplore the low state of moral sentiment which permits, almost without rebuke, certain elements of community to live in constant violation of this wholesome law, by keeping open ordinary places of business, drinking saloons, running railroad trains, and engaging in Sunday picnics.

Resolved, 2. That we regard all unnecessary travel on the Sabbath, the buying or reading of Sunday papers, and all forms of pleasure-taking on that day, as being in violation of the divine injunction: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Resolved, 3. That we will faithfully employ all lawful measures to lead our people every-where to a higher appreciation of the Sabbath as the great law of God, and conservative of moral and civil government.

41.—REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 262, 280.

YOUR Committee, to which was referred the question of pernicious literature, beg leave to report as follows, namely:

Whereas, The power of vicious publications to debauch the morals and weaken the intellect is finding frequent illustrations in all parts of our land; and,

Whereas, There is an alarming frequency in youthful crimes and insubordination to parental and civil authority, resulting from the dissemination of literature in which the grossest evils are presented in their most sensational forms; criminals are depicted as heroes, the taste is debauched, and the imagination is perverted, so that they are induced to emulate what they should abhor; and,

Whereas, Publishers and dealers in pernicious literature are using every means to place their publications in the hands of our young people; therefore,

Resolved, 1. We earnestly exhort those to whom is committed the care and training of our youth, in the family and school, to extreme caution, that nothing hurtful to mind or morals shall be allowed to come into the hands of those over whom they have care.

Resolved, 2. That we urge those to whom is given the work of supplying our Sunday-schools with literature, to rigidly exclude every thing calculated to vitiate the taste and create false ideas of life.

Resolved, 3. That we take great pleasure in expressing our appreciation of the work of the United States postal authorities in excluding vicious publications from the mails.

Resolved, 4. That we heartily indorse the work of the Society for the Prevention of the Publication of Obscene Literature, and bid them Godspeed in their praiseworthy undertaking.

42.—REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 262, 280.

Whereas, We recognize in the institution of polygamy, as it exists and is practiced in the Territory of Utah and elsewhere, a species of adultery that is in conflict with the spirit and genius of modern civilization, and is at war with every principle of Christianity and good morals; and,

Whereas, Existing laws are manifestly inadequate to restrain the aggressive power and influence of this pernicious and sinful practice in the Territory where Mormonism has numerical ascendancy; therefore,

Resolved, 1. As the sense of the representatives of Methodism, in General Conference assembled, that it is the duty of the legislative department of the government to proceed, without further delay, to enact laws such as will summarily depose from political and official power in the Territories of the United States, those who either practice or advocate polygamy as a civil or religious right.

Resolved, 2. That we regard with favor the efforts of the Missionary department of our Church to combat the pernicious and sinful influences of polygamy, and its long train of evils, by the building up and strengthening of our Church and educational work in the Territory of Utah, and urgently recommend the concentration of all the influences that our Superintendents can reasonably bring to bear in enlarging and supporting our work in that and other Territories where polygamy has a foothold.

43 —REPORT NO. IX. JOURNAL, PAGES 262, 280.

YOUR Committee, having considered the memorial referred to them from the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, recommended, in accordance with the Society's request, that a Committee of Correspondence be appointed, who

shall communicate with this and similar organizations throughout the country in the interest and promotion of such philanthropic institutions and work.

44.—REPORT NO. X. JOURNAL, PAGES 262, 280.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred certain papers relative to Official Boards, present for your adoption the following provision, to be inserted in its proper place in the Discipline, namely:

“Whenever the Quarterly Conference of any charge shall desire it, it may organize, and continue during its pleasure, an Official Board, to be composed of all the members of the Quarterly Conference, including all the trustees except such trustees and Sunday-school superintendents as are not members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Official Board may hold its meetings at such time as it may determine, and shall be presided over by the preacher in charge, or in his absence by a chairman *pro tem.* elected by the meeting. When so organized, the Official Board may discharge the duties belonging to the Leaders and Stewards’ Meeting, except the special duties assigned in ¶ 178, § 8, article 3 to 8 inclusive, of the Discipline; devise and carry into effect suitable plans for providing for the finances of the Church, and discharge such other duties as the Quarterly Conference may from time to time commit to it, not otherwise provided for in the Discipline; it shall keep a record of its proceedings, and send the same to the fourth Quarterly Conference for approval.”

45.—REPORT NO. XI. JOURNAL, PAGE 281.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the Committee of the Western Yearly Meeting of Friends of Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois on Arbitration and Peace, beg leave to report that we give our sympathies and support to the work of the Society in its efforts to secure a Congress or Court of Arbitration, for the adjustment of all international disputes, and earnestly recommend to the proper authorities a favorable consideration.

ON BOOK CONCERN.

46.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 228.

YOUR Committee have carefully considered the memorial of the delegates of the German Conferences regarding the revision of the German Hymn Book, and beg leave to report as follows:

1. That a revision of the German Hymn Book be hereby authorized.

2. That we request the Board of Bishops to appoint, as soon as practicable, a Committee consisting of one member from each German Conference, Germany and Switzerland included, the

editors of the *Christian Apologist* and Haus und Herd being Committee members at large, to which Committee the work of revision shall be committed.

3. That the preparatory work of the revision be done by sections of the Committee divided as follows:

The *first section*, comprising the editor of the *Apologist*, with the members from the Central, East, and Southern German Conferences.

The *second section*, comprising the editor of Haus und Herd, with the members from the Chicago, St. Louis, North-west, and West German Conferences.

The *third section*, consisting of the members from the Germany and Switzerland Conference.

4. That not later than March 15, 1888, the Committee shall assemble to revise the work of the sections, and that for the rejection of a hymn now in use, or the admission of a new hymn into the collection, a majority vote of all the members present shall be required.

5. That the Committee shall submit their work to the Board of Bishops for approval.

6. That after such approval of their work, the Committee shall prepare a suitable Hymn and Tune Book for German Methodism.

7. The actual expenses only of the members of the Committee shall be paid.

47.—REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 239, 281.

YOUR Committee have carefully considered a memorial from the Pacific Advocate Publishing Company, of Portland, Oregon. We find that the adjustment of the accounts of said Advocate, according to the action of the General Conference of 1880, is not entirely satisfactory, and, believing that the matter should be further inquired into, we recommend that the Agents at New York be authorized to make such inquiry; and, also, to pay a sum of money, without interest, to said company as equity may demand.

48.—REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGES 239, 281.

YOUR Committee fully appreciate the importance of a cheap edition of the Book of Discipline. We are informed by the Book Agents that an edition, substantially bound in cloth, can be retailed at twenty-five cents each, and still leave a small margin for commission. It is further the opinion of your Committee that this is as cheap as a respectable presentation of the law of the Church will admit, and that a cheaper edition in paper covers would neither add to the dignity nor usefulness of the book.

49.—REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGES 239, 282.

YOUR Committee believe that the Agents of the Western Book Concern should provide for the sale and distribution of our pub-

lications at Kansas City, as soon as judicious arrangements can be made.

50.—REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 251, 282.

• YOUR Committee recommend:

1. That the several memorials asking for a reduction in the price of our periodicals be referred to the careful consideration of the Book Agents.

2. That the memorial of the Norway Conference, asking that aid be granted to our paper published in Norway, be referred to the favorable consideration of the Tract Society.

51.—REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 251, 282.

YOUR Committee recommend that the memorial of the Northwest Swedish Conference regarding Sandebudet and other Swedish publications be referred to the Book Committee, with power to make such improvements in said publications as may be found desirable and practicable.

We further recommend that the editors of Sandebudet and other Swedish publications be nominated by ballot by the Northwest Swedish Conference, and elected annually by the Book Committee, with the concurrence of the Bishop or Bishops present.

52.—REPORT NO. IX. JOURNAL, PAGES 251, 282.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

MEMORIALISTS make two points on this publication: 1. One class suggests that the periodical be issued more than four times in a year, such multiplication of issues being in accordance with the changes already adopted by several leading publications in this country. 2. It is further asked by some that our Review shall contain additional matter, whose scope and treatment are somewhat more within the grasp of the average reader.

We find weight in the request that the Review should appear at lessened intervals. There is little doubt that thousands lose interest in Review contents by reason of the long intervals between the utterances of the Quarterly, whatever be the patience and trained habits of the more scholarly. Our Church has now no family monthly magazine, and that very fact points the plea to which we call attention. We hope to see the Church supplied some day with the needed monthly, and meantime we sympathize deeply with the desire for more frequent appearance of the Review. The Quarterly has an honorable and even remarkable history. Quiet as are its deliverances, we all know how potent are its words among the men who shape the grander issues that confront our Church. We sturdily contend that the tone and elevated rank of the Review shall not be modified or

degraded. At the same time, we believe that while the scholarly contents of the Review should be maintained, we perceive that additional matter may be given to the people which shall popularize our traditional publication, and yet preserve the place of the latter among scholars of all denominations.

We recommend that the matters of detail necessary to realize the two points alluded to in this report be referred to the editor elect and to the publishers. We have confidence that these servants of the Church will forward, even if they do not straightway realize, the changes suggested.

Finally, we call attention to the fact that the Review is not being adequately brought to the notice of the Annual Conferences. Hundreds of young ministers and tens of hundreds of intelligent laymen do not, but should, read our Review. As a working point, we beg leave to stir up the pure minds of publishers and all Church editors, and of Conferences, to the almost easy possibilities within their reach in the matter of multiplying Review readers.

53.—REPORT NO X. JOURNAL, PAGES 259, 282.

THE periodicals under the immediate control of the General Conference have been conducted during the past quadrennium with editorial and financial ability. Nearly all show good profits, and all give sure promise of becoming at least self-supporting.

We have given careful attention to the question of financial aid, and recommend that the following-named sums be paid annually during the coming quadrennium:

1. To the Norwegian paper, published in Chicago, and known as *Der Christilige Talsmand*, the sum of \$450.

2. To the South-western Christian Advocate, the Agents are to grant such a sum as may be found necessary, not to exceed \$2,000.

3. To the California Christian Advocate, the sum of \$1,000.

4. We request the Tract Society to make an appropriation of \$250 per annum in aid of the above-mentioned Norwegian paper.

54.—REPORT NO. XI. JOURNAL, PAGES 265, 282.

YOUR Committee recommend that the following be printed in the Appendix of the Discipline as a model:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. NAME.

This Association shall be called the Library Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church of ———.

ARTICLE II. OBJECT.

The object of this Association shall be to provide its members with pure, instructive, and religious reading.

ARTICLE III. QUARTERLY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Quarterly Conference Committee on Education, as provided for in the Book of Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, shall be *ex-officio* members of this Association, and also of the Board of Control, with right to speak and vote upon all questions.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP.

Membership in this Association shall be represented by shares of \$1 each, and shall be renewed annually by the additional payment of \$1, and any shareholder shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Association.

ARTICLE V. LIFE MEMBERS.

Any person donating at one time the sum of \$25 to this Library Association shall be constituted a life member of the Association, and shall be entitled to all the privileges.

ARTICLE VI. HONORARY MEMBERS.

Any person donating at any one time the sum of \$100 to this Library Association shall be constituted an honorary member of this Association, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of regular membership for life; shall also have the privilege of meeting with the Board of Control, and speaking upon all questions pertaining to the management of this Association, and also of designating each year five persons who shall thereupon be entitled to receive certificates of membership for that calendar year.

ARTICLE VII.

Any person purchasing one or more shares may transfer the same, or any number thereof, to any person or persons whom he may elect, and said persons shall become members of the Association and entitled to all its privileges.

ARTICLE VIII. OFFICERS.

The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Librarian, who shall act as Secretary, each performing the duties pertaining to the respective office.

ARTICLE IX. BOARD OF CONTROL.

There shall be a Board of Control, composed of the officers of the Association, the Quarterly Conference Committee on Educa-

tion, and five members of the Association to be elected annually at the regular election of officers, provided that two thirds of said Board of Control shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTICLE X. GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

The Board of Control shall have general management of all the affairs of the Association; shall fill any vacancy which may occur in the board of officers; shall appoint a Committee of three members of the Association, of which the pastor of the Church shall be chairman, whose duty it shall be to determine what books shall be placed in the library, this Committee being authorized to purchase such books at any time, provided there are sufficient funds in the treasury.

ARTICLE XI. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The pastor of the Church shall be *ex officio* President of this Association.

SEC. 2. The other officers of the Association shall be elected annually on the first Tuesday of January, notice of such election being previously given in the public congregation.

SEC. 3. All elections shall be by ballot, and a majority of the votes cast shall constitute an election.

ARTICLE XII. APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Application for membership shall be received any time, and certificates of shares issued by the President, provided such membership shall date with the beginning of the current year.

BY-LAWS.

1. The President shall sign all shares issued by the Association.

2. None but members of the Association shall have access to the library.

3. No member shall retain a book in his possession for a longer period than two weeks, nor have more than one book at the same time.

4. Any member retaining a book for a longer period than two weeks without renewal shall be fined ten cents for each week, or fractional part of a week, if he retains such book thereafter, and shall not be allowed to draw another book from the library until such fine is paid.

5. Members shall be held responsible for the proper care of books in their possession.

6. No member drawing books will be allowed, under any condition, to exchange books with other members.

7. At the instance of three members of the Board of Control

the President may call a special meeting of the Board of Control, or of the Association, for the transaction of business.

8. Five members of the Board of Control shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

9. Members of the Association shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business in meetings of the Association.

10. No member of the Association shall have more than one vote upon any question, or in the election of officers.

11. The Constitution and By-laws of this Association can be altered or amended only by a majority vote of all the members of the Association.

55.—REPORT No. XII. JOURNAL, PAGES 265, 283.

YOUR Committee recommend the following items:

1. That the Book Committee favorably consider the procuring of the best talent for the purpose, and the publication of a song-book for Sunday-schools.

2. That the Agents of the Western Book Concern be authorized to sell the Fourth Street property at Cincinnati, and the Sixth Street property at Saint Louis, with the concurrence of the Local Committee at Cincinnati.

56.—REPORT No. XIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 265, 284.

YOUR Committee recommend the following items:

1. That the petition of the North-west Norwegian Annual Conference, praying for more theological works in the Norwegian language, be referred to the careful consideration of the Book Agents.

2. As we are exhorted in our General Rules to avoid reading those books which do not tend to the knowledge or love of God, we instruct our Agents to exercise a careful supervision over all books offered for sale in Book Concerns and Depositories.

57.—REPORT No. XIV. JOURNAL, PAGES 265, 282.

YOUR Committee nominate the following Local Committees:

1. *At New York*: John B. Cornell, Clinton B. Fisk, and William Hoyt.

2. *At Cincinnati*: Amos Shinkle, R. A. W. Brühl, and Richard Diamond.

58.—REPORT No. XV. JOURNAL, PAGES 265, 284.

YOUR Committee congratulate the Church upon the fact that each of the Depositories of the Book Concern has, during the last quadrennium, been so conducted as to show a profit upon the business done by them. We recommend the continuance of all such agencies now existing.

59.—REPORT No. XVI. (SUPPLEMENTARY.)

THE Committee on Book Concern have carefully examined the Reports of the Book Committee and Book Agents, East and West, and find the following facts :

Value of real estate held by the Eastern House....	\$682,250 00	
Western House.....	299,000 00	
		\$981,250 00
Merchandise, machinery, stock, etc.:		
East.....	\$615,608 48	
West.....	395,326 47	
		1,010,934 95
Notes and accounts :		
East.....	\$433,864 21	
West.....	160,657 46	
		594,521 67
Cash :		
East.....	\$42,086 75	
West.....	22,152 86	
		64,239 61
Total assets.....		\$2,650,946 23

LIABILITIES.

Bonds, notes, and accounts :		
East.....	\$448,359 77	
West.....	430,148 07	
		878,507 84
		\$1,772,438 39
Less amount due subscribers for prepayment.....	\$47,079 85	
20 per cent, for possible losses	107,908 74	
		154,988 59
Total capital.....		\$1,617,449 80
The profits on the business done in New York and its Depositories during the four years are.....		\$281,022 94
In Cincinnati.....		101,092 92
Total profits.....		\$382,115 86

In addition to this sum, the two houses have paid dividends to the Annual Conferences amounting to \$45,000.

A comparison of these figures with those presented at the last General Conference shows that the indebtedness at the New

York House has been reduced.....	\$244,119 03
Cincinnati House	57,804 75

Total amount of reduction.....	\$301,923 78
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The relation of assets to liabilities four years ago at the New York House was 2 to 1. It is now 3 to 1. At the Western House the relation was 3 to 2. It is now 2 to 1.

The reports present not only remarkable financial success during the quadrennium, but also show that in the manufacture and sale of books the results are highly satisfactory.

The Eastern House has added 214 new books and 225 tracts to its list of publications. It has also printed 2,402,159 volumes,

an average about 2,000 each working day. In addition to these bound volumes there have been printed 40,531,000 pages of tracts.

The Western House at the same time has printed and bound, of English books, 793,365, containing 219,546,830 pages; of German books, 154,790, containing 38,250,690 pages; German tracts, 24,250 packages, containing 5,156,500 pages.

The total value of books and periodicals sold during the four years reaches the grand sum of \$6,455,487 28. We believe these figures surpass those of any quadrennium in the history of the Church.

ON MISSIONS.

60.—REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 189, 232.

THE Committee on Missions recommend :

1. That the Mission in Japan be organized as an Annual Conference, the boundaries of which shall be those of the Empire of Japan.

2. That the Mission in Mexico be organized as an Annual Conference, the boundaries of which shall be those of the Republic of Mexico.

3. That the Mission in Denmark be authorized to organize as an Annual Conference at any regular session of the Annual Meeting of said Mission within the coming quadrennium, at which a majority of the members of said Annual Meeting shall so vote, with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding at such session of the Annual Meeting.

4. The Committee further recommend that the South India Conference shall have authority during the coming quadrennium to divide the same into two Annual Conferences, with such names and boundaries as they may appoint, the Bishop presiding at the session of the South India Conference in which such action is had concurring therein.

They also recommend that should the South India Conference and the North India Conference, severally, by a majority vote in Conference assembled, express their desire to change the boundaries of both Conferences, they shall have authority by a Commission appointed by them, or otherwise, to construct three Conferences in India with such names and boundaries as they may select, with the concurrence of the Bishop presiding.

61.—REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGE 228.

The Committee on Missions recommend the adoption of the following, namely:

Resolved, That the question of the assumed claims of certain citizens of The Dalles of Oregon be referred to the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society.

62.—REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGES 228, 233.

THE Committee on Missions recommended the adoption of the following, namely:

Resolved, That we recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Missionary Committee, at its next annual session, the subject of the establishment of evangelizing agencies at such places among the Roman Catholic population of this country as they may deem expedient, and the appropriation of the necessary moneys for the same, such Missions to be administered as Foreign Missions.

63.—REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGE 232.

THE Committee on Missions recommend the election of two Co-ordinate Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society.

64.—REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 247.

THE Committee on Missions respectfully recommend to the General Conference the election of a Missionary Bishop for Africa.

65.—REPORT NO. IX. JOURNAL, PAGES 248, 285.

THE Committee on Missions beg leave to report that a memorial was referred to them from Bishop Merrill respecting Annual Meetings in Missions, their membership and powers; and the Committee recommend, for the adoption of the Conference, the following, namely:

That paragraph 266 of the Discipline be amended in the following respects, namely: Insert in the second line of the paragraph, after the words "foreign country," and before the words "the Bishop," the following: "or in the United States and Territories, outside of Annual Conferences."

Also, strike out after the word "Superintendent," in the fifth line of the paragraph, the following words: "said Superintendent holding the relation in all ecclesiastical matters of a Presiding Elder in a district," and insert, in place thereof, the words: "who may also be Presiding Elder of a district."

Also, strike out the word "also" in the eighth line of the paragraph, and the word "to" in the ninth line of the paragraph, and insert, in the place of the latter, the words: "in the absence of a Bishop, to preside at the Annual Meeting of the Mission, to re-arrange the work, and take general supervision of the entire Mission;" and also add to the paragraph the following:

"*Provided*, that in Missions in the United States and Territories the power to license and try preachers, and to renew the license of local preachers and exhorters, shall remain with the respective Quarterly Conferences, and local preachers tried and convicted shall have their appeal to the Annual Meeting of the Mission;" so that the whole paragraph shall read:

"When a Mission is established in a foreign country, or in the

United States and Territories outside of Annual Conferences, the Bishop having Episcopal supervision of the same shall appoint a member of the Mission as Superintendent, who may also be Presiding Elder of a district. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent, in the absence of a Bishop, to preside at the Annual Meeting of the Mission, to re-arrange the work, and take general supervision of the entire Mission, and represent the state of the Mission and its needs to the Bishop in charge and to the Corresponding Secretaries.

"Provided, that in Missions in the United States and Territories, the power to license and try preachers, and to renew the license of local preachers and exhorters, shall remain with the respective Quarterly Conferences, and local preachers tried and convicted shall have their appeal to the Annual Meeting of the Mission."

They also recommend the insertion of a new paragraph, as follows:

"The clerical members of the General Missionary Committee shall constitute a Judicial Conference to hear appeals of local preachers convicted at an Annual Meeting of a Foreign Mission, said Judicial Conference to be presided over by a Bishop."

We also recommend that paragraph 267 shall be changed by striking out, from the fourth line of the paragraph, the words, *"of whatever grade,"* and by inserting, in the fifth line of the paragraph, after the words *"employed,"* and before the words *"in the Mission,"* the following words, namely, *"as supplies or helpers;"* so that the paragraph shall read:

"It shall be the duty of the Superintendent, annually, to call together the members of the Mission, and also native preachers employed as supplies or helpers in the Mission, for the purpose of holding an Annual Meeting, said Meeting possessing, in all ecclesiastical matters, the functions and privileges of a District Conference, and also transacting such other business as may be assigned by the Board, or grow out of the local interests of the work."

They further recommend the insertion, in paragraph 264 of the Discipline, the following words, namely, *"or such other Missions as may be established therein;"* so that the paragraph shall read:

"Any Annual Conference may, at its option, by a vote of two thirds of its members, assume the responsibility of supporting such Missions, already established within its own limits, as have hitherto been reported under the head of 'Missions in the Destitute Portions of the Regular Work,' or such other Missions as may be established therein," etc.

66.—REPORT NO. X. JOURNAL, PAGES 251, 285.

THE Committee on Missions, to whom were referred certain papers relating to "the special needs and perils of seamen, and

the duty of our Church in relation to them," beg leave respectfully to report, that having carefully considered the subject, they recommend for adoption the following, namely:

Resolved, 1. That in all Annual Conferences, embracing towns or cities in which considerable numbers of sailors have their homes, or to which they resort in the pursuit of their calling, we recommend that special and systematic efforts should be made for their evangelization; and when feasible, men having special fitness for the work should be appointed to labor in their behalf.

Resolved, 2. That where special organizations already exist, such as the American Seamen's Friend Society, the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society, the World's Christian Mission of Boston, and other kindred societies, our people be encouraged to co-operate with them and afford them all the sympathy and pecuniary aid possible.

67. — REPORT NO. XI. JOURNAL PAGES 251, 285.

VARIOUS papers have been referred to this Committee in respect to the very interesting piece of property in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church as conveyed by the Council of the Tribe by the deed signed Harry Jacques, Principal Chief. Upper Sandusky was the center of the Indian Reservation long owned and occupied by the Wyandot Nation. Here, also, was established what has long been known in Methodist history as the Wyandot Indian Mission, where such men as Stewart, Finley, Bigelow, and others labored so successfully in teaching the Indians the way of life; and was, in fact, the birthplace of our Missionary Society.

When civilization began to press upon the Reservation, as it has upon all others of a similar kind ever since the country began to be settled by white men, the Reservation was transferred to the national government, and the Indians were removed, leaving the old Mission Church burying-ground and their dead behind them.

During the forty years which have passed away since the removal of the Indians, the church, grounds, and graves, though inclosed, have been greatly neglected, and are now in a dilapidated condition. The tombstones of Stewart, the colored missionary, and such celebrated Christian chiefs as Between-the-Logs, Grey-Eyes, Simundewat, and others, having been chipped and carried away until they have disappeared.

It has long been felt that these land-marks of civilization and of Gospel triumph ought to be preserved and handed down to coming generations; and that as the local community, the Methodist Church, and the national government were all interested, so responsibility rested upon all.

Efforts have been made at various times to obtain money for the restoration and preservation of the properties from the public treasuries of the town and of the general government, but for various reasons these efforts have failed.

Your Committee are of the opinion that the title inheres in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Upper Sandusky, and that the whole denomination has the very greatest interest in the property, and that the same should be preserved from destruction, and the honored graves be constantly cared for. We, therefore, recommend the following, namely:

That the subject be referred to a Committee of five, consisting of one from each of the Ohio Conferences, to be appointed by the Bishops.

68.—REPORT NO. XII. JOURNAL, PAGES 251, 285.

THE plan of union between our own Mission in Japan and that of the Methodist Church of Canada was fully considered, with great anxiety on our part to approve the same; but your Committee find insuperable difficulties in the way of its adoption.

We have become convinced in the course of our investigations that union in many of the interests of our Missions would not only be possible, but at times greatly to the interest of the work of God in the earth. This is further confirmed by the petition from the Conference in India for a delegated Conference.

With a view to provide for these needs thus made manifest, your Committee recommend that the following be inserted in the Chapter on Missions, namely:

“When in any of our Foreign Mission fields there is more than one Annual Conference or Mission, or more than one form of Methodism, it shall be lawful, either by order of the General Conference, or by a majority vote of all the Conferences or Missions wishing to unite, with the written call of the Bishop having Episcopal supervision of the field, to organize a Central Conference, to be composed either of all the members of these Annual Conferences or Missions, or of representatives from the same, elected according to such ratio as may be agreed upon between the constituent parties, who may also provide for the admission to such Conference of laymen, the number not to exceed that of the clerical delegates.

“The first meeting of the Central Conference shall be called by the Bishop in charge at such time and place as he may select, to which all the members of the Conferences and Missions concerned shall be invited, and at which a ratio of representation shall be fixed. The time and place of future meetings shall be fixed by the Conference, provided it shall meet at least once in two years.

“A Bishop, if present, shall preside over the Conference, but in his absence the Conference may elect a President from among its own members.

“This Conference may take under its supervision the educational, publishing, and such other connectional interests and work as may be committed to it by the Annual Conferences or Missions; but never in contravention of the Book of Discipline, or Rules of the General Conference; and it shall have no author-

ity to involve the Missionary Society in any financial responsibility, nor to hold or control the property of the Society without the official permission of said Society.

"The right shall be reserved to vote by Conferences or Missions whenever one third of either Conference or Mission shall so demand. In such cases the concurrent vote of all the Conferences or Missions shall be necessary to complete an action.

"When a Central Conference has been duly organized, the Annual Conferences or Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall not have authority to discontinue the organization except by order of the General Conference.

"The Journal of the proceedings of this Central Conference, duly signed by the President and Secretary, shall be sent to the General Conference for its consideration."

69.—REPORT NO. XIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 254, 285.

THE Committee on Missions, to whom was referred a numerously signed petition in relation to the opium traffic in China, beg leave respectfully to report that, having considered the facts set forth in said petition, they recommend for adoption the following, namely:

Whereas, The opium traffic of China is one of the greatest evils of the age, carrying sorrow and desolation into thousands of households, and is also one of the greatest obstacles to the progress of Christianity in the Chinese Empire, as is shown by the unanimous testimony of missionaries of all denominations; and,

Whereas, The production of opium in India, as a monopoly of the British government, has stimulated the supply of the drug and fostered and increased the trade; therefore,

Resolved, That this General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the interest of suffering humanity, and in the interest of our holy religion, solemnly remonstrates against the continuance of the traffic, especially by a Christian nation like Great Britain, and in opposition to the wishes of the Chinese government itself, and that we call upon Christians of every name to join in this remonstrance, and to unite with us in the expression of a hope that the British government will speedily take measures to clear itself of all complicity in the traffic, and to aid in its complete suppression.

70.—REPORT NO. XIV. JOURNAL, PAGES 254, 285.

THE Committee on Missions recommend the adoption of the following, namely:

Resolved, 1. That we commend to the earnest and favorable attention of the Managers of the Missionary Society the importance and advantage of publishing a magazine devoted exclusively to the dissemination of missionary literature.

Resolved, 2. That the Bishops be respectfully requested to

insert in the course of reading for both traveling and local preachers some books on missionary topics.

71.—REPORT NO. XV. JOURNAL, PAGES 254, 286.

THE Committee on Missions beg leave to report on memorials referred to them touching the unification of the administration of our Missionary Societies, recommending the adoption of the following, and its insertion in the Discipline:

“§ 1. For the more successful prosecution of the Missionary work of the Church among women in foreign lands, there shall be an organization, known as the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be governed and regulated by their Constitution, which may be altered or amended by the General Conference, as the necessities of the work may require.

“§ 2. This Society shall work in harmony with, and under the supervision of, the authorities of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The appointment, recall, and remuneration of missionaries, and the designation of their fields of labor, shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Managers of the missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and annual appropriations to Mission fields shall be submitted for revision and approval to the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

“§ 3. All missionaries sent out by this Society shall labor under the direction of the particular Conferences or Missions of the Church in which they may be severally employed. They shall be annually appointed by the President of the Conference or Mission, and shall be subject to the same rules of removal that govern the other missionaries.

“All the work of the Woman's Society in foreign lands shall be under the direction of the Conferences or Missions, and their Committees, in exactly the same manner as the work of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Superintendent or Presiding Elder having the same relation to the work and the person in charge that he would have were it in the charge of any other member of the Conference or Mission.

“§ 4. The funds of the Society shall not be raised by collections or subscriptions, taken during any of our Church services, nor in any promiscuous public meeting, nor in any Sunday-school, but shall be raised by such methods as the Constitution of the Society shall provide, none of which shall interfere with the contributions of our people and Sunday-schools for the treasury of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the amount so collected shall be reported by the preacher in charge to the Annual Conference, and be entered in a column among the benevolent collections in the Annual and General Minutes.

“There shall be an organization known as the Woman's Home

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which Society shall have authority to collect and disburse money, employ missionaries, and do work among the neglected populations in the home field under the same disciplinary rules and regulations as those which apply to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, except section 3."

The Committee submit herewith the Constitution of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and recommend that they be printed in the Appendix to the Journal. [See *Appendix* 3, 14, 15.]

72.—REPORT NO. XVI. JOURNAL, PAGES 254, 286.

THE Committee on Missions respectfully recommend that after the word "Mission," paragraph 176 of the Discipline, third line from the bottom of the page, there be inserted the following words, namely, "or a church in a foreign country, outside of a Mission or Conference;" so that the whole paragraph shall read as follows:

"Whenever a preacher on trial shall be appointed by a Bishop to a Mission, or a church in a foreign country outside of a Mission or Conference, or a chaplaincy in the army or navy, or in reformatory, sanitary, or charitable institutions, or prisons, he may, if elected by an Annual Conference, with the approbation of a Bishop, be ordained by him before his probation ends."

Your Committee also recommend that the words, "or a church in a foreign country, outside of a Mission or Conference," be inserted in paragraph 172 of the Discipline, after the word "Missions," in the second line from the bottom of the page; so that the whole paragraph shall read as follows, namely:

"Every traveling deacon shall exercise his office for two years, before he is eligible to the office of elder; except in the case of missions, or a church in a foreign country outside of a Mission or Conference, when the Annual Conferences shall have authority to elect for the elder's office sooner, if they judge it expedient."

Your Committee also respectfully recommend the insertion of the following paragraph in the Discipline, immediately after paragraph 268, page 169, of the Discipline, namely:

"Wherever Methodist churches are organized in territory outside of an Annual Conference, or of any regular Missions of our Church, such work may be attached to such home Conference as the said churches may elect, with the concurrence of the Bishop in charge of said Conference, and may be constituted a Presiding Elder's District."

73.—REPORT NO. XVII. JOURNAL, PAGES 254, 286.

THE Committee on Missions recommend the following:

Resolved, That permission be granted to the North Dakota Mission to form an Annual Conference during the ensuing quadrennium, provided the Mission at any Annual Meeting shall so decide by a majority vote, and the Bishop presiding shall concur.

74.—REPORT NO. XVIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 254, 286.

THE Committee on Missions beg leave to report, that on a memorial relating to the Missionary Society granting moneys to aid the Methodist Church in France, they recommend the following for adoption by this Conference:

Resolved, That we are greatly interested in the progress of Methodism in France, to which country the United States is greatly indebted, and that we have great confidence in the Methodist Conference there established. We, therefore, advise, that the General Missionary Committee, if they do not find it expedient to establish a Mission of our own in France, make an annual grant of money to the Evangelical Methodist Church of France and Switzerland, to be sent to the President of the Conference for evangelical work in France.

ON EDUCATION.**75.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 251.**

YOUR Committee have duly considered the Report and Memorial of the Board of Education, and beg leave to report that they have been gratified with the success achieved during the past quadrennium, and do hereby recommend that the Board of Education be commended to the generosity of our people. We further recommend the adoption of the following:

Whereas, The number and urgency of applications for aid in behalf of needy and worthy students in our various institutions of learning has of late greatly increased, and now gives promise of a constant increase in the future; and,

Whereas, The income from the funds held in charge by the Board of Education is not sufficient to properly respond to these applications; but,

Whereas, The amount of annual collections in behalf of the Board of Education, and especially in behalf of the Children's Fund, has also of late largely increased, with the prospect of a growing increase in years to come; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church is hereby authorized and advised to secure such a change in its Charter as will allow, after the year 1884, of the immediate appropriation, in aid of students, of such a proportion of its annual receipts from the offerings of the Church to the Children's Educational Fund, as will enable it, on economical principles, to provide suitably for the aid of all properly recommended students; all surplus receipts to be funded as heretofore.

76.—REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 239, 251.

YOUR Committee, having carefully considered the papers referred to it relating to (1) Children's Day, (2) the annual public col-

lection for Education, and (3) Conference Educational Societies, beg leave to recommend that an additional section be inserted in paragraph 254 of the Discipline, to follow immediately after section fifth, and to read as follows:

“§ 6. In case it be deemed advisable to take the public Educational collection on Children’s Day, all contributions of the day, unless otherwise designated by the donors, shall be equally divided between the objects named in §§ 4 and 5 in this paragraph.”

77.—REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 248, 251.

YOUR Committee beg leave to recommend that the following be printed in the Appendix of the Discipline:

Whereas, In some places a disposition has been manifested to ignore the specific design proposed in our Discipline as the object of the Children’s Day collection; and,

Whereas, The practice has, to some extent, obtained of either taking no collection, or of raising funds for only local purposes, such as decorations, Sunday-school expenses, and other incidental objects; and,

Whereas, All such divergences tend to detract from the unity and complete success of this grand connectional movement in behalf of Christian education; therefore,

Resolved, 1. By the General Conference, that we request all our ministers, churches, and Sunday-schools, from this time forward, to enter heartily into the observance of Children’s Day on the plan originally proposed and distinctly defined in the Discipline of our Church.

Resolved, 2. That we further recommend, that in connection with appropriate pecuniary effort in behalf of the Children’s Educational Fund, the exercises of Children’s Day be also planned and conducted with the higher aim of promoting the intellectual and spiritual welfare of all our children and youth.

78.—REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 248, 287.

YOUR Committee have carefully considered a surprising number of referred memorials and petitions from ministers, faculties, and whole Annual Conferences, all calling the attention of the General Conference to certain facts which are clearly prejudicial to the best interests of our institutions of learning, and discouraging to those candidates for the ministry who desire a thorough education. We have also conferred at length with the Board of Bishops upon the subject-matter of these petitions, and have reviewed with special care the recommendations of the Committee on Education at the General Conference four years ago, especially their reports numbered 2, 5, and 6, which were regularly referred to us to consider. After mature deliberation, we respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Bishops be, and they are hereby, requested, in the next revision of the Conference course of study laid down in the Appendix to the Discipline, to insert the following prefatory note, namely:

"All candidates for our ministry are earnestly advised to attend, if possible, one or more of the literary and theological institutions of our Church before applying to an Annual Conference for admission on trial; but they shall not, on account of such attendance, be excused from examination on any part of the Conference courses of study."

We also recommend the adoption of the following:

Whereas, Many candidates for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church first come to realize their need of a thorough general and theological training after joining a Conference on trial; and,

Whereas, Under the existing administration such candidates resorting to our institutions of learning are usually compelled to "locate," and thus to forfeit that part of their probation which they may have served; and,

Whereas, This state of things tends to deter such candidates from seeking the training which they desire and need; and,

Whereas, The plan of appointing candidates for the ministry to theological schools for the purpose of study has for many years worked well among our brethren in England; and,

Whereas, The plan below proposed will have a natural tendency to bring back to each Conference its own young men after the completion of their studies; therefore,

Resolved, That immediately after paragraph 160 of the Discipline the following be inserted:

"¶ 161. A Bishop may leave without appointment a preacher on trial, or a member of an Annual Conference desiring to attend any of our literary or theological seminaries, whenever he shall be requested so to do by the Annual Conference, and it shall seem to him expedient; *provided*, however, that the time thus spent in school shall not count on that required for probation in the Annual Conference."

Finally, there being in the Discipline no recognition whatever of the existence of our theological schools, we recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That paragraph 254 of the Discipline be amended by inserting, immediately after section 2, the following:

"§ 3. Our theological schools, whose professors are nominated or confirmed by the Bishops, exist for the benefit of the whole Church; and it is the duty of the Presiding Elders and pastors to direct the attention of candidates for our ministry to the advantages afforded in these institutions."

Also, That in the fifth line of section 3 of the same paragraph, after the word "college," the words "and theological schools" be inserted; and the word "its," in the eighth line," changed to "theirs," so that the reading will be:

"The college and theological schools must, in addition to these, have such endowments as shall yield a regular income sufficient to meet their current expenses."

Resolved, also, That in section 8 of paragraph 166, after the word "ministry," in the second line, the following words be inserted: "to the advantages of a thorough training in the literary and theological schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also to direct those;" so that the entire section will read:

"§ 8. To direct the candidates for the ministry to the advantages of a thorough training in the literary and theological schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also to direct those who are admitted on trial to those studies which have been recommended by the Bishops."

79.—REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGES 248, 287.

YOUR Committee, having carefully reviewed the papers referred to them relating to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference is greatly encouraged in view of the present aspect of our educational interests.

Resolved, 2. That in view of the great demand for still further efforts we earnestly desire a large increase in the income of the Board of Education, and ask for a contribution from every congregation.

Resolved, 3. That we recommend the Board of Education to consider if any thing can be done in conformity with its Charter, to further supervise and promote the interests of education in the way of correspondence between institutions and teachers, and that we request the Board of Education, if practicable, to establish a Teachers' Agency under the direction of its Secretary.

80.—REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGES 254, 287.

YOUR Committee, having considered a paper referred to them on the subject of historical collections, beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following:

Whereas, It is very desirable to collect and preserve all facts, documents, relics, and reminiscences that relate to the origin and growth of our Church, and may be of historical value either now or in the future; and,

Whereas, The observance of the present year as the Centennial of American Methodism will naturally furnish the most opportune time for the collection, and to some extent of the immediate use of all such facts, documents, etc.; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That it shall be the duty of each pastor, as far as in his power, to see that an outline history of his Church is prepared, furnishing date of origin, names of founders and of succeeding leading members, characteristic events, and special features, and that this, with such documents, relics, etc., as may be secured, be safely and sacredly preserved.

Resolved, 2. That it shall be the duty of the Presiding Elders to call the special attention of the preachers of their respective districts to this interest, and co-operate with them in securing the best possible results.

Resolved, 3. That each Annual Conference be requested to organize a Historical Society, or to become the part of one, which may be the center of effort and inspiration of like work through succeeding years, and a depository of accumulations made.

81.—REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 254, 287.

YOUR Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the embarrassed condition of many of our literary institutions and their inadequate endowment, the General Conference recommends that during the Centennial year our members be affectionately but earnestly urged to make special and liberal donations to our institutions of learning, to relieve them of burdensome debts, and to endow them so generously as to enable them efficiently to perform the important work imposed upon them.

82.—REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 254, 287.

YOUR Committee beg leave to recommend that the Quadrennial Reports of the Boston University School of Theology, the Garrett Biblical Institute, the Drew Theological Seminary, and the Board of Education, presented to this body, be published in the Appendix to the Journal of the General Conference. [See *Appendix* 3, 11, 16, 17, 18.]

ON CHURCH EXTENSION.

83.—REPORT NO. I. (SEE APPENDIX 1, B, 139.)

THIS was referred to the Committee on Church Work, and by that Committee its adoption was recommended, and it was adopted.

Resolved, 1. That in our judgment the publication of the quarterly Church Manual has been productive of great good in the work of the Board of Church Extension; and we recommend that its publication be continued, and that the Church Extension map be inserted once a year.

Resolved, 2. That the Book Agents be instructed to use due diligence to increase the circulation of the Manual among the laity, and for this end use the same methods as with other Church periodicals.

84.—REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 248, 252.

CONCERNING the petition of the Annual Conference of Germany and Switzerland for a portion of the Church Extension funds:

The Committee, having carefully considered this petition, respectfully report:

1. That our Missionary Society has always made appropriations to aid in securing suitable houses of worship in our Foreign Mission fields, but have not made such appropriation for the work in the United States or Territories, except in the Southern States, during a brief period after the war.

2. The law of the Church puts this whole subject in the power of the General Committee of Church Extension, so that it can authorize appropriations for any Conference or Mission, home or foreign, as it may deem wise, and that no further action by this General Conference is necessary.

85.—REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 239, 252.

THE Committee on Church Extension respectfully report as follows:

Resolved, That paragraph 284 of the Discipline be amended by striking from the third line the words, "the first day of January," and inserting in their stead, "second Wednesday of June;" so that the paragraph shall read: "The term of service of the members of the Board shall begin on the second Wednesday of June following their appointment, and continue during the ensuing four years, and until their successors shall be duly chosen and have entered upon their duties, unless otherwise ordered by the General Conference. If a vacancy should occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, during the interval of the General Conference, the Board shall have the power to fill the vacancy."

Also, That paragraph 285 be amended by striking from next to the last line the word "January," and inserting in its stead the word "November;" so that the paragraph shall read:

"¶ 285. The officers of the Board shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, with such assistants as the General Committee of Church Extension may authorize and appoint, a Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer, all of whom, except the Corresponding Secretary and assistants, shall be elected by the Board at the first regular meeting in November of each year."

86.—REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGES 248, 252.

THE memorial of D. C. John and R. R. Briggs, asking for the election of two Secretaries by the General Conference for the Board of Church Extension, referred to us, has been duly considered, and we report as follows:

Resolved, That in view of the harmony and success with which the work of the Board of Church Extension has been performed during the history of the Society under its present form of organization, we deem it unwise and inexpedient to change the disciplinary method of electing the Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Corresponding Secretary at this time.

87.—REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGE 252.

YOUR Committee, to whom the memorial of the California Conference was referred, respectfully report that they have carefully read and considered the memorial and resolutions referred to them, and unite in remarking that, in their judgment, the subject-matter of the reference is of sufficient importance to merit a careful examination.

That from the information brought to their attention they are inclined to acquiesce in the statement of the memorial, that large sums of money are annually paid out by church authorities for security against fire over and above the amount actually required for losses on Church property, which, if it were possible, by judicious legislation, to save and retain to the Church, might add many thousands to the Church Extension funds.

But in view of the magnitude of the subject, the many collateral questions which will necessarily arise in the investigation of the subject, and the prudential considerations that the past history of financial enterprises by the Church will not allow us to ignore, we deem it unwise at this time to attempt to determine the feasibility of the proposition embodied in the memorial and resolutions under consideration.

Nevertheless, the subject may be regarded as of sufficient merit to justify a patient, specific, and thorough examination by the General Conference.

We, therefore, respectfully submit to the consideration of the General Conference the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of Church Extension be and are hereby authorized and requested to appoint a Committee of their own body with authority to take the whole subject into consideration, and to call to their aid the counsel and advice of insurance experts, or other parties familiar with the subject; and if, from their examination, they shall deem it advisable and expedient to recommend the exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 283 of the Discipline, then to formulate and digest such provisions, by-laws, and stipulations as they may determine to be necessary to the object in view, to be submitted to the Board of Church Extension for examination, and by that Board to the General Conference at its next session for consideration and action thereon.

ON SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND TRACTS.

88.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 160.

THE Committee have duly considered the memorial of B. A. Carlsson on aid for Swedish publications, and recommend that the General Conference refer the same to the Boards of the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society for favorable consideration.

89.—REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 239, 245.

THE Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts, to whom was referred the petition of A. Olsen on aid for distribution of Norwegian tracts, report that they have duly examined the same, and recommend that the General Conference refer the same to the Board of Managers of the Tract Society for favorable consideration.

90.—REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 229, 245, 256.

THE Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts, to whom was referred the memorial of Samuel A. Purdy, John N. Searles, Jr., A. G. Newman, J. S. Chadwick, and J. H. Vincent, Committee on behalf of Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, respectfully report:

The Committee recommend that there be edited and published immediately a hymnal for Sunday-schools, revivals, and social worship, to be known as the Sunday-School Hymnal. Said work to contain a number of standard hymns, and to be published in two editions, with and without music, at popular prices. That there be as many styles of the two editions as the Book Agents deem proper.

The Committee is of the opinion that said Hymnal should contain the Baptismal Covenant, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the Beatitudes.

The Committee further recommend that a committee be appointed by the Sunday-school Board, to be associated with the Book Agents at New York, who shall have authority to select from the best Sunday-school musical talent the persons to edit the book. And the Book Agents shall, as soon as practicable, proceed to publish the Sunday-School Hymnal herein contemplated, and yearly thereafter shall issue a supplement, with at least ten new songs, with a catalogue of all the Sunday-school publications of the Church, which supplement shall be furnished to the schools using the Sunday-School Hymnal at a nominal price.

Said Committee shall be authorized to offer the sum of \$250 annually, to be paid out of the proceeds of the Book Concern, for ten of the best hymns, with music, adapted to the needs of Sunday-schools, revivals, and social worship of the Church; said prizes to be divided by said Committee in such manner as shall be likely to produce the best results. These hymns and music, upon being accepted, shall be published in the supplement herein contemplated.

The Book Agents are directed to use all due diligence in the publication, advertisement, and sale of said Sunday-School Hymnal, using the same energy and business tact as is displayed in our Advocates by the publishers of other Sunday-school song-books.

The Book Agents and Committee herein provided for shall so co-operate as to meet the requirements of the Sunday-school, revival, and social interests of the Church in the preparation and publication of said Sunday-School Hymnal.

91.—REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGE 239, 245.

YOUR Committee have carefully examined the Report of J. H. Vincent, Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society, and find an exhibit of a very encouraging nature for the quadrennium just closed.

Two hundred and seventy-seven new tracts have been added to the lists, 5,000 grants have been made in the home field, and 52,215,070 pages of tracts have been issued, including 4,771,760 copies of Good Tidings, distributed among the Freedmen of the South.

Valuable work has been done in the interest of our German, Swedish, Danish, French, and other foreign-born populations in our country. Grants of money to the amount of \$10,200 have been made to the various Foreign Mission fields.

The Society has received from the Church during the past quadrennium the amount of \$55,015, being \$8,899 95 in advance of the former quadrennium, after deducting Miss Danser's bequest of \$10,000, included in the report of the earlier quadrennium. More than 600,000,000 pages of religious literature have, through this channel, been distributed since the organization of this Society, in 1852.

We, therefore, gratefully record our appreciation of the work accomplished by the Society in the past, and our earnest expectation and hope that it will, with increased power, continue its valuable mission in the world.

92.—REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGES 239, 245.

THE Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts, to whom was referred the resolution of J. H. Vincent upon the subject of a German Assistant Secretary of the Sunday-school Union, recommend :

1. That the Editor of the German Sunday-school Publications at Cincinnati be made German Assistant Secretary of the Sunday-School Union, without additional salary.

2. That there be added to paragraph 327 of the Discipline the following :

"The Editor of the German Sunday-school Publications shall be German Assistant Secretary of the Sunday-School Union, without additional salary."

93.—REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL PAGES 239, 245.

WE recommend :

1. That the word "secretaries" be substituted for "secretary," in paragraph 255, section 2, of the Discipline; so it shall read : "The Sunday-school Board shall consist of the preacher in charge, who shall be *ex officio* chairman of the Sunday-school Committee appointed by the Quarterly Conference, the superintendent, the assistant superintendents, the secretaries, the treasurer, the librarians, and the teachers of the school."

We also recommend that the following be substituted for paragraph 255, section 3; so it shall read: "The superintendent shall be nominated annually by the Sunday-school Board, and confirmed by the Quarterly Conference at its next session after such nomination; and in case of a vacancy, the preacher in charge shall superintend or secure the superintending of the school until such time as the nomination of the Sunday-school Board be confirmed by the Quarterly Conference."

3. Also, that paragraph 98, section 4, be so amended as to substitute for the words, "to approve Sunday-school superintendents as such," the following: "to confirm Sunday-school superintendents upon the nomination of the Sunday-school Board;" so it shall read:

"§ 4. To have supervision of all the Sunday-schools within the bounds of the circuit or station, and to inquire into the condition of each; to approve trustees not elected by the Quarterly Conference; to confirm Sunday-school superintendents upon the nomination of the Sunday-school Board; and also as members of the Quarterly Conference; and to remove any superintendent who may prove unworthy or inefficient."

94.—REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 245.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of R. M. Hatfield, and others, relating to the use of the Bible in our Sunday-schools, respectfully report that they have considered the same, and recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolution, namely:

Whereas, There is an apparent tendency in some of our Sunday-schools to permit the lesson helps to take the place of the Bible as a text-book; and,

Whereas, Such tendency prevents that acquaintance with the sacred volume which is so very desirable; therefore,

Resolved, That we greatly deplore the existence of such tendency, and deem it of the most vital importance that it be checked at once, and we urge upon all pastors, Sunday-school superintendents, and Sunday-school Boards and Committees, the imperative duty of placing a copy of the Bible in the hands of every teacher and pupil in their respective Sunday-schools, and of securing the use of the sacred volume as the text-book in the preparation and recitation of the lesson.

95.—REPORT NO. IX. JOURNAL, PAGE 245.

YOUR Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts, to whom was referred the Report of the Board of Managers of the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, presented by the Secretary, J. H. Vincent, report that—

We find from the report that the work has been well and faithfully done, and recommend that said report be adopted, and

that all, or such part of it as shall be of interest to our Sunday-school workers, appear in suitable form and place in our Sunday-school publications.

96.—REPORT NO. X. JOURNAL, PAGE 228.

THE Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts, to whom was referred the memorial of the Troy Conference concerning the Catechism, desire to report the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption:

Resolved, 1. That the provisions of the Discipline, which make it the duty of the pastor "to catechise the children publicly in the Sunday-school and at special meetings appointed for that purpose," and "in his report to each Quarterly Conference to state to what extent he has publicly or privately catechised the children in his charge;" and which make it the duty of Presiding Elders to "carefully inquire at each Quarterly Conference whether the rules respecting the instruction of children have been faithfully observed, and to report to the Annual Conference the names of all traveling preachers within his district who shall neglect to observe these rules," impose obligations which cannot be lightly laid aside or neglected.

Resolved, 2. That we esteem the thorough instruction of the children in the doctrines and usages of the Church of so great importance that we call upon all pastors and Presiding Elders and Sunday-school superintendents to strictly observe both the letter and spirit of the rules of our Church in that regard, and to give to the Catechism the place it deserves and is intended to fill in the work of educating the children; and that we are bound to regard any failure so to do a serious violation of duty.

Resolved, 3. That the Editor of the Sunday-school Department be requested to recognize the Catechism of the Church in the Sunday-school programmes published in our lesson helps.

97.—REPORT NO. XI. JOURNAL, PAGE 289.

THE Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts, to whom was referred the memorial of L. P. Holbrook, Calvin Whitney, and others, asking that some scheme be devised whereby we may have more and cheaper Sabbath-school library books, would respectfully report:

That the Committee is satisfied that there exists a wide-spread demand for more and cheaper Sabbath-school library books, and that it is difficult to fill our libraries with books that are acceptable to our schools from our own publishing houses alone; therefore, we would recommend the following:

That our Book Concern shall publish at least one book a week for the next quadrennium, under the editorship of the Sunday-school Department, and to this end shall employ the best literary talent of the Church. We further recommend, that to secure the introduction of these books, the Book Concern shall employ

some one whose duty it shall be to secure a sufficient number of schools to take these books as soon as published, so they may be issued with the sale of a large edition assured, and that they be sold at the lowest price possible consistent with a fair profit.

98.—REPORT NO. XII. JOURNAL, PAGES 265, 289.

THE Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts recommend that Appendix 16 of the Discipline, embodying a form of Constitution, be so amended as to conform to the changes made in the Discipline in paragraph 255.

1. That the word "secretaries" be substituted for the word "secretary" in Article III of the Constitution.

2. Article IV shall read: "The superintendent shall be nominated annually by the Sunday-school Board and confirmed by the Quarterly Conference at its next session after such nomination, and in case of a vacancy, the preacher in charge shall superintend or secure the superintending of the school until such time as the superintendent nominated by the Sunday-school Board be confirmed by the Quarterly Conference."

99.—REPORT NO. XIII. JOURNAL, PAGES 265, 289.

THE Committee on Sunday-schools and Tracts, having considered the subject of aid to the publication of tracts in the French language referred to them, recommend as follows:

Whereas, The French Methodist Book Concern, located in Paris, under the name of the Librairie Evangelique, was for some time, (twenty years ago,) on the urgent recommendation of Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, considered as an auxiliary of our Tract Society; and,

Whereas, This Book Concern is unable, from want of capital, to issue such books and tracts as would be readily distributed, and would greatly aid the evangelistic or missionary work of the French Methodist Church; therefore,

Resolved, That the connection be renewed, and that the Tract Society be recommended, through its Board of Managers, to favorably consider the proposal to aid the Book Concern of Paris for the printing and distribution of tracts in the French language.

ON FREEDMEN'S AID AND WORK IN THE SOUTH.

100.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 256.

WE recommend for adoption the following:

Whereas, By the last census of the United States it appears that 6,000,000 of our population, ten years of age and over, are unable to write; and,

Whereas, An ignorant suffrage is a constant peril and menace

to the peace and welfare of society and the safety of the republic; and,

Whereas, We, as a Church, are deeply interested in the education and happiness of the toiling masses of the American people of all classes and in every part of the nation; therefore,

Resolved, That the bill now pending before Congress, known as the Blair Education Bill, providing national aid for the common schools of the several States, on the basis of the illiteracy in the States respectively, as shown by the census, meets our hearty approval as being eminently wise and patriotic, and we do, therefore, most respectfully urge its speedy enactment.

101.—REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 256.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the administration of the Freedmen's Aid Society during the past quadrennium.

102.—REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 252.

YOUR Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South have carefully considered the several memorials referred to us involving the question of separate or mixed schools for the accommodation of our colored and white membership in the South, and, as the result of our deliberations, present the following:

It is an historical fact, highly honorable to the Methodist Episcopal Church, that she has been the constant friend of the common people, and especially of the colored man.

The Freedmen's Aid Society, organized for the purpose of aiding in the education and elevation of the freedmen, is the unanswerable proof of our friendship to them in the hour of their need. Twenty-four institutions of learning—academies, seminaries, colleges, and theological schools—established and maintained among them at a cost of more than \$1,250,000, for the benefit of the colored people, constitute a magnificent demonstration of our devotion, which requires no elaboration and admits of no denial.

The management of this portion of our educational work, we believe, in the main, has been wise, efficient, and successful. Our efforts in this direction should not be relaxed, but increased.

The establishment of schools for the benefit of our white membership in the South we believe to have been a wise and necessary measure. Their success has been gratifying. The beneficial results have not been confined to those immediately interested, but their liberalizing effects upon public sentiment have greatly redounded to the advantage of our colored people. We regret that for so great and important a work so little has been done by the Church, and we desire most emphatically to give expression to our conviction that the time has come when this portion of our educational work should be strengthened and placed upon a strong and permanent basis, as its importance certainly demands. To the question of mixed schools we have given our most serious and prayerful attention. It is a subject beset with peculiar dif-

ficulties. That the colored man has a just and equal right, not only to life and liberty, but also to the means of grace and facilities for education, we not only admit, but most positively affirm.

We are in duty bound to provide for and to secure to every class of our membership, so far as possible, a fair and equal opportunity in church and school accommodations. And in so far as this is done our duty is performed, and the equal rights justly demanded of us thus fairly and fully conceded.

Mixed congregations and mixed schools may, in many places, be most desirable and best for all concerned. In other places one class or the other, or both, may prefer separate congregations and separate schools.

Equal rights to the best facilities for intellectual and spiritual culture, equal rights in the eligibility to every position of honor and trust, and equal rights in the exercise of a free and unconstrained choice in all social relations, is a principle, at once American, Methodistic and scriptural; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we most sincerely rejoice in the progress made in the work of education among our colored people in the South, and pledge ourselves to stand by and assist them in the further prosecution of this work, to the extent of our ability, and, so far as possible, to the extent of their need in this direction.

Resolved, 2. That we heartily sympathize with our white membership in the South in their efforts to provide adequate educational facilities among themselves, and assure them of such co-operation and assistance as we may be able to render.

Resolved, 3. That the question of separate or mixed schools we consider one of expediency, which is to be left to the choice and administration of those on the ground and more immediately concerned; *provided*, there shall be no interference with the rights set forth in this preamble and these resolutions.

Resolved, 4. That the entire educational work in the Southern States should be under the direction of one society.

Resolved, 5. That in view of the great success of the Freedmen's Aid Society during the past four years in carrying forward the educational work in the South, this Society ought to have the full charge of this work in that section.

Resolved, 6. That the pastors, in presenting the claims of this Society, in making appeals for funds, should state plainly that the work is among both races, and that all contributors should be allowed, whenever they may desire to do so, to designate where their gifts shall go.

103.—REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGE 256.

Resolved, That an appeal be made to the whole Church for half a million of dollars as a Centennial offering to the great work of the Freedmen's Aid Society; and, while through all other portions of the Church the usual agencies are employed in raising this amount, the Freedmen's Aid Society is hereby authorized

and directed to organize and prosecute such financial effort among the Conferences of the South.

104.—REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGES 248, 256.

Resolved, That it would be unwise, by addition or otherwise, to change the name of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

105.—REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGE 256.

YOUR Committee recommend the following changes in the Discipline:

1. That in paragraph 308 the word "Christian," before the word "people," be stricken out, and after the word "America" there be added, "for help in the work of Christian education;" so that the part of said paragraph preceding section 1 shall read:

"For the mental and moral elevation of freedmen and others in the South who have special claims upon the people of America for help in the work of Christian education."

2. The correction of a typographical error in paragraph 308, section 2, by substituting "teachers" for "preachers," after the words "to become."

3. In paragraph 310 strike out the words, "and the wants of the freedmen," after the word "society," and add to the paragraph the following: "In presenting the claims of this Society, the preacher in charge shall state plainly that the educational work of the Society is among both white and colored people;" so that the whole paragraph shall read:

"¶ 310. It shall be the duty of each preacher in charge to present this subject to his congregation, or cause it to be presented, once each year in a sermon or address, to aid in the diffusion of intelligence in regard to the work of the Society, and to use due diligence to collect the amount apportioned to his Charge. He shall report to the Annual Conference the sum collected, and the collections shall be published in a column in the General Minutes and in the Minutes of the Annual Conferences. In presenting the claims of this Society the preacher in charge shall state plainly that the educational work of the Society is among both white and colored people."

106.—REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGES 256, 288.

THE following statement of facts and conclusions respecting the work of our Church in the South is respectfully submitted by the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South:

The growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States since the close of the late war is one of the marvels of modern Church history. Nineteen years ago, 1864, the Church had within the border States of Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, 332 effective preachers, 71,037 white communicants, and 18,770 colored members. Now, in the sixteen former slave States and the District of Columbia, she has 12

Conferences among the whites, with 693 effective preachers and 170,710 communicants; and 13 Conferences among the colored people, with 678 effective preachers and 186,326 members. To these must be added three mixed Conferences, two in Missouri and one in Florida, with 218 effective preachers and 41,054 members, most of whom are white persons. These altogether make 28 Annual Conferences, with 1,589 effective preachers and 398,090 communicants.

This vast membership represents a following throughout the South of not less than 2,000,000 of people. Taking the South as a whole, this membership and following are divided about equally between the white and colored races: about 203,000 white members, and about 195,000 colored members. In the border States our strength is more largely among the white people; in our new Southern work—in the eleven States where the Church had nothing at the close of the war—our development has been larger among the colored people; but in these eleven States a white membership of 51,961 has been gathered. Over 3,500 new church buildings have been erected on what was slave territory in 1860. The increase in church and parsonage property has been \$6,282,723, and of membership, 308,183. This is an average of over 20,000 members and \$350,000 annually.

Nearly one fourth of the entire membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now on what was slave territory, where, but a few years ago, the Church had no existence, except in a few localities.

Not less remarkable has been the educational development of our Church in the South. Since the late war 48 colleges and seminaries have been established, and in these there are 194 instructors and over 6,000 young men and women. Of these schools 24 are among the colored people and 24 are among the white people. These latter have been established almost entirely by our white members themselves. These 48 institutions of learning are nearly one third in number of all the institutions of learning of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have in them 25 per cent. of all persons being taught by our Church.

The difficulties attending the development of this vast work only serve to indicate how remarkable has been its success. It is not necessary to recall these difficulties growing out of the disturbed condition of the South immediately after the war and the clashing of sectional and race differences. The day of prosperity for the South is at hand; and the great questions affecting its civilization are being rapidly settled, and the spirit of fraternity and mutual helpfulness among all moral and educational forces at the South are rapidly prevailing. The presence and success of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South has tended largely to these beneficent results; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That, as a General Conference, we render thanks to God for the success that has attended the work of our Church in the Southern States by which it has come to be permanently

planted in every State in that section, so that we are now, in the matter of occupation as well as administration, a national Church in organization and work.

Resolved, 2. That we extend cordial greetings and benedictions to all our people, our teachers and pastors in the Southern States, and rejoice with them in their success, and sympathize with them in their labors; and we pledge to them, in behalf of the whole Church, the largest possible co-operation and help in every good word and work.

107.—REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 288.

YOUR Committee recommend the following change in the Discipline:

1. On page 120, in section 19, add, after "Church Extension," the words "Freedmen's Aid Society," so it shall read: "To encourage the support of Missions, Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid Society, Sunday-schools," etc.

2. On page 121 add, in section 21, after the words "Church Extension," the words "Freedmen's Aid Society," so it shall read: "To take a collection, etc., in behalf of the Board of Church Extension and Freedmen's Aid Society."

3. Page 118, place Freedmen's Aid Society in the blank form for reporting benevolent collections by the pastor to the Quarterly Conference.

ON JUDICIARY.

108.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 160.

THE Committee on Judiciary have considered the paper referred to them touching the Third Restrictive Rule, and the appointment of Bishops for foreign fields, and respectfully present the following report:

Under the Third Restrictive Rule the General Conference has power to appoint a Missionary Bishop or Superintendent for any of our Foreign Missions, limiting his jurisdiction to the same respectively. With this exception, all our Bishops, other than Missionary Bishops, are equal in authority and jurisdiction, and subject to the same regulations of assignment of residence and work. The Methodist Episcopal Church now exists in different parts of the world, and the residences of its Bishops are assigned by order of the General Conference.

It is, therefore, the opinion of the Committee that the General Conference has power to fix the residence of any of its Bishops in any part of the territory occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

109.—REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 229, 257.

THE following question has been submitted: "When a formal complaint or charge has been preferred against a local preacher,

has the Presiding Elder the right to remove the case from the Quarterly Conference where the accused holds his membership to another Quarterly Conference within the bounds of the district if, in the judgment of said Presiding Elder, the change of venue is necessary to secure a just decision in the case?"

Answer.—He has not, under existing provisions of Discipline.

Your Committee, however, believe that such a provision should be made, and accordingly recommend the insertion of the following after paragraph 222:

"When, in the judgment of a Presiding Elder, a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the Quarterly Conference where the accused holds his membership, the Presiding Elder may refer the case to some other Quarterly Conference within the bounds of his district for trial."

110.—REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGES 229, 257.

THE following paragraph, contained in the Address of the Bishops, has been referred to the Judiciary Committee for their opinion thereon:

"It has been necessary to convene a considerable number of Judicial Conferences during the quadrennium. Our observation lead us to commend to your consideration the question whether these Conferences ought to be longer permitted to reverse the finding of the 'select number,' or of Annual Conference; or to remand a case for a new trial on merely technical grounds, or because of errors in the proceedings of the Court below, which errors do not materially affect the question of the guilt or innocence of the applicant."

The hearing of the appeals referred to in the above is regulated by paragraphs 245 and 246 of the Discipline—the charges and specifications, with the minutes of the trial, and all the documents relating to the case, are to be presented to the Judicial Conference, and upon this record alone is the case to be decided. (Paragraph 245).

The point suggested by the Bishops, as we understand it, is, whether the judgment of the Court below should be reversed and a new trial granted for technical errors not affecting the merits. We think it should not, with certain exceptions, of a special character, not necessary to be noticed here. Courts of law, as well as of equity, have very generally adopted the rule of deciding appeals according to the very right of the case, disregarding such errors of the lower tribunal as plainly could not have affected the result. Informalities in the mode of proceeding, not prejudicial to the rights of the parties—even erroneous rulings in the admission or rejection of testimony, where such errors have been corrected at a subsequent stage of the trial, or when it is apparent they have not led to a decision different from what would otherwise have been reached—should not be allowed to vitiate a judgment which stands upon solid grounds,—unless the Appellate

Court, however, can see clearly that the errors complained of have not operated to the substantial injury of the appellant, a new trial should be ordered.

This view of the case derives confirmation from paragraph 247, which provides that "the General Conference shall carefully review the decisions of questions of law contained in the records and documents transmitted to it from the Judicial Conferences, and, in case of *serious error* therein, shall take such action as justice may require.

The general purpose of the code seems to be to secure substantial right, rather than to concern itself with unimportant errors.

A "serious error" is one affecting a substantial right; any other mistake should not be permitted to interfere with the course of justice.

Our conclusion is likewise in, harmony with the report of the Judiciary Committee of the General Conference of 1880, and the action of the Conference thereon, in a case coming from the Ohio Conference. (See Journal of 1880, page 354.)

But, for greater certainty in this respect, and also to give the Judicial Conferences the right in proper cases to modify the decision appealed from, we propose the following, to be added at the end of paragraph 246: "It may affirm or reverse the findings and decision of the Annual Conference, or affirm in part, and reverse in part; but it shall not reverse the same, or remand the case for a new trial, on account of errors plainly not affecting the result."

111.—REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGE 238.

In the matter of the trust clause in our deeds of Church property referred to the Committee on Judiciary, certain documents before us show that the form of deed now in the Discipline does not adequately protect our property in many of the States, and that, by reason of certain decisions made by the courts, the title to such property is liable to be vitiated.

There are at the present time sitting in this General Conference thirty-one members of the legal profession from different sections of the country, who are cognizant of the laws relating to the tenure of Church property.

It is, therefore, recommended that a Committee of five lay delegates and two ministers be appointed, with instructions to prepare and report to this General Conference a form of deed which will adequately protect our Church property in all parts of the United States.

112.—REPORT NO. V. JOURNAL, PAGE 257.

THE Committee on Judiciary have given attention to the following questions, presented by Bishop Andrews for adjudication :

Can a Bishop, in accordance with the Discipline and usages of

the Church, with or without the desire of a preacher holding an effective relation, transfer said preacher, without at the same time giving him an appointment in the Conference to which the transfer is made; and, if so, under what conditions and limitation?

To this question the Committee give the following answer:

The Episcopacy of the Methodist Episcopal Church is a unit, and our economy assumes harmony of action. But Bishops are many, and in the division of the work into different Conferences presided over by different Bishops, a Bishop can in accordance with the Discipline and usages of the Church transfer an effective preacher, with or without his desire, into a Conference under the jurisdiction of another Bishop without at the same time himself giving him an appointment. But every effective preacher is entitled to an appointment within the Conference of which he is a member. His transfer to another Conference carries with it this right, and should not, therefore, be made without at the same time making adequate provision in a regular manner for its protection. Nevertheless, if a preacher requests such a transfer to a Conference, not to meet for some time after his transfer, he cannot complain if he does not receive work till the next ensuing session of the Conference.

113.—REPORT NO. VI. JOURNAL, PAGE 257.

RULING OF BISHOP HARRIS IN THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

In 1883 charges of corrupt and partisan maladministration were presented to the New York Conference against one of its members. The case was referred to a committee, not for trial, but to inquire and report whether in its judgment the charges and circumstances of the case were such as to require or justify a trial of the accused on the charges preferred. After due inquiry and consideration the committee reported that, in its judgment, while there were irregularities of administration, they arose from a mistaken judgment rather than from any evil intention on the part of the administrator, and that there was no occasion for further proceedings in the case.

At the session of the Conference in 1884 substantially the same charges, signed by responsible members of our Church, were presented to the Conference; when the question was raised, whether or not the Conference was estopped by the proceedings of 1883 from entertaining these charges. Whereupon it was held by the President of the Conference that, as there had been no trial of the accused on these charges, it is not unlawful for the Conference to hear and determine the case at its present session.

The Committee report that the above ruling is correct. There is no principle upon which the dismissal of a preliminary complaint is a bar to a new complaint. Nothing short of a trial, resulting in acquittal or conviction, can have that effect.

114.—REPORT NO. VII. JOURNAL, PAGE 257.**RULING OF BISHOP HARRIS IN THE WILMINGTON CONFERENCE.**

AT the session of the Wilmington Conference, beginning March 4, 1848, a preacher who had come to our Church from the Roman Catholic Church, and who, while a member of that Church, had been ordained a priest, applied in due form to be recognized as an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church on the ground of his ordination to the priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church. Pending this application, the question was raised as to his eligibility to recognition under the provision of the Discipline, in paragraph 155, section 2, for the recognition of the orders of ministers of "other Evangelical Churches" who may desire to unite with us; whereupon the President of the Conference held, that this applicant is not legally qualified for recognition under the section of the Discipline, the Roman Catholic Church not being an "*Evangelical Church*," within the meaning of that term as therein used.

The Committee, after a careful examination of this question, report that the above ruling is correct, and for the reason therein stated.

115.—REPORT NO. VIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 257.**RULING OF BISHOP ANDREWS IN THE NEWARK CONFERENCE.**

THE memorial of the Rev. Dr. John S. Porter, of the Newark Conference, being equivalent to an appeal on a point of law from the action of the Newark Conference, and the ruling of the presiding Bishop whereby such an action was allowed, rejecting the vote of the said John S. Porter for delegates to the General Conference, because he voted for more than one delegate on one ballot, the said Conference having ordered the election to proceed for one delegate and one only on each ballot, has been duly considered, and the following report is presented:

1. There is no disagreement as to the facts. A resolution was adopted by the Annual Conference in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That in the election of delegates to the General Conference we ballot for one at a time, each ballot to contain but one name; and when one delegate has thus been chosen, successive ballots be taken in the same manner for others until the whole number to which the Conference is entitled shall be selected."

2. John S. Porter did protest against the said action, and his protest was recorded in the Journal.

3. The Bishop did decline to rule the action illegal.

4. The ballot of the said John S. Porter, not conforming to the resolution above recited, was thrown out, and he was practically disfranchised.

The question turns wholly upon the legality of the action of the Newark Conference in deciding to elect but one delegate at

a time. If that action was illegal, John S. Porter was right in refusing to conform to it, and the Conference, in throwing out his vote, illegally deprived him thereof. But if the action was legal, he, by refusing to conform to it, disfranchised himself.

Was, then, the action of the Conference, under which the vote of John S. Porter was necessarily thrown out, legal? The Discipline, paragraph 63, says: "The ministerial delegates shall consist of one member for every forty-five members of each Annual Conference, to be appointed either by seniority or choice at the discretion of such Annual Conference." The power to decide whether by "seniority or choice," taken in connection with the words "at the discretion," implies the right to appoint one or more by seniority, and one or more by choice. This privilege is of such a nature that it carries with it the right to choose in any way. The usage, it is true, is to vote for all on one ballot, but this usage is not prescriptive. It is a custom, not a law. The Conference had power to make any rule which admitted of the expression of preference by choice, and gave to all legal voters equal privileges. It did so in this instance, and the memorialist has no legal ground of complaint.

116.—REPORT NO. IX. JOURNAL, PAGE 257.

RULINGS OF BISHOP WILEY IN THE TROY CONFERENCE.

At the session of the Troy Conference, held in 1881, several questions were propounded to Bishop Wiley, then holding the Conference, in relation to the validity and effect of the changes that had been made in the boundaries thereof at the General Conference of 1880. The Bishop responded, in substance, that the General Conference had not made the Bishops judges of the legality of its doings, but executive officers of the rules and regulations made by it for the government of the Church, and that he was bound in his administration to conform to the boundaries of Conferences as they are defined in the Discipline. He further held that under the Discipline (paragraphs 474-476) the boundaries of the Vermont Conference must be made to include the State of Vermont, excepting the Poultney Charge, although it thus embraced several charges that up to that time had belonged to districts which were placed in the Troy Conference.

In response to a further question arising out of the change of boundaries above spoken of, the Bishop held that "an action of the General Conference changing the boundaries of an Annual Conference does not, of itself, affect the membership of supernumerary and superannuated preachers, their membership remaining as before such action, till adjusted by mutual agreement by the Conferences affected by such change of boundaries."

The Judiciary Committee report that, in its opinion, the above rulings are correct, and should be approved.

117.—REPORT NO. X. JOURNAL, PAGE 257.

IN THE MATTER OF REV. GEORGE BRAND, AN ELDER, AND MEMBER OF THE DES MOINES ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the above entitled subject-matter, beg leave to report, that the only question involved and submitted by your honorable body is, whether in the case of an expelled member of an Annual Conference who dies pending an appeal, said appeal survives to his heirs or legal representatives, or is the appeal determined and ended by the death of the appellant?

The facts disclosed by the records submitted show that this case has been finally determined by the Annual Conference to which the appellant belonged; therefore leaving the right of appeal to a Judicial Conference.

It further shows that the appeal was regularly taken and perfected by the appellant, and was at his death pending.

This appeal could only be disposed of by the appellate tribunal which alone had jurisdiction.

The legal effect of this appeal was to suspend the judgment or sentence until the case was heard and disposed of upon appeal.—“Ecclesiastical Law,” p. 416.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the member's death did not affect the appeal, but that it is now pending and undetermined, and that the matter may be prosecuted by the deceased member's heirs, or legal representatives, the same as if the expelled member of the Annual Conference were living.

118.—REPORT NO. XI. JOURNAL, PAGES 239, 257.

THE question of what is necessary to complete the withdrawal of a member from the Methodist Episcopal Church, referred to the Committee on Judiciary, having been carefully considered, the Committee respectfully recommend that the following be added to paragraph 179, section 5, of the Discipline:

“When any member in good standing proposes to withdraw from the Methodist Episcopal Church, he shall communicate his purpose in writing to the preacher in charge of the circuit or station. On receiving such notice of withdrawal, the preacher in charge shall enter the fact upon the records of the Church.”

119.—REPORT NO. XII. JOURNAL, PAGE 258.

In the matter of the appeal of the Troy Conference from the ruling of Bishop Wiley in relation to the boundary between that and the Vermont Conference, the Committee have already prepared a report approving of such ruling, on the ground that the Bishop was bound in his administration, as an executive officer, to conform to the Discipline. But, as grave doubts are entertained as to the validity of the law giving the Committee on

Boundaries final authority to fix Conference lines, in order to save all questions, and yet avoid debate in open Conference on the subject of boundaries, we recommend the following amendment to the Discipline, namely:

At the end of paragraph 391 strike out the words, "and its decision shall be final," and insert, in place thereof, "and when the Committee shall have fixed the boundaries of all the Conferences it shall submit its report to the General Conference, which shall immediately act upon the same, as a whole, without amendment and without debate."

120.—REPORT NO. XIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 258.

RULING OF BISHOP WARREN IN THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.

The following question was submitted to Bishop Warren in the Philadelphia Conference:

"May the question of electing a brother to local deacon's orders, who has not passed an examination in the course of study prescribed for local preachers applying for deacon's orders, be submitted to a vote?"

The answer to this question was, "No."

The Committee on Judiciary approve this answer. A Bishop may not submit to the vote of an Annual Conference the question of obedience to a law of the Church.

121.—REPORT NO. XIV. JOURNAL, PAGE 258.

In relation to the question in paragraph 99, section 1, page 71, of the Discipline, "Are there any complaints?" referred to the Committee on Judiciary for an interpretation, the Committee present the following report:

The question refers only to those persons who are amenable to the Quarterly Conference, and to those offenses of which said Conference has jurisdiction. It does not refer to members of Annual Conferences who are amenable elsewhere. The Quarterly Conference has jurisdiction over preachers on trial in an Annual Conference who may be accused of crime, and over the official and moral conduct of local preachers, and may hear complaints against them when presented in due form. With these exceptions, the question refers only to official misconduct of members of the Quarterly Conference. For their moral conduct they are accountable to the same tribunals as are private members of the Church.

122.—REPORT NO. XV. JOURNAL, PAGE 289.

The Committee on Judiciary, having had referred to it a memorial setting forth that the Discipline nowhere points out with distinctness the action which an Annual Conference may take after it shall have found a preacher guilty of immoral or imprudent conduct, has carefully considered the matter.

It finds that the general authority given to the Conference, or recognized in the Discipline, is, that the Conference may "determine the case," or "the case shall be determined" by the Annual Conference, etc.

It also finds that serious questions have arisen in the administration, whether a Conference may lawfully "depose" a minister from his office and leave him a member of the Church. While this has been done in several cases, it has often been accompanied by controversy as to the rightfulness of the proceeding, and in some instances by protest declaring it to be unwarranted by the law.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the insertion in the Discipline, immediately after paragraph 76, a new paragraph, to read as follows:

"The Annual Conference has power to hear complaints against traveling preachers, and may try, reprove, suspend, deprive of ministerial office and credentials, expel, or acquit any member of the Annual Conference against whom charges may be preferred; and in case any member of the Annual Conference be deposed from the ministry without being expelled from the Church, he shall have his membership in the Church where he resides."

We also recommend that paragraph 252 be amended by the addition of the following words:

"Any member of the Annual Conference in good standing, who may desire to surrender his ministerial office and withdraw from the Conference, may be allowed to do so; in which case his credentials shall be filed with the papers of the Annual Conference of which he was a member, and his membership in the Church may be recorded in any society within whose bounds he may wish to reside."

123.—REPORT NO. XVI. JOURNAL, PAGE 289.

THE following question has been submitted:

"When a superannuated, supernumerary, or local preacher makes an appointment and conducts religious services within the bounds of a station, circuit, or mission, to which a pastor has been appointed, without the consent of the pastor, is the preacher thus obtruding his services guilty of improper conduct, and subject to charges and trial?"

Answer.—The appointment of a preacher to the charge of any mission, circuit, or station, implies the right to control the religious services of our Church within its bounds. In order, however, that the law of the Church may be clearly expressed, we recommend the adoption of the following, as item 5, in paragraph 209 of the Discipline:

"Any traveling, supernumerary, superannuated, or local preacher who shall hold religious services within the bounds of any mission, circuit, or station, to which a preacher has been appointed in charge, when requested by the said preacher in charge not to hold such services, shall be deemed guilty of imprudent

conduct, and shall be liable to charges and trial under such rules and regulations as are provided in our Book of Discipline for these several classes of preachers. A local preacher offending against this provision may be tried in the charge where the offense is committed.

124.—REPORT NO. XVII. JOURNAL, PAGE 258.

THE Committee on Judiciary has carefully considered the memorial of the Troy Annual Conference in relation to the trial and expulsion of Lewis N. Ireland from the Washington Street Church, in West Troy, and also the trial of Rev. Charles Gorse by the "select number" appointed by the New York Conference at its late session, wherein the said Gorse was found guilty of maladministration, and also the memorial and petition of the Rev. Charles Gorse in answer to the memorial of said Troy Annual Conference, and find that after the trial and expulsion of said Lewis N. Ireland from said Washington Street Church, in West Troy, the said Rev. Charles Gorse, being stationed at Hyde Park and Staatsburg Charge, in the New York Conference, did receive the said Ireland into said society on probation, and at the end of six months thereafter did receive said Ireland into full membership, without "contrition, confession, and satisfactory reformation" on the part of said Ireland, the said Gorse having knowledge of the trial and expulsion of said Ireland from said Church.

Your Committee are of the opinion that membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church cannot be gained in the above manner, under such conditions and circumstances, as the whole proceeding was fraudulent, and evasive of the disciplinary action of the Church at West Troy, which was well known to said Ireland and said Gorse to be in violation and derogation of the Discipline of the Church.

And your Committee are of the opinion that the said Ireland is not a member of the Church, and has not been such member since his trial and expulsion from the said Washington Street Church, West Troy.

And your Committee recommend that the following be added to the resolution of the General Conference of 1852, page 73, namely: "Nevertheless, when a member has been expelled from the Church, and has thereafter gained admission into the Church elsewhere without 'confession, contrition, and satisfactory reformation,' according to paragraph 238, his membership is null and void, and any certificate of such membership should not be received."

125.—REPORT NO. XVIII. JOURNAL, PAGE 258.

RULING OF BISHOP SIMPSON IN THE NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

THE Committee on Judiciary has carefully considered the memorial of Seneca Howland, and the arguments submitted in connection therewith. It appears that Seneca Howland, in pursuance

of paragraph 183 of the Discipline, was requested by the New York East Conference, at its session in 1881, to ask a location. And he having failed to comply with this request, a resolution was introduced at the session of 1882 to locate him without his consent. It was objected that the Conference could not legally take such action, because the fact, required in paragraph 183 of the Discipline, that "he is so unacceptable, inefficient, or secular, as to be no longer effective" in his work, "has not been ascertained by this Conference, by any proper or judicial investigation, and therefore the proceedings now proposed are not in order." Whereupon Bishop Simpson ruled: "That the case has a right to proceed now without any form of trial, the Conference having, at its last session, requested him to locate on account of secularity, so answering the requirements of paragraph 183 of the Discipline."

We find that the rulings of the Bishop and the action of the New York East Conference in the location of Seneca Howland, without his consent, are in accordance with the law of the Church, and recommend that they be confirmed.

126.—REPORT NO. XIX. JOURNAL, PAGE 258.

THE General Conference, having referred to the Committee on Judiciary the question whether the trustees of the Chartered Fund have the right to appropriate any portion of the moneys in their hands to the foreign Conferences, we beg leave to report that no action of the General Conference can effectually authorize such appropriation, unless the same is in accordance with the charter of such fund, granted by the State of Pennsylvania, and the several amendments thereto. On examining such charter in the light of the history of our Church, we find room for doubt as to the right of the trustees to make such payments for the benefit of members of Conferences out of the United States.

The trustees entertain such doubts, and no decision we might make would be binding upon them, or protect them in case of error. If it be considered desirable to press the question, we recommend that a case should be agreed upon between the trustees and the General Conference, as representing all the Annual Conferences, to be submitted to some competent tribunal, for the purpose of settling the above question, and if the trustees should consent to unite in such case, that the Book Agents at New York city be authorized and empowered to unite in the same on behalf of the General Conference.

127.—REPORT NO. XX. JOURNAL, PAGE 258.

THE Committee on Judiciary, having duly considered the memorial of L. M. Walters, praying the General Conference to restore him to membership in the Church, present the following report:

The memorialist represents that, without his knowledge or consent, he was, by the action of the District Conference, declared to be withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by

the action of the preacher in charge of Bedford, in the Des Moines Conference, he was recorded as withdrawn, and that he was thus illegally deprived of his membership in the Church. He further represents that he has failed to obtain a hearing by the Des Moines Annual Conference, and now comes to this General Conference for relief, praying it to restore his membership.

Upon the facts, as stated by the memorialist, the Committee are of the opinion that the remedy sought is not in an application to this General Conference, but in a complaint against the preacher in charge for maladministration, which course is still open to him. The prayer should, therefore, be denied.

128.—REPORT NO. XXI. JOURNAL, PAGE 258.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the following question, namely: "What claim has a traveling preacher on a congregation or an Annual Conference for his salary, who has been tried and suspended in the interval of Annual Conference sessions, and the Annual Conference, on further investigation, finds him not guilty of the crime for which he has been suspended?" have carefully considered the same, and report that, while they recognize and are mindful that to deprive a traveling preacher of his salary while suspended on unsustained charges works a hardship, yet your Committee submit that, by the law of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where a traveling preacher is suspended and restored, as in the case stated herein, he has no claim on the congregation or the Annual Conference for his salary during such period of suspension; and to your Committee this law appears to be wise, as well as based upon sound judicial principles.

**ON CENTENNIAL OF 1884 AND ECUMENICAL
CONFERENCE OF 1887.**

129.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 150.

YOUR Committee has considered that part of the Episcopal Address relating to the appointment, by the Board of Bishops in May, 1882, of a Committee to co-operate with Committees of other Methodist bodies in making arrangements for the holding of a Conference in celebration of the Christmas Conference of 1784; also the report of that Committee to the Board of Bishops. It appears that six Methodist Churches, namely, the Methodist Episcopal, South, the African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, the Colored Methodist Episcopal, and the Primitive Methodist Churches of the United States, and the Canada Methodist Church, have signified their desire to co-operate with our own Church in the holding of a Conference, to consist of delegates, clerical and lay, from each body participating, on the basis of two delegates for every fifteen thousand members;

that it is proposed to hold such Conference in Baltimore, beginning on the 9th of December, 1884, and closing on the 17th of December; that at a joint meeting of Committees of the various bodies, held in Philadelphia, March 25, 1884, it was recommended that an Executive Committee be constituted, to consist of ten or more members, four of whom should be appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, two by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and one each by the other bodies participating; and that the Executive Committee so appointed should have power to complete the necessary arrangements for the Conference. We therefore recommend:

1. That the action of the Board of Bishops in appointing a Committee to co-operate with similar Committees of other Methodist bodies in making arrangements for the celebration of the Centenary of the Christmas Conference of 1784, be ratified, and that the work of the Committee, as set forth in the report to the Board of Bishops, and referred to us, be approved and confirmed.

2. That the Board of Bishops be requested to appoint four persons, including one of their own number, to represent our Church on the proposed Executive Committee.

3. That the Board of Bishops be authorized to appoint delegates to the Centennial Conference as provided for by the basis of representation agreed upon by the Joint Committee, and reported by the Committee of Counsel and Correspondence.

130.—REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 258.

THE Committee on Centennial of 1884 and Ecumenical Conference of 1887 herewith returns the papers in regard to the celebration of the meeting of Bishops Coke and Asbury at Barratt's Chapel, Delaware, and respectfully recommends that the General Conference refer this paper to the Centennial Committee of the Wilmington Annual Conference, and that the General Conference also recommend that the celebration of historic places and events, except the Christmas Conference, be arranged for by the Centennial Committees of the respective Annual Conferences directly interested in them.

131.—REPORT NO. III. JOURNAL, PAGE 258.

YOUR Committee, having carefully considered all papers referred to it touching the Centennial celebration of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and having made inquiry as to the action thus far taken by the several Annual Conferences, respectfully submit the following report:

Three great Centennials stand out in the history of universal Methodism. The first was celebrated in the year 1839, when the rise and organization of British Methodism was commemorated with marked enthusiasm throughout the world.

The second was observed in 1866, when the planting of Methodism upon this American Continent was fittingly remembered,

and a thank-offering of \$10,000,000 was laid upon God's altar by a grateful people.

The third, which is at hand, signalizes the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church one hundred years ago next Christmas. The first two were occasions which greatly deepened and strengthened the connectional spirit throughout our Church, and notably augmented our appliances for Christian service. The one upon whose celebration we are just now entering ought to prove the grandest in its scope and the most blessed in its results of all the three.

It is the last in which the present generation can personally bear a part.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1. That, in grateful acknowledgment of the good hand of God upon us during the first century of our history as a Church, we hereby call upon all our preachers and people throughout the world to hold in every charge, in connection with Christmas week of the present year, special religious services commemorative of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and we recommend that this be done in the spirit of the declaration of our Bishops, that these "religious services ought to be the chief feature of the celebration."

Resolved, 2. That the Centennial thank-offering proposed by the Centennial Committee of the last General Conference is an eminently appropriate and useful mode of expressing our gratitude to Almighty God for the signal blessings with which he has crowned the closing century.

Resolved, 3. That we are in full accord with our chief pastors when, in their recently published general directions, they affirm that "*the chief object of this connectional offering should be the cause of education.*" Accordingly, in conformity with their suggestion, we recommend that in every locality, in connection with the proposed Centennial services, the needs and claims of the local educational institutions, under the patronage of our several Annual Conferences, be particularly commended to the liberality of the people. We also recommend that the meetings for the presentation of these educational interests be held earlier than next Christmas wherever it is deemed expedient.

Resolved, 4. That we recommend that the exercises of the Sunday-schools on "Children's Day" be given the character of a children's Centennial celebration, according to the "Programme and Manual" furnished by the Board of Education, and that in each charge any excess in the Sunday-school offering over the offering of last year be credited to the Centennial thank-offering of the charge, though paid over, of course, to the Children's Fund of the Board of Education in New York.

Resolved, 5. That, with our Bishops, we recommend to the Church, in addition to educational institutions, the Chartered Fund and the societies which care for the superannuated preachers and their families; also the permanent funds of the various

Church Boards, such as the Board of Education, the Freedmen's Aid Society, the Missionary Societies, the Board of Church Extension, the Sunday-School Union, and the Tract Society. Inasmuch, however, as all these benevolences have opportunity to bring their appeals before the churches every year, while our schools and colleges have not the like opportunity once in a generation, it is only proper that the claims of our educational institutions should have the first place in all distinctly Centennial meetings, and that Centennial gifts for the ordinary and regular benevolences of the Church should be solicited only when, in the progress of the year, the ordinary annual appeal for each is made.

Resolved, 6. That, as in the case of the children's offering, so in the case of all our regular annual benevolent collections, any excess of the sum contributed in any charge during the Conference year, which includes Christmas week, 1884, when compared with the sum contributed for the same cause the preceding year, may be reckoned and credited as a portion of the Centennial thank-offering of the charge from which it comes.

Resolved, 7. That, in order to promote uniformity, to prevent misunderstandings, and to secure to all interests a just representation, it is highly desirable that in each Annual Conference or Mission, one and the same authorized and printed form of subscription be placed in the hands of the people at the time when the Centennial thank-offering shall be asked; such a form can readily be furnished by the Centennial Committee of each Conference or Mission, where such have been or may be appointed.

The following would well answer the purpose:

1784-1884.

Centennial Thank-offering of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I, the undersigned, hereby record my gratitude to Almighty God for the manifold blessings which have come to me and mine through the instrumentality of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and, as an expression in part of this gratitude, I desire to unite with the members and friends of this Church throughout the world in the devout thank-offering which this year commemorates the completion of the first century of its history. To this end I hereby promise to pay the sums below named for the benefit of the institutions or benevolent enterprises, opposite whose names they are respectively written.

[Here insert the names of the educational institutions or other objects of benevolence authorized and recommended by the Annual Conference, leaving space in which any other suitable object can be written in by the donor, should he prefer to apply his gift to some cause or purpose other than those expressly mentioned in the paper. At the bottom there should be a printed statement explaining what disposition it is proposed to make of all undesignated contributions and subscriptions.]

Resolved, 8. That one half of all moneys raised during the Cen-

ennial year for the liquidation of debts upon churches and parsonages may be accounted and reported as Centennial offerings, it being assumed that the other half will be no more than would, upon the whole, be raised in any ordinary year.

Resolved, 9. That we approve of the desire of our German Conferences in this country to combine the Jubilee of German Methodism with the Centennial celebration of the Church, and they are hereby authorized and requested to hold such united memorial services at any convenient times between the fall of 1884 and the fall of 1885.

Resolved, 10. That we commend the efforts of our brethren in Germany to collect Centennial thank-offerings in their own country for the erection of a chapel in the Palatinate, the birthplace of Barbara Heck, to be called the Barbara Heck Memorial.

Resolved, 11. That it shall be the duty of every preacher in charge to report to his Annual Conference or Mission, at its first session after the Centennial services, the character and amount of all gifts entitled to be considered as Centennial offerings, from his charge, and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each Annual Conference or Mission, immediately after the close of the said session, to make a full and accurate report of the character and amount of all the offerings of the entire Conference or Mission, and to send the same to the Book Agents, Messrs. Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, New York, who are hereby charged with the duty of receiving the Centennial reports of the Secretaries of the Annual Conferences and Missions, and of transmitting them in digested form to the General Conference of 1888.

Resolved, 12. That all financial agents appointed by the Annual Conferences to solicit gifts for educational or other institutions, during the Centennial year, be requested to assist the preachers in charge in the fulfillment of the above assigned duty by furnishing them full information respecting the gifts, to the credit of which their respective charges are entitled.

Finally, reviewing the closing century, we are filled with amazement and devout thanksgiving. For a Church polity so effective, for doctrines so scriptural, for a ritual so precious, for leaders so heroic, for experience so vital, for a success so unexampled—we give God thanks. That in our rejoicings we may be preserved from all ecclesiastical pride and vain-glory, let us take to heart the earnest recommendation of our chief pastors, "That the year 1884 be one of special personal consecration, that we may humble ourselves before God, and fervently plead for that precious baptism of the Holy Spirit, without which nothing good or great can be accomplished."

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the foregoing, in the form adopted by this General Conference, be printed as a tract by the Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society, and furnished to our preachers and people gratuitously.

132.—REPORT NO. IV. JOURNAL, PAGE 258.

THE following paper has been received by the General Conference from the First Ecumenical Conference, and referred to your Committee on Centennial of 1884 and Ecumenical Conference of 1887:

"To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session in Philadelphia, May 1, 1884:

"DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The undersigned, the Secretaries of the First Ecumenical Methodist Conference, held in City Road Wesleyan Chapel, London, England, September, 7-20, 1881, transmit to you, as directed, the action of that body in regard to a Second Ecumenical Conference.

"The Minutes of the Conference for Tuesday, September 20, contain the following item:

"Unanimous consent was given for the presentation of a report from the Business Committee. The report was as follows:

"The Business Committee, having received a paper signed by Bishop Simpson and others in respect to a second Ecumenical Conference of Methodism, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, 1. That it is expedient that a Second Ecumenical Conference be assembled, and, if practicable, in the United States, in the year 1887.

"*Resolved*, 2. That in order thereto, and for the promotion of Christian fraternity, the several Methodist bodies are earnestly desired to create an Executive Committee, as now constituted, subject to such changes in its membership as they in their wisdom may ordain, beginning with the British Wesleyan Conference in the year 1883.

"*Resolved*, 3. That the Executive Committee, constituted in accordance with these resolutions, shall determine the time and place of holding the Second Ecumenical Conference, the number of delegates to be chosen, and the ratio of their distribution among the respective Methodist bodies; shall prepare a programme of exercises, and rules and regulations for the government of the Conference, and shall make all other necessary arrangements.

This report was adopted without dissent.

JOHN BOND,	} <i>Secretaries."</i>
J. S. WITHINGTON,	
A. C. GEORGE,	
A. SUTHERLAND,	

Your Committee has also learned that the Wesleyan Methodists of England have taken favorable action in regard to the proposed Ecumenical Conference of 1887, and have already provided for participation in the same by the appointment of a Committee to represent their body in the necessary arrangements. We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, 1. That the General Conference of the Methodist

Episcopal Church hereby cordially approves the holding of the Second Ecumenical Conference in the United States in 1887, in pursuance of the above-named action of the First Ecumenical Conference.

Resolved, 2. That the Bishops are hereby authorized to appoint the representatives of our Church in the Executive Committee, and such other Committees as may be created to make all necessary arrangements for the Second Ecumenical Conference.

Resolved, 3. That the Bishops are authorized to appoint the ministers and laymen to represent our Church in the Second Ecumenical Conference, and that they name five or more of their own number.

ON FORM OF STATISTICS.

133.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 256, 260.

YOUR Committee recommend that notes 1, 2, and 3, on page 56 of the Discipline, shall remain unchanged.

"Statistics No. 1," pages 56 and 57 of the Discipline, shall be unchanged; and also the "foot-note" on page 57.

"Statistics No. 2." From this table shall be stricken all, except the items of "Ministerial Support," which shall be as follows, namely:

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.—Claims of the pastor, including the rental value of parsonage, or house rent. [If there is a parsonage indicate the fact by an asterisk placed after the amount of claim, thus: *e. g.*, 'Claim, \$863.*'] Receipts of the pastor, including the rental value of parsonage, or house rent. [Any Conference desiring to do so may use separate columns for house rent or rental value of parsonage, and for traveling expenses.] Deficiency. Amount apportioned for the support of the Presiding Elder; amount paid the Presiding Elder. Amount apportioned for the support of the Bishops; amount paid for support of the Bishops. Amount apportioned for Conference Claimants; amount paid for Conference Claimants."

"Statistics No. 3. Sunday-schools." This table shall remain as at present, pages 58 and 59 of the Discipline.

134.—REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGES 256, 260.

YOUR Committee on Form of Statistics are of the opinion that the object sought through their appointment may be furthered by additional disciplinary regulations. They recommend, therefore, the adoption of the following:

After paragraph 85, insert the following:

"¶ 86. That the statistics may be rendered more complete, let the following rules be observed:

"§ 1. Each Annual Conference shall appoint a Statistical Secretary, whose name and address shall be printed in the General Minutes at the head of the statistical tables of his Conference.

"§ 2. Each Annual Conference shall require every preacher in charge to present his statistical report complete, correct, and plainly written, on the first day of the Conference session.

"§ 3. At the opening of the second day's session the presiding Bishop shall call upon the Statistical Secretary to read the names of all charges not reported, and of all imperfectly or incorrectly reported. This call and announcement shall be made at the beginning of each day's session till every charge is correctly reported.

"§ 4. In case any charge fails to make a report, the Statistical Secretary shall fill up the blanks from the report of the preceding year, omitting the annual collections; and he shall indicate such filling-up by putting the figures in brackets.

"§ 5. When the name of a charge has been changed the Statistical Secretary shall cause the former one to be printed in parentheses after the present one.

"§ 6. All collections and other moneys must be reported in even dollars.

"Also, That the word 'Statistical' be inserted in paragraph 85, second line, before the word 'Secretary,' so that it shall read: 'through its Statistical Secretary to the Sunday-School Union.'"

ON PLAN OF ENTERTAINMENT OF THE NEXT GENERAL CONFERENCE.

135.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 256, 261.

YOUR Committee respectfully report:

I. All matters pertaining to the entertainment of the next General Conference shall be in the hands of a Commission appointed by the Bishops during the present session.

II. This Commission shall be known as "The Commission of General Conference Entertainment of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and shall consist of seven members, one of whom shall be one of the Book Agents at New York, who shall be Treasurer.

III. This Commission shall estimate the amount required for the expenses of the General Conference, including traveling expenses and board, and shall apportion the same among the Annual Conferences at as early a date as practicable.

IV. There shall be subcommittees of two ministers, one of whom shall be the Presiding Elder, and one layman for each Presiding Elder's district, in each of the Annual Conferences, who shall attend to the collection of the amounts apportioned to their several districts as the Commission shall direct. These subcommittees shall be elected by the several Annual Conferences on the nomination of the Presiding Elders, and it shall be the duty of the Bishop presiding to request the appointment of such subcommittees at each session of the Annual Conference.

V. The following general plan for the collection of money is recommended to the Commission, namely:

1. The amount required shall be apportioned to each Annual Conference at its second session in the ensuing quadrennium, and divided by the Conference, first among the Presiding Elders' districts, and then by the subcommittees among the charges.

2. The collection shall be reported to the next ensuing Annual Conference by the preacher in charge, leaving the fourth year for the collection of arrears, should there be any. *Provided*, however, that if any subcommittee has any good reason to adopt any other method of collection, it may be so authorized by the Commission.

VI. The Commission is hereby authorized to locate the next General Conference at the People's Church, Boston, or at such other place as may be approved by a majority of its members.

VII. The Commission shall have power to appoint working local committees.

VIII. The Commission shall meet for organization at the call of the first-named member, said meeting to be held not later than November 10, 1884.

ON EXPENSES OF DELEGATES.

136.—REPORT NO I. JOURNAL, PAGE 221.

THE Committee respectfully recommend the allowance of the following items of expense incurred by delegates, namely:

1. The actual fare paid in traveling from the respective places of residence of delegates to Philadelphia and return by the usual or most direct route, including necessary incidental expenses incurred on the way.

2. Car fare paid in passing to and from the sessions of Conference and Committee meetings.

3. Amount paid for meals (not to exceed fifty cents each) by delegates whose homes are too far away to be reached between the sessions of Conference and the meetings of Committees.

The Committee further recommends that proper blanks be printed and distributed to the delegates, upon which a detailed statement of the items above indicated may be made out and filed with the Committee on Expenses at as early a day as practicable.

137.—REPORT NO. II. JOURNAL, PAGE 280.

DEAR BRETHREN: Your Committee on Delegates' Expenses desire to present the following report of moneys collected and expended:

Conferences.	Amount apportioned.	Amount paid.	Expenses of Delegates.
Alabama.....	\$50 00	\$50 00	\$145 80
Arkansas.....	40 00	13 00	252 83
Austin.....	50 00	50 00	269 65
Baltimore.....	1,000 00	423 35	116 52
Blue Ridge.....	60 00	33 15	132 70
California.....	300 00	201 82	1,602 08

Conferences	Amount apportioned.	Amount paid.	Expenses of Delegates.
Central Alabama.....	\$50 00	\$28 45	\$162 05
Central German.....	250 00	259 74	145 52
Central Illinois.....	700 00	552 14	483 92
Central New York.....	900 00	461 66	306 25
Central Ohio.....	700 00	387 34	206 56
Central Pennsylvania.....	1,000 00	818 79	149 28
Central Tennessee.....	50 00	35 65	105 50
Chicago German.....	175 00	175 00	102 07
Cincinnati.....	1,000 00	456 83	192 20
Colorado.....	100 00	77 00	105 00
Columbia River.....	50 00	50 00	737 90
Delaware.....	50 00	50 00	11 52
Des Moines.....	300 00	216 78	440 45
Detroit.....	700 00	369 62	438 59
East German.....	100 00	103 64	27 87
East Maine.....	200 00	149 00	195 91
East Ohio.....	1,100 00	816 59	350 65
East Tennessee.....	50 00	50 00	144 24
Erie.....	600 00	560 18	253 10
Florida.....	50 00	31 16	153 84
Foochow.....	50 00	25 00	562 66
Genesee.....	800 00	750 00	187 19
Georgia.....	50 00	35 75	116 20
Germany and Switzerland.....	200 00	200 00	314 72
Holston.....	150 00	70 00	256 70
Illinois.....	1,000 00	963 40	556 97
Indiana.....	700 00	381 45	323 64
Iowa.....	500 00	240 02	330 00
Italy.....	50 00	25 00	283 50
Kansas.....	200 00	217 75	476 51
Kentucky.....	150 00	66 39	58 77
Lexington.....	50 00	60 40	201 58
Liberia.....	100 00	.. ..	489 10
Little Rock.....	25 00	12 00	135 00
Louisiana.....	100 00	84 35	387 45
Maine.....	300 00	228 92	177 40
Michigan.....	600 00	363 84	341 64
Minnesota.....	300 00	284 60	547 58
Mississippi.....	100 00	54 00	303 58
Missouri.....	200 00	67 88	425 17
Nebraska.....	150 00	161 85	472 66
Nevada.....	50 00	49 70	752 60
Newark.....	1,000 00	653 58	96 08
New England.....	1,000 00	443 55	202 60
New England Southern.....	500 00	372 50	179 94
New Hampshire.....	300 00	179 32	149 69
New Jersey.....	900 00	763 65	158 25
New York.....	1,200 00	924 17	38 25
New York East.....	1,200 00	1,014 95	126 29
North Carolina.....	50 00	35 45	95 50
Northern New York.....	800 00	469 00	186 62
North India.....	150 00	50 00	1,074 95
North Indiana.....	700 00	466 34	327 12
North Nebraska.....	50 00	34 32	199 37
North Ohio.....	700 00	426 83	228 95
North-west German.....	125 00	127 00	380 65
North-west Indiana.....	500 00	431 15	230 75
North-west Iowa.....	150 00	88 71	287 45
North-west Kansas.....	50 00	33 60	179 85
North-west Norwegian.....	50 00	50 00	131 68

Conferences.	Amount apportioned.	Amount paid.	Expenses of Delegates.
North-west Swedish.	\$50 00	\$54 00	\$145 75
Norway.	100 00	104 00	337 44
Ohio.	900 00	571 81	197 90
Oregon.	200 00	217 10	638 60
Philadelphia.	1,200 00	1,143 06	66 14
Pittsburg.	600 00	471 67	154 75
Rock River.	1,000 00	430 15	329 16
Saint Louis.	300 00	175 35	315 10
Saint Louis German.	200 00	216 00	231 29
Savannah.	60 00	63 50	158 25
South Carolina.	100 00	89 85	218 35
South-east Indiana.	500 00	456 83	266 03
Southern California.	100 00	83 87	640 63
Southern German.	75 00	76 90	234 40
Southern Illinois.	500 00	348 50	312 73
South India.	150 00	125 00	906 25
South Kansas.	100 00	87 50	216 91
South-west Kansas.	50 00	55 00	220 66
Sweden.	100 00	114 08	348 85
Tennessee.	50 00	51 50	149 70
Texas.	75 00	58 32	378 27
Troy.	900 00	606 09	232 55
Upper Iowa.	500 00	291 45	348 18
Vermont.	300 00	201 37	213 93
Virginia.	50 00	34 65	105 87
Washington.	150 00	61 50	67 65
West German.	150 00	148 85	148 60
West Nebraska Mission. ....	... ..	2 50	... ..
West Texas.	50 00	50 00	618 84
West Virginia.	200 00	210 01	192 29
West Wisconsin.	200 00	131 55	328 33
Wilmington.	500 00	431 71	76 20
Wisconsin.	500 00	250 88	363 73
Wyoming.	525 00	422 51	145 05
Rebate on railroad tickets. ....	... ..	14 25	... ..
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$35,310 00	\$25,251 72	\$28,515 04
Expenses of Bishops.			425 04
Expenses of General Conference Secretary.			35 75
Expenses of General Conference Railroad Secretary.			110 00

\$29,085 83

For amount of the deficiency, \$3,834 11, drafts were drawn upon the Book Agents.

ON TEMPERANCE AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION.

138.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 238, 239.

THE most important question of reform now before the public is that which relates to the prevention of intemperance and the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as beverages.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has always been foremost among the agencies that have carried forward this reform, and we propose that she shall maintain the high position she has here-

tofore occupied. We call the attention of our people to the importance of adhering strictly to our rules concerning the use of intoxicating liquors; reminding them that our Discipline declares that "total abstinence from all intoxicants is the true ground of personal temperance," and urge them to use their utmost influence to banish the social glass from society.

We recommend the formation of Juvenile Temperance Societies in all our Sunday-schools and elsewhere, where practicable, and greater diligence in the home instruction of our children and youth concerning the evils of intemperance and the liquor traffic. To this end we suggest the introduction of one temperance lesson each quarter into our Sunday-school series, and that a temperance department be established in The Christian Advocate and in all weekly and semi-monthly papers published by the authority of the General Conference, including those intended specially for our Sunday-schools; and also that our Tract Society give increased attention to the publication and circulation of tracts upon Constitutional Prohibition.

We further recommend the organization of Annual Conference Temperance Societies in all our Annual Conferences, and that upon the request of any Conference the presiding Bishop appoint an agent to aid in carrying forward the temperance work; and also that greater diligence be used in our Quarterly Conference Committees on Temperance in promoting this reform in their respective communities, and that pastors shall convene these Committees regularly once a quarter, as the Discipline directs.

We advise and urge that instruction upon hygiene and alcohol be introduced into all colleges, seminaries, and other schools of our own denomination, and respectfully call the attention of State Legislatures to the importance of requiring by law the introduction of instruction upon these subjects into State Universities and public schools.

We remind our pastors and official members of local societies of the duty incumbent upon them to faithfully enforce our rules forbidding the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicants.

While we seek to impress upon our people and the public the importance of total abstinence, we do not forget that it is *the liquor traffic itself* that is the chief source of the wide-spread intemperance that prevails, and we regard that traffic as an enemy to every true interest of the human race. It destroys health, reason, character, and life, and wars against the home, the church, society, and the state. It is the most gigantic evil of the age in which we live, and its overthrow should be sought by all good citizens, without regard to denomination, party, or nationality.

We rejoice in the progress of public sentiment concerning this evil within recent years, and that a strong conviction is taking possession of the best and most thoughtful people of the land that this traffic ought to be exterminated.

The deliverance made by the General Conference of 1880, upon this subject, and incorporated into the Discipline, is clear and positive, namely: That "complete legal prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks is the duty of civil government." The Bishops, in their quadrennial address to this body, made the following definite and timely statement, namely: "In the great struggle for prohibition, which has occurred in some of the Western States, the position of our people has been one of unyielding devotion to the principles of Constitutional Prohibition. While we may have lost a few members by the firm attitude of the Church, we have no doubt that our high position will be maintained in the future, and that the Church will continue to oppose all forms of intemperance, until legal sanction of the evil shall be removed from the statute-books of all our States." These declarations constitute the platform on which we stand as a denomination, and upon which we will battle until Constitutional Prohibition is secured in every State and Territory in the Union, and finally embodied in the Constitution of the United States.

We are unalterably opposed to the enactment of laws that propose, by license, taxing, or otherwise, to regulate the drink traffic, because they provide for its continuance, and afford no protection against its ravages. We hold that the proper attitude of Christians toward this traffic is one of uncompromising opposition, and while we do not presume to dictate to our people as to their political affiliations, we do express the opinion that they should not permit themselves to be controlled by party organizations that are managed in the interest of the liquor traffic. We advise the members of our Church to aid in the enforcement of such laws as do not legalize or indorse the manufacture and sale of intoxicants to be used as beverages; and to this end we favor the organization of Law and Order Leagues, wherever practicable.

We thankfully recognize and approve the great work carried on in all parts of the country by the National Temperance Society and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; we recommend their publications, commend them to the pecuniary aid of our people, and earnestly exhort our members to actively cooperate with these organizations.

Finally, we proclaim as our motto, "Voluntary total abstinence from all intoxicants as the true ground of personal intemperance, and complete legal prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks as the duty of civil government."

CO-OPERATION IN CHURCH WORK.

139.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 256, 264.

YOUR Committee respectfully report :

1. Concerning the continued publication of the Church Manual.

We herewith return Report No. I of the Committee on Church Extension, referred to us, and recommend its adoption.

In continuing the publication of the Church Manual, in accordance with the action of the last General Conference, we recommend that the Committee of Publication provide such supervision as may be necessary, and secure for each number an article bearing on the general subject of benevolence, and in case the editor of any department shall fail to provide appropriate matter within the time specified, the Committee have authority to provide matter for such department at their discretion.

We recommend that the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and the American Bible Society be permitted to occupy a department, at the discretion of the Committee of Publication, on the same terms as those heretofore authorized, provided they shall notify the Committee of Publication of their desire so to do for at least the term of one full year.

2. To secure more general and careful attention to our benevolent collections. We recommend that question 8, of section 3, of paragraph 99, concerning the order of business for the fourth Quarterly Conference, be amended by inserting before the word "raised" the words "asked and;" so that the question shall read: "What amounts have been asked and raised for benevolent purposes this year?"

3. To secure the needed co-operation of the various departments of Church work as occasion may require, especially for the occupancy of new territory, we recommend that the Bishops, at their annual meeting immediately preceding the annual meeting of the General Missionary and Church Extension Committees, carefully consider what new and important places should be occupied during the ensuing year; and that they estimate what appropriations may be required from the General Committees, Societies, and Boards for this purpose, and submit such estimate to the proper authorities. In such cases, the needed appropriations may be made by the proper authorities directly to the places to be occupied.

4. That a Commission be appointed to consider the subject of the consolidation and unifying our benevolent societies, and devise a plan for such reorganization, and report to the next General Conference; such Commission to consist of one Bishop, selected by the Bishops, the representatives of the Mission Districts in the General Mission Committee, and one Secretary each from the Missionary Society, Board of Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid Society, and Board of Education.

GENERAL CONFERENCE DISTRICTS.

140.—REPORT NO. I JOURNAL, PAGES 256, 262, 274.

WE, your Committee on General Conference Districts, submit the following report:

FIRST DISTRICT.		SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Conferences.	Delegates.	Conferences.	Delegates.
East Maine.....	4	Baltimore.....	6
Italy.....	2	Blue Ridge.....	2
Maine.....	5	Central Tennessee.....	2
New England.....	8	Florida.....	2
New England Southern.....	6	Georgia.....	2
New Hampshire.....	5	Holston.....	4
Vermont.....	5	North Carolina.....	2
	—	Savannah.....	2
Total.....	35	South Carolina.....	4
		Washington.....	5
		Wilmington.....	5
			—
		Total.....	36
SECOND DISTRICT.		SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Newark.....	6	Central Illinois.....	7
New Jersey.....	6	Indiana.....	5
New York.....	8	Lexington.....	4
New York East.....	7	North Indiana.....	6
Sweden.....	2	North-west Indiana.....	5
Troy.....	7	South-east Indiana.....	5
	—		—
Total.....	36	Total.....	32
THIRD DISTRICT.		EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
Central New York.....	7	Detroit.....	8
Genesee.....	8	Michigan.....	8
Northern New York.....	7	Rock River.....	7
North India.....	2	West Wisconsin.....	5
South India.....	2	Wisconsin.....	6
Wyoming.....	7		—
	—	Total.....	34
Total.....	33		
FOURTH DISTRICT.		NINTH DISTRICT.	
Central Pennsylvania.....	6	Des Moines.....	6
Delaware.....	2	Iowa.....	5
Erie.....	6	Minnesota.....	6
Philadelphia.....	8	Nebraska.....	4
Pittsburg.....	6	North Nebraska.....	2
Virginia.....	2	North-west Iowa.....	4
West Virginia.....	5	North-west Swedish.....	2
	—	Norwegian and Danish.....	2
Total.....	35	Upper Iowa.....	6
			—
FIFTH DISTRICT.		Total.....	37
Central Ohio.....	5		
Cincinnati.....	6	TENTH DISTRICT.	
East Ohio.....	8	Alabama.....	2
Kentucky.....	2	Arkansas.....	2
North Ohio.....	6	Austin.....	2
Norway.....	2	Central Alabama.....	2
Ohio.....	6		—
	—		
Total.....	35		

Conferences.	Delegates.	Conferences.	Delegates.
East Tennessee.....	2	Chicago German.....	2
Liberia.....	2	East German.....	2
Little Rock.....	2	Germany and Switzerland.....	4
Louisiana.....	4	North-west German.....	4
Mississippi.....	4	Saint Louis German.....	4
Tennessee.....	2	Southern German.....	2
Texas.....	4	West German.....	2
West Texas.....	4		
Total.....	32	Total.....	24
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.		THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.	
Illinois.....	8	California.....	5
Kansas.....	5	Colorado.....	2
Missouri.....	5	Columbia River.....	2
North-west Kansas.....	2	Foochow.....	2
Saint Louis.....	5	Idaho.....	2
Southern Illinois.....	5	Japan.....	2
South Kansas.....	4	Mexico.....	2
South-west Kansas.....	2	Nevada.....	2
Total.....	36	Oregon.....	2
		Puget Sound.....	2
		Southern California.....	2
TWELFTH DISTRICT.		Total.....	25
Central German.....	4		

ON AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

141.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 248, 258.

YOUR Committee on the American Bible Society beg leave to submit the following report:

We have carefully examined official reports submitted to us which cover the work of this Society for the past four years, and, as the result of our investigations, we find that it has been steadily extending its benevolent work until it has reached every section of our own land, while in foreign lands it has entered every open door, and aided in the translation and publication of the Holy Scriptures in many languages and dialects.

The Society has resident agents in Turkey, Persia, China, Japan, Uruguay, Brazil, and Mexico, who are in constant communication with nearly all the missionaries supported by the various Missionary Societies of the United States, and through them arrangements are made for such supplies as are needed for missions themselves, while these missionaries willingly aid in the circulation of the Bible, both within and beyond their own fields of labor.

The various agencies of the Society for thoroughly canvassing every portion of our land and supplying the destitute with the Bible, and its system of colportage at home and abroad, are becoming more and more wide-spread and efficient. A few figures will afford a condensed view of the work of the Society for the past four years:

Number of volumes issued, 6,463,324; the same being more than the issues of the Society for the first thirty-three years of its history.

Receipts.....	\$2,348,069 25
Disbursements.....	\$2,539,624 57
Families visited by all the agents of the Society.....	3,449,087
Families found destitute.....	504,993
Families supplied.....	357,731
Individuals supplied in addition.....	201,721

At the beginning of the century it has been estimated that there were but five millions of Bibles in the world in forty different languages. Now there are unnumbered millions published in more than two hundred and sixty different languages and dialects.

The American Bible Society alone during the sixty-eight years of its history has issued 43,892,031 volumes.

We recommend the adoption of the following:

Whereas, We receive the Holy Scriptures as the word of God given to be a lamp unto the feet, and a light unto the path of all men; the rule of faith and practice; its principles interpenetrating the best forms of civil government, and molding the highest type of civilization; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That in the interests of the individual, the family, society, and the State, the word of God should be published and freely circulated every-where among the masses, and that it should never be excluded from the public schools in our land.

Resolved, 2. That the American Bible Society, being non-sectarian, is, in the highest degree, worthy of the confidence and support of all Protestant denominations, and that its present and prospective exigencies are such as to demand increased contributions for the prosecution of its great work; and we earnestly recommend that annual offerings be made in all our churches, and that, as heretofore, they be reported each year to the Quarterly and Annual Conferences.

ON THE CHARTERED FUND.

142.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 246.

YOUR Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Trustees of the Chartered Fund, beg leave to make the following report:

That the total amount of the Fund, in safe investments, January 1, 1884, was \$46,284 20, being an increase during the quadrennium of \$974 13, which increase consists of collections from Centenary notes, bequests, and legacies.

Your Committee further find that the investments of said Fund are on good security, both as to the amount invested in stocks, bonds, and mortgages, and also the amount loaned, to secure which collaterals have been deposited with the Trustees. We

have also taken the pains to ascertain from sources other than the Trustees of said Fund, and find that the fund invested in the Insurance Company of North America, in the Union Insurance Company, and in consolidated mortgage bonds of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company, are at a handsome premium. The fund invested in Car Trust of New York, Series "C," are at a small discount on the market.

The Committee recommend that said report, so far as it touches the financial condition of the Chartered Fund, be approved by the Conference.

The Committee also recommend that this body approve the selection by the Trustees of David H. Brown, Samuel Lucas, and Joseph Thompson to serve as trustees to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of John Whitman, Joseph Cox, and John K. Walker.

And your Committee would recommend that it be the sense of this General Conference that our ministry give special attention during the next quadrennium to the increase of our Chartered Fund, by soliciting bequests and donations to the same.

TO NOMINATE TRUSTEES OF CHURCH INSTITUTIONS.

143.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 261, 264.

YOUR Committee, having had under consideration the several papers referred to them, beg leave to report as follows:

I. AS TO BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The following-named persons are recommended for election as members of this Board, namely:

1. *For the term to expire in 1892:* L. R. Fiske, of Albion, Mich., in place of Bishop William X. Ninde, *resigned*.
2. *For the term to expire in 1896:* Bishop William L. Harris, of New York; W. M. Frysinger, of Baltimore, Md.; Jacob Sleeper, of Boston, Mass.; Francis H. Root, of Buffalo, N. Y.

II. DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The following-named persons are nominated to be elected Trustees to all vacancies, caused by expiration of term, and to hold office for twelve years:

1. *Ministers:* Bishop R. S. Foster, John S. Porter, Charles S. Coit, Bishop J. F. Hurst, James M. Buckley, James Montgomery, Thomas Hanlon.
2. *Laymen:* Samuel Eddy, John B. Cornell, William White, William Hoyt, Stephen Barker, James Boyd, George G. Reynolds.

To fill vacancy in the class of 1888: Stephen Greene.

To fill vacancy in the class of 1892: Joseph S. Stout.

III. TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

1. *For the term to expire in 1892*, we recommend the following-named persons to be elected Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, namely :

1. *Ministers* : Luke Hitchcock, C. W. Ketcham, Earl Cranston.
2. *Laymen* : Marcellus B. Hagans, Will Cumback, P. M. Bigney.

JOHN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Report of the Trustees of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, to this General Conference, shows that the doctrines and usages of our Church are there maintained in their original purity and power; and that the preaching of the Gospel and the administration of the ordinances of the Church have been attended with their wonted results in the conversion of sinners and the sanctification of believers. The Sunday-school has been kept in vigorous operation. But the transient character of the surrounding population, and the removal to other places of the old-time supporters of this Church, have prevented such growth in the number of members and in financial resources as might otherwise have resulted.

The Trustees, in their report, plead for such an endowment during this Centennial year as will enable them to open at some suitable point a well-equipped and properly-managed reading-room, and a parochial school, as auxiliaries in the work of reaching the many thousands of people in the vicinity of this Church, for whose instruction and salvation far too little is now being done. It is also believed that the efficient operating of a suitable plan for affording assistance to the worthy poor would open the way for gaining many souls to Christ.

Moved by such considerations, the Board of Bishops, at their semi-annual meeting, held in November, 1883, adopted the following resolution :

"Resolved, That we recommend the (John Street) Church to benevolent and able men for financial assistance."

Your Committee recommend that this resolution and the objects sought to be promoted thereby receive the hearty indorsement of the General Conference. It is earnestly desired and hoped that this Centennial year will not pass without bringing into the treasury of this oldest of Methodist Churches such generous gifts as shall enable it to repeat forever the message of free grace and full salvation which has there been uttered ever since the beginning of American Methodism.

The following-named persons are nominated for election as Trustees of this Church, to serve during the ensuing quadrennium, namely : Edward Allen, William Collins, John Bentley, James Wright, Benjamin M. Tilton, Walter B. Bailey, Reece B. Gwillem, James S. Conard, and William H. De Puy. And we also recommend that the Report of the Trustees of John Street Church be printed in the Appendix to the Journal.

ON TENURE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

144.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGES 265, 289.

YOUR Committee on Tenure of Church Property reported that the laws bearing on the subject in the different States of the Union are so various, that they cannot, in the short time at command, report any form of deed which shall be of safe and universal application. They recommend that all Churches taking conveyances of property secure reliable advice as to the proper form, under the laws of the State in which the property is situated.

Some difficulty seems to have arisen in certain cases as to the right of the Church to sell its property under the present form contained in the Discipline. To avoid that embarrassment the Committee recommend the following amendment of paragraph 380 :

In the sixth line insert "and" between "kept" and "maintained," and in the seventh line strike out "and disposed of," and add, at the end of the paragraph, as follows: "And if said premises be sold, the proceeds of the same shall be disposed of in accordance with the Discipline of said Church."

Whenever the Church is incorporated, the deed should be made to the corporation and not to the trustees; and we therefore recommend that paragraph 383 be amended, by inserting after the word "trustees," in line 5, the words, "or Church corporation."

BOUNDARIES.

145.—REPORT NO. I. JOURNAL, PAGE 282.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

1. Alabama Conference shall include the State of Alabama, together with that part of the State of Florida lying west of Appalachian River.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

2. Arkansas Conference shall include the State of Arkansas.

AUSTIN CONFERENCE.

3. Austin Conference shall include the State of Texas.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

4. Baltimore Conference shall embrace the District of Columbia, the Western Shore of Maryland, excepting so much of Garrett County as lies west of the dividing ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, and including so much of the State of Pennsylvania

as lies within the Hancock, Flintstone, Union Grove, and Hyndman Circuits, the County of Frederick, in the State of Virginia, and the Counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy, Pendleton, and Grant, in the State of West Virginia.

BLUE RIDGE CONFERENCE.

5. Blue Ridge Conference shall include the State of North Carolina.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE.

6. California Conference shall embrace that part of the State of California lying west of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and north of a line commencing at Carmel Bay, Monterey County, and running thence on a straight line to the intersection of Merced and Fresno Counties, and thence along the northern line of Merced and Mariposa Counties to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, leaving Salinas City in the California Conference; and it shall also include the Sandwich Islands.

CENTRAL ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

7. Central Alabama Conference shall include Ashville, Dadeville, Huntsville, and Marion Districts.

CENTRAL GERMAN CONFERENCE.

8. Central German Conference shall comprise the German work within the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, and Indiana, except those appointments belonging at present to the Chicago German Conference; also, the German work in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and in Western Pennsylvania; and shall also include Golconda and Metropolis, in the State of Illinois.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

9. Central Illinois Conference shall embrace that part of the State of Illinois north of the Illinois Conference, and south of the following line, namely: Beginning on the Mississippi River at the Meredosia; thence down the Meredosia to its mouth; thence easterly to Center School-house, so as to include Center Society; thence to the mouth of Mud Creek; thence up Green River to Coal Creek; thence up said creek to the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad; thence along said railroad to Bureau Junction; thence to the Illinois River; thence up said river to the mouth of the Kankakee River, leaving Ottawa in the Rock River Conference, and Bureau Junction in the Central Illinois Conference; thence up the Kankakee River to a point directly west of the extreme north line of Kankakee County; thence directly east to the Indiana line.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

10. Central New York Conference shall be bounded on the west by the west lines of the towns of Williamson, Marion, and

Palmyra, in Wayne County, and of the towns of Farmington and Canandaigua, in Ontario County, and of Yates and Schuyler Counties, and of the towns of Hornby and Caton, in Steuben County, and in the State of Pennsylvania by the railroad running from Lawrenceville to Blossburg, including Mansfield and Blossburg Charges; on the south by Central Pennsylvania Conference; on the east by Wyoming and Northern New York Conferences; on the north by Northern New York Conference and Lake Ontario.

CENTRAL OHIO CONFERENCE.

11. Central Ohio Conference shall be bounded on the north by the north line of the State of Ohio; on the east by the North Ohio Conference; on the south by the Springfield branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad to the west line of the Ohio Conference, yet so as to exclude Saint Paul's Charge in Delaware, and Milford, and to include Marysville; thence to the west line of the State of Ohio, by the north line of the Cincinnati Conference; and on the west by the west line of the State of Ohio.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.

12. Central Pennsylvania Conference shall be bounded as follows: On the south by the State line from the Susquehanna River to the west boundary of Bedford County, excepting so much of the State of Pennsylvania as is included in the Baltimore Conference; on the west by the west line of Bedford, Blair, and Clearfield Counties, except so much of Clearfield County as is embraced in the Erie Conference; thence to Saint Mary's, on the north by a line extending from Saint Mary's eastward to Emporium; thence by the southern boundary of Potter and Tioga Counties, including Wharton and Liberty Valley Circuit; thence through Sullivan County north of Laporte to the west line of Wyoming County; on the east by Wyoming Conference to the north line of the Philadelphia Conference; thence on the northern line of Carbon, Schuylkill, and Dauphin Counties to the Susquehanna River, including Hickory Run, Weatherly, Beaver Meadow, and Ashland; and thence by the Susquehanna River to the place of beginning, including Harrisburg.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

13. Central Tennessee Conference shall include all that part of the State of Tennessee not included in the Holston Conference.

CHICAGO GERMAN CONFERENCE.

14. Chicago German Conference shall include the German work in the State of Wisconsin, except those appointments along the Mississippi River, and in that part of the State of Illinois north of an east and west line passing along the north line of the City of Bloomington, excepting the territory now in the Saint

Louis German Conference, and east of a north and south line passing through the city of Freeport, and in that part of the State of Indiana west of the line between the Counties of Saint Joseph and Elkhart, and north of the line between Stark and Pulaski Counties. It shall also include Danville, in the State of Illinois.

CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

15. Cincinnati Conference shall be bounded on the north by a line commencing at the south-west corner of Darke County, in the State of Ohio; thence easterly to the north-west corner of the Ohio Conference, so as to leave Bellefontaine and Delaware Districts in the Central Ohio Conference; on the east by the Ohio Conference; on the south by the Ohio River; and on the west by the State of Indiana, except so much of a variation of that line as to attach Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio, to the South-east Indiana Conference.

COLORADO CONFERENCE.

16. Colorado Conference shall include the State of Colorado, and that part of the Territory of Wyoming not included in the Black Hills and Montana Missions.

COLUMBIA RIVER CONFERENCE.

17. Columbia River Conference shall include all that part of the State of Oregon lying east of the summit of the Cascade Range, except that part included in the Idaho Conference, and Lake County; all of Washington Territory lying east of the summit of the Cascade Range of Mountains; and all of the Territory of Idaho lying north of the north line of the Idaho Conference.

DELAWARE CONFERENCE.

18. Delaware Conference shall include the territory east and north of the Washington Conference.

DES MOINES CONFERENCE.

19. Des Moines Conference shall include that part of the State of Iowa west and south of the following lines: Beginning at the south-east corner of Wayne County; thence north to the south line of Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference, and Monroe in the Des Moines Conference; thence west to the south-east corner of Story County; thence north to the north-east corner of Story County; thence west to the north-east corner of Crawford County; thence south to the north line of township eighty-three; thence west to the east line of Monona County; thence south and west on the line of Monona County to the Missouri River.

DETROIT CONFERENCE.

20. Detroit Conference shall include that part of the State of Michigan in the Lower Peninsula east of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon County; thence west to the south-west corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County; thence east to the south-east corner of said county of Charlevoix; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw; and it shall also include the Upper Peninsula.

EAST GERMAN CONFERENCE.

21. East German Conference shall embrace the German work east of the Alleghany Mountains.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.

22. East Maine Conference shall include that part of the State of Maine not included in the Maine Conference.

EAST OHIO CONFERENCE.

23. East Ohio Conference shall be bounded by a line beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and running easterly to the Pennsylvania State line; thence along said line, leaving the Petersburg Society in the Erie Conference, to the Ohio River; thence down said river to the Muskingum River; thence up the Muskingum River to the Ohio Canal near Dresden, excluding Marietta and Zanesville; thence along said canal to Lake Erie, including Akron and all of the city of Cleveland lying east of the Cuyahoga River.

EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

24. East Tennessee Conference shall be bounded on the north by the States of Kentucky and Virginia; on the east by the States of Virginia and North Carolina; on the south by the States of North Carolina and Georgia; and on the west by the western limits of the Counties of Marion, Grundy, Van Buren, Cumberland, and Fentress, in the State of Tennessee.

ERIE CONFERENCE.

25. Erie Conference shall be bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by a line commencing at the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek; thence up said creek to the village of Gowanda, leaving said village in the Genesee Conference; thence to the Alleghany River at the mouth of the Tunungwant Creek; thence up said creek southward, excluding the city of Bradford on said creek, to the ridge dividing between the waters of Clarion and Sinnemahoning Creeks; thence southward to the Mahoning Creek; thence down said creek to the Alleghany River, excluding the Milton Society, but including Finley Society, in the Punxutawney Circuit, and Putneyville in the Bethlehem Circuit; thence

across said river in a north-westerly direction to the Western Reserve line, including Wampum and Petersburg; thence along the State line to the place of beginning, including the State line appointment on the Jamestown Circuit.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

26. Florida Conference shall include the State of Florida, except that portion lying west of the Appalachicola River.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE.

27. Foochow Conference shall include the Fokien Province in China.

GENESEE CONFERENCE.

28. Genesee Conference shall include all that part of the State of New York lying west of the Central New York Conference, excepting that part of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties now included in the Erie Conference. It shall also include the villages of Gowanda and Corning, in the State of New York, and so much of Tioga County, including Tioga Charge, in the State of Pennsylvania, as is not embraced in the Central New York Conference; also, so much of Potter County, in said State of Pennsylvania, as is not included in the Central Pennsylvania Conference; also, including so much of M'Kean County, in said State of Pennsylvania, as is embraced in the Olean District, including the city of Bradford.

GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

29. Georgia Conference shall consist of the Atlanta, Dalton, Gainesville, and Ogeechee Districts.

GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE.

30. Germany and Switzerland Conference shall include the work in Germany and those portions of France and Switzerland where the German language is spoken.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE.

31. Holston Conference shall be bounded on the north by the States of Kentucky and Virginia; on the east by the States of Virginia and North Carolina; on the south by the States of North Carolina and Georgia; and on the west by the western limits of the Counties of Marion, Grundy, Van Buren, Cumberland, Fentress, in the State of Tennessee.

IDAHO CONFERENCE.

32. Idaho Conference shall include the Counties of Union, Baker, and Grant, in the State of Oregon, and all that part of Idaho Territory lying north of the State of Nevada and west and south of the Salmon River range of Mountains.

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

33. Illinois Conference shall include that part of the State of Illinois not within the Southern Illinois Conference, south of the following line, namely : Beginning at Warsaw on the Mississippi River; thence to Vermont; thence to the mouth of the Spoon River; thence up the Illinois River to the north-west corner of Mason County; thence to the junction of the Central and the Alton and Chicago Railroads; thence to the south-west corner of Iroquois County; thence east to the State of Indiana, leaving Bentley, Vermont, Manito, Mackinaw Circuit, and Normal in the Central Illinois Conference, and Warsaw and Bloomington in the Illinois Conference.

INDIANA CONFERENCE.

34. Indiana Conference shall be bounded on the north and east by a line beginning where the National Road intersects the west line of the State of Indiana; thence along said road to Terre Haute; thence along the Saint Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis Railroad to the corporation line of Indianapolis, including Locust Street Charge in Greencastle; thence north and east by said corporation line to the Michigan Road; thence south by said road to the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad; thence south by said railroad to Third Street; thence east by Third Street to Meridian Street; thence south by Meridian Street, Madison Avenue, and Madison Pike to the southern limits of the city; thence west to White River; thence down said river to the west line of Johnson County; thence south on the west line of Johnson, Brown, Jackson, Scott, and Clarke Counties to the Ohio River; on the south by the Ohio River; and on the west by the State of Illinois.

IOWA CONFERENCE.

35. Iowa Conference shall be bounded on the east by the Mississippi River; on the south by the Missouri State line; on the west and north by a line commencing at the south-west corner of Appanoose County; thence north to Marshall County, leaving Knoxville in the Iowa Conference and Monroe in the Des Moines Conference; thence on the south line of Marshall County due east to Iowa River; thence down said river to Iowa City; thence on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad to Davenport, leaving Davenport and Iowa City in the Upper Iowa Conference, and all intermediate towns in the Iowa Conference.

ITALY CONFERENCE.

36. Italy Conference shall include the Kingdom of Italy and those parts of contiguous countries where the Italian language is spoken.

JAPAN CONFERENCE.

37. Japan Conference shall include the Empire of Japan.

KANSAS CONFERENCE.

38. Kansas Conference shall embrace that portion of the State of Kansas lying east of the 6th principal meridian, and north of the south line of township 16, including the town of Pomona, lying south of said line, but excluding Louisburg, Ottawa, and Baldwin City lying north of said line, and Solomon City lying east of the 6th meridian; provided that Baldwin City shall remain in the Conference until the next session of the Conference.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE.

39. Kentucky Conference shall include the State of Kentucky.

LEXINGTON CONFERENCE.

40. Lexington Conference shall include the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

LIBERIA CONFERENCE.

41. Liberia Conference shall embrace the western coast of Africa.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

42. Little Rock Conference shall include the State of Arkansas and that part of the town of Texarkana lying in the State of Texas.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

43. Louisiana Conference shall include the State of Louisiana.

MAINE CONFERENCE.

44. Maine Conference shall include that part of the State of Maine west of the Kennebec River from its mouth to the great bend below Skowhegan, and of a line running thence north to the State line, including Skowhegan and Augusta, and also that part of New Hampshire east of the White Hills, and north of the waters of Ossipee Lake and the town of Gorham.

MEXICO CONFERENCE.

45. Mexico Conference shall include the Republic of Mexico.

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE.

46. Michigan Conference shall include the State of Michigan in the Lower Peninsula west of the principal meridian as far north as the southern boundary of Roscommon County; thence west to the south-west corner of said county; thence north to the southern boundary of Charlevoix County; thence east to the south-east corner of said county; thence north to the Straits of Mackinaw.

MINNESOTA CONFERENCE.

47. Minnesota Conference shall include the State of Minnesota.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.*

48. Mississippi Conference shall include the State of Mississippi.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE.

49. Missouri Conference shall include so much of the State of Missouri as lies north of the Missouri River.

NEBRASKA CONFERENCE.

50. Nebraska Conference shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying south of the Platte River and east of the west line of range 12 west of the 6th principal meridian.

NEVADA CONFERENCE.

51. Nevada Conference shall include the State of Nevada, and so much of the State of California as lies east of the west summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

NEWARK CONFERENCE.

52. Newark Conference shall include that part of the State of New Jersey not included in the New Jersey Conference; Staten Island, in the State of New York; and so much of the States of New York and Pennsylvania as lies within the Jersey City and Paterson Districts.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

53. New England Conference shall include all the State of Massachusetts east of the Green Mountains not included in the New Hampshire and the New England Southern Conferences.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN CONFERENCE.

54. New England Southern Conference shall include that part of the State of Connecticut lying east of Connecticut River; the State of Rhode Island, with Millville and Blackstone in the State of Massachusetts; and also that part of the State of Massachusetts south-east of a line drawn from the north-east corner of the State of Rhode Island to the mouth of Neponset River, leaving Walpole Station, Foxborough, and Quincy Point in the New England Conference.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE.

55. New Hampshire Conference shall include the State of New Hampshire, except that part within the Maine Conference; also that part of the State of Massachusetts north-east of the Merrimac River.

NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE.

56. New Jersey Conference shall include that part of the State of New Jersey lying south of the following line, namely: Commencing at Raritan Bay; thence up said bay and river to New

Brunswick; thence, along the turnpike road to Lambertville on the Delaware, including the city of New Brunswick and Lambertville Station.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

57. New York Conference shall consist of the territory now in the New York, Poughkeepsie, (including Gaylordsville,) Newburg, Prattsville, and Ellenville Districts.

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

58. New York East Conference shall include the New York, New York East, Brooklyn, and New Haven Districts, including those charges in the city of New York east of a line running through Third Avenue, Bowery, Chatham Street, Park Row, and Broadway to the Battery.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

59. North Carolina Conference shall include the State of North Carolina not included in the Blue Ridge Conference.

NORTHERN NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

60. Northern New York Conference shall include so much of the County of Franklin as is not within the Troy Conference, and all of the Counties of Saint Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, and Herkimer, and all of Oswego County except Phoenix, and so much of the County of Madison as lies on and east of the New York and Midland Railroad, together with Cherry Valley, Springfield, and Richfield Springs in Otsego County, and Saint Johnsville in Montgomery County.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE.

61. North India Conference shall include the Province of Oudh, and the Districts of Rohilcund, Cawnpore, Kumaon, and Gurhwal in the North-west Province.

NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE.

62. North Indiana Conference shall be bounded on the north by the State of Michigan; on the east by the State of Ohio, including Union City; on the south by the National Road from the State line west to Marion County; thence north to the north-east corner of said county; thence west to the Michigan Road; on the west by said Michigan Road to South Bend, and thence by the Saint Joseph River to the Michigan State line, including Logansport and all towns on the National Road east of Indianapolis.

NORTH NEBRASKA CONFERENCE.

63. North Nebraska Conference shall include all that part of the State of Nebraska lying north of the Platte River and east of the west line of range 12 west of the 6th principal meridian.

NORTH OHIO CONFERENCE.

64. North Ohio Conference shall be bounded on the north by the Ohio State line; on the east by East Ohio Conference and Tuscarawas and Muskingum Rivers to Dresden; on the south by Ohio Conference, excluding Dresden, and including Utica, Homer, and Galena Circuits, and excluding Stratford; on the west by the main road passing through Delaware and Marion to Upper Sandusky, and the Sandusky River, excluding so much of the town of Delaware as lies west of the Olenangy River, and also excluding the towns of Marion, Fremont, and Upper Sandusky, and including Tiffin.

NORTH-WEST GERMAN CONFERENCE.

65. North-west German Conference shall include the German work in the State of Minnesota, the Territory of Dakota, and that part of the State of Iowa lying north of an east and west line passing along the south line of the city of Clinton; and that part of the State of Illinois lying west of the bounds of the Chicago German Conference.

NORTH-WEST INDIANA CONFERENCE.

66. North-west Indiana Conference shall be bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the State line; on the east by the Saint Joseph River and the Michigan Road; on the south by the Indiana Conference; and on the west by Illinois; including all the towns on the Michigan Road except Logansport, and all the towns on the southern boundary, excluding Locust Street Charge in Greencastle.

NORTH-WEST IOWA CONFERENCE.

67. North-west Iowa Conference shall include that part of the State of Iowa west of the Upper Iowa and north of the Des Moines Conferences.

NORTH-WEST KANSAS CONFERENCE.

68. North-west Kansas Conference shall include all that part of the State of Kansas north of the south line of township 16 and west of the 6th principal meridian, yet so as to include the Solomon City Circuit.

NORTH-WEST SWEDISH CONFERENCE.

69. North-west Swedish Conference shall include the Swedish work in the West and North-west; and the Swedish Churches within the bounds of Erie Conference in the State of New York.

NORWAY CONFERENCE.

70. Norway Conference shall embrace Norway in Europe.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH CONFERENCE.

71. Norwegian and Danish Conference shall include the Norwegian work in the West and North-west, and all the Danish work in the United States.

OHIO CONFERENCE.

72. Ohio Conference shall be bounded as follows: Commencing on the Muskingum River north of Dresden; thence down said river to the Ohio River, including Zanesville and Marietta; thence down the Ohio River to the mouth of Ohio Brush Creek; thence north to the south-east corner of Fayette County; thence north-west to the west line of Fayette County; thence north on the west line of Fayette and Madison Counties to the Springfield branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railroad, leaving Vienna, Dunbarton, and Sinking Springs Circuits west of said line; thence east on the southern boundaries of Central Ohio and North Ohio Conferences to the place of beginning, including Milford and Stratford, and Saint Paul's Charge in Delaware.

OREGON CONFERENCE.

73. Oregon Conference shall include that part of the State of Oregon lying west of the Cascade Mountains, and so much of what is known as Goose Lake Valley as lies within the State of Oregon.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.

74. Philadelphia Conference shall be bounded on the east by the Delaware River; on the south by the Pennsylvania State line; on the west by the Susquehanna River, excluding Harrisburg; on the north by the north lines of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Monroe Counties, excepting Ashland and Beaver Meadows Circuit.

PITTSBURG CONFERENCE.

75. Pittsburg Conference shall be bounded on the north by Erie Conference; on the east by the summit of the Alleghany Mountains to the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, excluding New Washington Circuit; thence west along the line of the West Virginia Conference to the Ohio River; thence up said river to the Pennsylvania State line; thence along the said line to Erie Conference.

PUGET SOUND CONFERENCE.

76. Puget Sound Conference shall include all that part of Washington Territory lying west of the Cascade Mountains and north of the Columbia River.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

77. Rock River Conference shall include that part of the State of Illinois north of the Central Illinois Conference.

SAINT LOUIS CONFERENCE.

78. Saint Louis Conference shall include that part of the State of Missouri lying south of Missouri River.

SAINT LOUIS GERMAN CONFERENCE.

79. Saint Louis German Conference shall include the German work in that part of the State of Illinois south of the Chicago German Conference; and in the State of Iowa south of the North-west German Conference, and east of the West German Conference; and all the German work in the State of Missouri east of the boundary line of the West German Conference.

SAVANNAH CONFERENCE.

80. Savannah Conference shall include the State of Georgia.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

81. South Carolina Conference shall include the State of South Carolina.

SOUTH-EAST INDIANA CONFERENCE.

82. South-east Indiana Conference shall be bounded as follows, namely: Beginning at the crossing of Meridian and Third Streets, in the city of Indianapolis; thence west by said Third Street to the Indianapolis and Lafayette Railroad; thence north on said railroad to the Michigan Road; thence on said road to the north line of Marion County; thence east on said county line to the north-east corner of said county; thence south on the east line of said county to the National Road; thence east on said road to the State line; on the east by Ohio, so as to include Elizabeth, Hamilton County, Ohio; on the south by the Ohio River; and on the west by the Indiana Conference.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE.

83. Southern California Conference shall embrace that portion of the State of California lying south of the California Conference; also that portion of the State east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and south of Inyo County.

SOUTHERN GERMAN CONFERENCE.

84. Southern German Conference shall include the German work in the States of Texas and Louisiana.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

85. Southern Illinois Conference shall include that part of the State of Illinois south of the following line, namely: Beginning at the mouth of the Illinois River; thence up said river to the north-west corner of Jersey County, including Kane and Woodbury; thence to Honey Point; thence to Hillsborough, leaving it in the Illinois Conference; thence east through Fayette and

Effingham Counties to the north-west corner of Jasper County; thence on the north line of Jasper and Crawford Counties to the Wabash River.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE.

86. South India Conference shall include all those parts of India not embraced in the North India Conference.

SOUTH KANSAS CONFERENCE.

87. South Kansas Conference shall embrace that part of the State of Kansas lying east of the west line of Chautauqua, Elk, Greenwood, and Chase Counties, and south of the south line of township 16, including Louisburg, Ottawa, and Baldwin City, lying north of the said line, and excluding Pomona, lying south of said line; provided that Baldwin City shall remain in the Kansas Conference until the session of the Conference in 1885.

SOUTH-WEST KANSAS CONFERENCE.

88. South-west Kansas Conference shall include all that part of the State of Kansas lying south of the south line of township sixteen, and west of a line beginning at the south-east corner of Cowly County; thence north to the south line of Chase County; thence west to the south-west corner of said Chase County; thence north to the south line of township sixteen.

SWEDEN CONFERENCE.

89. Sweden Conference shall embrace Sweden and Finland in Europe.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

90. Tennessee Conference shall include that portion of Tennessee not included in the Holston Conference.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

91. Texas Conference shall include so much of the State of Texas as lies east of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico on the east line of Matagorda County, and running along said line and the east line of Wharton and Colorado Counties to the north point of Colorado County; thence north until it strikes the Central Railroad at Calvert; thence along the line of said railroad to the northern boundary of Texas, excluding Calvert and all the towns on the line of said road.

TROY CONFERENCE.

92. Troy Conference shall include Troy, Albany, Saratoga, Cambridge, Plattsburg, and Burlington Districts.

UPPER IOWA CONFERENCE.

93. Upper Iowa Conference shall be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of the State of Iowa;

thence down the Mississippi River to Davenport; thence west on the north line of the Iowa Conference to the south-east corner of Story County; thence north to the State line so as to include Iowa Falls; thence east on said line to the place of beginning.

VERMONT CONFERENCE.

94. Vermont Conference shall include the St. Albans, St. Johnsbury, Montpelier, and Springfield Districts.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

95. Virginia Conference shall include all that part of the State of Virginia not embraced in the Baltimore and Wilmington Conferences, and also the Counties of Pocahontas, Green Brier, Monroe, Pendleton, and Hardy, in the State of West Virginia.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

96. Washington Conference shall include Western Maryland, the District of Columbia, the States of Virginia and West Virginia, and so much of the State of Pennsylvania as lies west of the Susquehanna River, including the towns on said river.

WEST GERMAN CONFERENCE.

97. West German Conference shall include the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, and so much of the States of Missouri and Iowa as lies west of the following lines: Commencing at the south-east corner of the State of Kansas; thence by a direct line to the south-east corner of Morgan County, State of Missouri; thence north to the north-east corner of Chariton County, Missouri; thence to the north-east corner of Worth County, Missouri; thence due north to the southern boundary line of the North-west German Conference.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

98. West Texas Conference shall embrace so much of the State of Texas as is not included in the Texas Conference.

WEST VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

99. West Virginia Conference shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the south-west corner of the State of Pennsylvania; thence along the west line of Pennsylvania to the north-east corner of Ohio County, West Virginia, so as to include Wheeling Creek Mission and Triadelphia Circuit; thence by the most direct way to Short Creek, so as to include Short Creek and Liberty Circuit; thence down Short Creek to the Ohio River; thence down said river to the mouth of the Big Sandy River; on the west by the State line; on the south and east by the Virginia and Baltimore Conferences to the Pennsylvania State line; thence westward along said line to the place of beginning.

WEST WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.

100. West Wisconsin Conference shall include that part of the State of Wisconsin not embraced in the Wisconsin Conference.

WILMINGTON CONFERENCE.

101. Wilmington Conference shall include the State of Delaware and the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia.

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.

102. Wisconsin Conference shall include all that part of the State of Wisconsin lying east and north of a line beginning at the south-east corner of Greene County, on the south line of the State; thence north on the range line between ranges nine and ten east to the north line of town twenty; thence west on the said line to the east line of range three; thence north on said line to the Michigan State line.

WYOMING CONFERENCE.

103. Wyoming Conference shall include the southern part of the State of New York not included in the New York, New York East, Newark, Central New York, and Genesee Conferences; and that part of the State of Pennsylvania bounded on the west by Central New York Conference, including the territory east of the Susquehanna River; and on the south by the Central Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and Newark Conferences, including Narrowsburg; and on the east by the Newark and New York Conferences.

GERMAN WORK.

The German work on the Pacific Coast shall be connected with the Conferences within whose bounds the respective charges thereto belonging may be situated.

SCANDINAVIAN WORK.

The Swedish and Norwegian work in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and in the vicinity of those cities, belongs to the New York East Conference.

BOUNDARIES OF MISSIONS.

1. *The Arizona Mission* includes the Territory of Arizona.
2. *The Black Hills Mission* is bounded as follows: Beginning on the southern line of Dakota Territory at 101 degrees west longitude; thence north to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence west to 105 degrees west longitude; thence south to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence due east to the place of beginning.
3. *The Dakota Mission* includes that part of Dakota Territory

lying south of the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and east of the meridian 101 degrees west longitude.

4. *The North Dakota Mission* includes that part of Dakota Territory lying north of the 46 degree parallel of north latitude, and east of the meridian 101 degrees west longitude.

5. *The Indian Mission* includes the Indian Territory.

6. *The Montana Mission* includes the Territory of Montana, except so much as is included in the Black Hills Mission; and includes, also, so much of the Territory of Wyoming as lies directly north of the Territory of Utah, and north of the forty-third parallel of north latitude; and also so much of the Territory of Idaho as lies directly north of the Utah Mission, and it includes, also, the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

7. *The Utah Mission* includes the Territory of Utah, and that part of the Territory of Idaho lying directly north of the Territory of Utah and south of the forty-third parallel of north latitude, excluding the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

8. *The West Nebraska Mission* is bounded as follows: Beginning at the north-east corner of Holt County; thence south to the south-west corner of Nance County; thence east to the north-east corner of Merrick County; thence south to the Platte River; thence up said river to the north-west corner of Phelps County; thence south to the north line of the State of Kansas, including all that part of the State of Nebraska lying north and west of said boundary line.

ENABLING ACTS.

1. The colored members of the *St. Louis* and *Missouri Conferences* may and are hereby authorized to organize into a separate Annual Conference at any time during the next four years, when a majority of the colored and a majority of the white members of the Conferences respectively shall, by a vote, ask for it; the presiding Bishop or Bishops concurring.

2. The *Central German Conference* may, during the next four years, by a majority vote of the members present and voting, and the presiding Bishop concurring, divide into two Conferences.

3. The *Germany and Switzerland Conference* may, during the next four years, by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Conferences.

4. The *North-west German Conference* may, during the next four years, by the vote of a majority of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Conferences on such line as may be agreed upon.

5. The *Missouri Conference* may, at any session during the next four years, by a majority vote of the members present and voting, and the approval of the Bishop presiding, divide into two Conferences.

6. The *Detroit* and *Michigan Conferences* are authorized to

organize a separate Annual Conference within the next four years out of the northern portions of said Conferences, the southern line of which shall begin at the north-west corner of Muskegon County and run due east to the west line of Tuscola County, and thence north to Saginaw Bay; or such other east and west line approximating the above as may be decided upon by said Conferences, when a majority thereof shall by vote ask it, and the presiding Bishops shall concur.

7. The *Florida Conference* may divide itself into two Conferences within the next four years, when a majority of both colored and white members, at any session of the Conference, by vote, shall ask for such division, and the presiding Bishop or Bishops shall concur.

8. The *West Nebraska Mission* may, during the next four years, by a vote of the majority of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized as an Annual Conference.

9. The *Dakota Mission* may, during the next four years, by a vote of a majority of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized as an Annual Conference.

10. The *Montana Mission* may, during the next four years, by the vote of two thirds of its members present and voting, with the approval of the Bishop presiding, be organized as an Annual Conference.

11. That portion of the Territory of Dakota lying north of the forty-sixth parallel shall be the *North Dakota Mission*, and be administered as a foreign mission.

12. The petition to the General Conference that the Territory of New Mexico be covered by two missions—the one English-speaking, and the other Spanish-speaking—is hereby referred to the General Missionary Committee for their careful consideration.

C.

MANAGERS AND TRUSTEES.

1.—BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
JOURNAL, PAGE 264.

Ministers.

Daniel Wise, George G. Saxe,
James M. Tuttle, Sandford Hunt,
M. D'C. Crawford, Jacob B. Graw,
Daniel Curry, Milton S. Terry,
Albert S. Hunt, James M. King,
Lewis R. Dunn, Henry A. Buttz,
Albert D. Vail, Charles S. Coit,
Aaron K. Sanford, Samuel F. Upham,
John Miley, Watson L. Phillips,
John B. Merwin, Thomas H. Burch,
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Richard Vanhorne, Andrew Longacre,
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James M. Buckley, John F. Goucher,
Daniel A. Goodsell, James A. Holmes,
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James H. Taft, Stephen Barker,
Timothy A. Howe, John M. Phillips,
Hiram M. Forrester, John H. Bentley,
John S. M'Lean, Harold Dollner,
John French, Lemuel Skidmore,
Oliver Hoyt, John B. Cornell,
Charles C. North, John D. Slayback,
Gilbert Oakley, Wm. C. Hamilton,
Isaac Odell, Wm. J. Hutchinson,
Oliver H. P. Archer, Anderson Fowler,
George J. Ferry, Ezra B. Tuttle,
John Stevenson, Charles Scott,
James M. Fuller, Alden Speare,
George I. Seney, Peter A. Welch,
George G. Reynolds, Wm. H. Falconer.

2.—BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION. JOURNAL, PAGE 264.

Ministers.

Alpha J. Kynett, James Morrow,
Wm. C. Robinson, J. R. Boyle,
Joseph Mason, T. B. Neely,
William H. Elliot, J. B. Graw,
Samuel W. Thomas, George Cummins,
Thomas C. Murphy, Joseph Welch,
William J. Paxson, J. M. Hinson,
John B. M'Cullough, Jacob Dickerson,
Samuel Pahcoast, Samuel Barnes,
Curtis F. Turner, C. W. Buoy,
William B. Wood, G. K. Morris,
William Swindells, S. M. Vernon,
J. S. J. M'Connell, George W. Miller,
E. I. D. Pepper, William C. Webb,
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Colson Hieskell, John E. James,
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D. H. Bowen, John Gillespie,
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Thomas Greenback, Thomas B. Cope,
William H. Sutton, R. E. Pattison,
M. E. Clark,

3.—MANAGERS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION. JOURNAL,
PAGE 264.

Ministers.

D. P. Kidder, G. L. Taylor,
W. H. De Puy, W. C. Steele,
G. H. Whitney, J. C. Thomas,
H. M. Simpson, Alexander M'Lean,

Laymen.

S. A. Purdy, E. S. Halsted,
Joseph Longking, Thomas Nicholson,
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Ira Perego, H. D. Rolph,

Ministers.

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B. M. Adams,	S. Van Benschoten,
Alexander Craig,	J. E. Cookman,
Francis Bottome,	T. H. Smith,
Richard Wheatley,	C. C. Lasby,
W. H. Russell,	I. J. Lansing,
J. W. Ackerly,	Merritt Hulburd,
G. E. Strobridge,	W. L. Hoagland,
J. S. Chadwick,	Henry Kastendick,
C. R. Barnes,	George Prentice,
J. H. Knowles,	A. J. Palmer,
Asbury Lowrey,	N. B. Chapman.

Laymen.

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A. E. M. Purdy,	William Baldwin,
J. E. Searles, Jr.,	George Crouch,
J. E. Stevens,	G. H. Cannon,
J. D. Kurtz Crook,	George Sproul,
W. D. Cowan,	Charles W. Turner,
T. Y. Kinney,	E. Rinehart,
L. P. Nostrand,	Samuel W. Clark,
A. H. Creagh,	Robert S. Anderson,
C. P. Armstrong,	William Beach,
R. R. Doherty,	G. Waldo Smith,
B. F. Clark,	Joseph Fettretch.

4.—MANAGERS OF THE TRACT SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 264.

Ministers.

George Hollis,	Henry Spellmeyer,
J. B. Faulks,	Sandford Hunt,
Ichabod Simmons,	William Day,
Nicholas Vansant,	J. Pilkington,
Thomas Lodge,	W. J. Parker,
A. S. Graves,	A. B. Sanford,
G. E. Reed,	S. P. Hammond,
J. S. Breckenridge,	J. C. Deininger,
Solomon Parsons,	Nathan Hubbell,
G. Van Alstyne,	G. H. Goodsell,
A. C. Morehouse,	John Johns,
W. W. Bowdish,	J. R. Thompson,
C. P. Corner,	E. W. Burr,
D. R. Lowrie,	C. H. Buck,
S. S. Arndt,	W. M'K. Darwood,
O. Haviland,	George Abele.

Laymen.

William Truslow,	S. N. Havens,
W. H. Dikeman,	Richard Lavery,
J. O. Fowler,	Henry C. Weeks.
Hiram Merritt,	G. F. Hodgman,
E. B. Treat,	D. H. Bates,
John Bentley,	R. W. Todd.
S. B. Ransom,	David Huyler,
J. H. Richards,	S. C. Pullman,
H. W. Knight,	Richard Taylor,
D. S. Mead,	John R. Browne,
J. P. Felter,	W. F. Martin,
H. G. Fay,	S. L. Russell,
W. R. Walkley,	Richard Grant,
Nathan Ulman,	Elisha Seeley,
William Anderson,	Chas. Van Nostrand,
C. E. Hartshorne,	W. H. Harris.

5.—MANAGERS OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 264.

Amos Shinkle,	Earl Cranston,	J. J. Hight,	J. M. Walden,
M. B. Hagans,	F. S. Hoyt,	J. C. Hartzell,	Bidwell Lane,
W. F. Boyd,	J. M. Shumpert,	Jos. Courtney,	J. W. Dale,
Edward Sargent,	F. C. Holliday,	E. W. S. Hammond,	Henry Liebhart,
W. L. Hypes,	W. P. Stowe,	R. S. Rust,	Jacob Krehbehl,
D. J. Starr,	J. H. Bayliss,	I. W. Wiley,	I. W. Joice.

6.—THE GENERAL BOOK COMMITTEE FOR 1884-8. JOURNAL, PAGE 284.

AMOS SHINKLE, *Chairman*; C. J. CLARK, *Secretary*.

District.	Members.	District.	Members.
I.	C. J. Clark.	VIII.	D. F. Barnes.
II.	Homer Eaton.	IX.	J. C. W. Coxe.
III.	W. H. Olin.	X.	A. E. P. Albert.
IV.	T. N. Boyle.	XI.	J. G. Thompson.
V.	W. F. Whitlock.	XII.	J. A. Reitz.
VI.	E. W. S. Peck.	XIII.	T. H. Sinex.
VII.	Clement Studebaker.		

Local Book Committee at New York: J. B. Cornell, C. B. Fisk, and William Hoyt.

Local Book Committee at Cincinnati: Amos Shinkle, W. A. Brühl, and Richard Dymond.

Local Committee at San Francisco: F. T. Jewell, C. V. Anthony, N. G. Luke, P. F. Breasse, R. M'Elroy, John Widney, and C. H. Bradley.

Eastern Section: The representatives of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 10th, and 13th Districts.

Western Section: The representatives of the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th Districts.

Officers of the two Sections, as follows:

Eastern Section: C. B. Fisk, *Chairman*; A. E. P. Albert, *Secretary*.

Western Section: D. F. Barnes, *Chairman*; R. A. W. Brühl, *Secretary*.

7.—THE GENERAL MISSIONARY AND CHURCH EXTENSION COMMITTEES FOR 1884-8. JOURNAL, PAGE 284.

Dists.	Members.	Dists.	Members.
I.	W. V. Morrison.	VIII.	R. M. Hatfield.
II.	Alexander Craig.	IX.	H. H. O'Neal.
III.	I. S. Bingham.	X.	T. B. Ford.
IV.	J. H. M'Garrah.	XI.	A. R. Rice.
V.	J. M. Trimble.	XII.	Christian Blinn.
VI.	J. A. Price.	XIII.	J. H. Wilbur.
VII.	G. W. Gue.		

8.—PUBLISHING COMMITTEE OF THE PITTSBURG CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOURNAL, PAGE 282.

Pittsburg Conference: H. C. Bea-com, James Mechem, T. N. Eaton.

Erie Conference: H. H. Moore, John Graham.

East Ohio Conference: J. R. Mills, R. S. Randolph.

West Virginia Conference: Benjamin Ison, G. C. Wilding.

9.—PUBLISHING COMMITTEE OF THE CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOURNAL, PAGE 284.

F. T. Jewell,
C. V. Anthony,

N. G. Luke,
P. F. Breasse,

R. M'Elroy,
John Widney,

C. H. Bradley.

10.—MEMBERS OF THE CENTENNIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. JOURNAL, PAGE 227.

E. G. Andrews,

J. F. Goucher,

D. A. Goodsell,

H. K. Carroll.

11.—TRUSTEES OF MINARD HOME. JOURNAL, PAGE 283.

W. L. Harris,
J. M. Reid,
James Strong,
H. N. Ege,
J. M. Cornell,

L. R. Dunn,
H. A. Buttz,
Samuel Eddy,
C. C. Moore,

J. M. Gillete,
Miss E. H. Wandell,
Mrs. D. P. Kidder,
Mrs. G. J. Ferry,

Mrs. C. B. Fisk,
Mrs. Thomas Sewell,
Mrs. W. B. Skidmore,
Mrs. J. F. Keen.

APPENDIX II.



FRATERNAL ADDRESSES.

MEMOIRS.

A.

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE, 1881.

1.—REPORT OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE FIRST ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGE 160.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session in Philadelphia, May 1, 1884:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The undersigned, the Secretaries of the First Ecumenical Conference, held in City Road Wesleyan Chapel, London, England, September 7-20, 1881, transmit to you, as directed, the action of that body in regard to a second Ecumenical Conference:

The Minutes of the Conference for Tuesday, September 20, contains the following item:

"Unanimous consent was given for the presentation of a report from the Business Committee. The report was as follows:

"The Business Committee, having received a paper signed by Bishop Simpson and others, in respect to a second Ecumenical Conference of Methodism, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, 1. That it is expedient that a second Ecumenical Conference be assembled, and, if practicable, in the United States, in the year 1887.

"*Resolved*, 2. That in order thereto, and for the promotion of Christian fraternity, the several Methodist bodies are earnestly desired to create an Executive Committee, as now constituted, subject to such changes in its membership as they, in their wisdom, may ordain, beginning with the British Wesleyan Conference, in the year 1883.

"*Resolved*, 3. That the Executive Committee, constituted in accordance with these resolutions, shall determine the time and place of holding the second Ecumenical Conference, the number of delegates to be chosen, and the ratio of their distribution among the respective Methodist bodies, shall prepare a programme of exercises, and rules and regulations for the government of the Conference, and shall make all other necessary arrangements."

This report was adopted without dissent.

JOHN BOND,	} Secretaries.
J. S. WITHINGTON,	
A. C. GEORGE,	
A. SUTHERLAND,	

B.

FRATERNAL PROCEEDINGS.

BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

2.--REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE WESLEYAN
CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

JOURNAL, PAGE 254.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1884:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: By the action of the last General Conference the duty of appointing fraternal delegates to the Wesleyan Conferences in England and to the Methodist Conference in Ireland, was devolved upon the Board of Bishops. The honor and responsibilities of the appointment having fallen upon the undersigned, it is his duty to report that, in June, 1882, he attended the session of the Irish Conference in Belfast, and a few weeks later that of the parent body in Leeds.

In both places, in response to cordial invitations, he addressed the Conference, besides preaching repeatedly, attending two school anniversaries, addressing the anniversary meeting of the Conference Temperance Society, etc. The main address before the Conference at Leeds was most kindly received, printed in full in both of the leading Methodist journals in London, and made the theme of appreciative editorial articles. It was also reproduced in the more important of our Church papers in this country.

Every-where the reception accorded your delegate was delightfully fraternal. Even outside the Christian body to which he was accredited, in the ancient university cities of the United Kingdom, he received attentions and courtesies which attested, in a most gratifying manner, the growing respect of the Christian world for the educational and scholarly, no less than for the evangelistic and pastoral, work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Upon my homeward journey it was my honor and pleasure to be the bearer of a priceless treasure—the Bible and Prayer Book of John Wesley, a present to the General Conference from the Honorable S. D. Waddy, Q.C., of London. Through Bishop Simpson's communication by Bishop Harris on the opening day of the present session, this beautiful courtesy was fitly consummated.

The recent address of the fraternal messengers of our English brethren and the written address of the Irish Conference render

any statements as to the condition and prospects of the work of our brethren in Great Britain uncalled for, and any assurance of their interest in our Church entirely unnecessary.

God bless our wide-spread brotherhood throughout the world!

Respectfully submitted, WILLIAM F. WARREN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1884.

3.—REPORT NO. I OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGE 129.

YOUR Committee respectfully recommend that the Conference hold a special session to receive the delegates from the British Wesleyan Conference, and the delegate from the Methodist Church of France and Switzerland, on Wednesday, May 14, at half past seven P. M., in the Arch Street Church.

4.—CREDENTIALS OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATES FROM THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGE 201.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States:

HONORED FATHERS AND BRETHREN: It is my happiness to inform you that the bearers of this letter of introduction, the Rev. Robert Newton Young, and his companion, the Rev. Sylvester Whitehead, are deputed to you as representatives of the British Conference, whose Fraternal Address they will present to you, and in other ways convey to you our love and salutations.

Mr. Young, who occupies the position of Classical Tutor at our new Theological College at Handsworth, Birmingham, is, and has been for several successive years, the Secretary of our Conference. His repeated election to this high office affords sufficient proof that he enjoys the full confidence and esteem of his brethren. In addition to his personal merits as a preacher of rare excellence and an accomplished scholar, he has hereditary claims upon our regard. His father, Robert Young, a minister of saintly character, was remarkably successful in our foreign and home work, and is still remembered as one of the most honored of our presidents.

Mr. Whitehead, companion of Mr. Young, is the substitute of the Rev. William F. Moulton, D.D., who was the minister actually chosen by the Conference to be the companion of Mr. Young. While regretting that circumstances connected with the Leys School of Cambridge, of which Dr. Moulton is the principal, prevented him from fulfilling the duties laid upon him by the Conference, it affords me much pleasure that the vacancy thus caused has been filled by a committee of ex-presidents and myself in selecting Mr. Whitehead to occupy Dr. Moulton's place.

Mr. Whitehead has been a successful missionary to China, and since his return to England he has well served the missionary cause as an eloquent preacher and powerful platform speaker. At present he is the superintendent minister of one of our most important circuits in the city of Manchester.

Believing that you will accord to these brethren the kind reception which you have given invariably to our representatives, and praying that you have a very pleasant Conference, I am, dear brethren,

Yours very sincerely,

THOMAS McCULLOUGH,

President of the Conference.

WESLEY STREET, LIVERPOOL, *April 14, 1884.*

5. — ADDRESS OF THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGE 201.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, 1884:

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We rejoice to be permitted once more to greet you in the Lord, and to convey to you, both by letter and by the representatives whom we have appointed to visit you, the assurance of our undiminished affection and esteem, and of our deep interest in all that concerns your welfare.

Your Fraternal Address renewed in us the pleasure we have received on like occasions before. We are cheered and strengthened by your expressions of sympathy and good-will, and of loyalty to our common calling; and we share the joy of that prosperity which it has pleased the Lord to grant you both at home and abroad.

We cannot look upon the addresses and deputations that have passed between us for so many years as mere formalities. They are the expression of a kinship and a spiritual unity both real and precious, which, at the same time, they tend to strengthen and develop. We particularly value the personal intercourse we have had with many of your more honored ministers. The memory of those distinguished servants of Christ and his Church, whom we have from time to time welcomed for their own sake and for yours, (some of whom are fallen asleep, while others are yet with you,) will long be cherished among us; and we are glad to know that those whom we have sent to represent us among you have been received and are remembered with similar feelings.

We trust that this will ever continue to be the case. As our representatives to your next General Conference, we have appointed the Rev. Robert Newton Young, Secretary of our Conference, and Classical Tutor of the Birmingham Theological College, and the Rev. William F. Moulton, D.D., Principal of the Leys School, Cambridge, brethren greatly beloved and hon-

ored; and each of whom, in addition to his own personal claims, has a strong hereditary claim to our affectionate regard.

Perhaps the most striking event in our history during the past four years, as in the history of all the Methodist Churches, was the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, held in City Road Chapel, in September, 1881. We felt it to be a matter for devout thanksgiving to Almighty God that the arrangements for that great gathering were brought to a successful issue, and that the representatives of Methodist organizations throughout the world came together in brotherly love and unity, and took counsel one of another in the sanctuary that John Wesley built, and to which his scattered children look as their ancient and common home.

We will not attempt to estimate the influence of that Conference upon the various branches of Methodism, and upon the Christian Church generally; but we thankfully record our conviction that, in the quickened gratitude and increasing affection of the whole Methodist family, and in the stimulus given to the zeal and enterprise of many kindred Churches, the First Ecumenical Methodist Conference had the tokens of God's approval, and has given a favorable omen for the days to come. Though it is not possible to forecast the result of future Conferences held on your side of the Atlantic or on ours, or in that southern hemisphere where God has given to Methodism some of her most fruitful fields, we cannot doubt that they will contribute, if not to the organic union of the several bodies of Methodists, to the true unity of the Church, and to the increased efficiency of the means and methods employed in the service of the Lord.

We observe with pleasure and wonder that in almost every department of Christian labor your statistics show your agencies multiplied, your operations extended, and your efforts crowned with abundant blessing. Yours is, indeed, a day of great opportunities and vast responsibilities, and it is our earnest prayer that the promise so often fulfilled to the Church of God, "As thy days, so shall thy strength be," may have ample and glorious fulfillment in all your future as in your past history.

Our field of labor, and the conditions of our work in this country, differ so widely from yours, that direct comparisons are impossible. But you will rejoice to learn that the past four years have been with us years of untroubled peace within our own borders, and of great activity in all our departments. In connection with the preaching of the Gospel, our first and paramount duty, we have seen and felt much of the power of the Lord. Evangelical zeal has been at once quickened and disciplined. We have sought to reach the various classes of the population by special and appropriate methods. A spirit of revival has moved through our societies; the life of believers has been deepened and purified, and multitudes have been brought to a saving knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. The total number of mem-

bers in Great Britain reported to this Conference is 407,085, showing an increase of nearly 70,000 in the last four years. In our mission work we have had much encouragement and success also, of which the most decisive proof is the very recent formation of a distinct and additional Conference in South Africa, with more than 20,000 members under its care. On the whole, we trust it may be said that our people were never more thoroughly in sympathy with every aspect of Christian missionary work, or more deeply convinced that the resources of the Gospel are adequate to all the requirements of man and of society.

It had long been our desire to afford some preparatory instruction in theology and literature to all whom we receive as candidates for the ministry. And we are glad to say that since we last addressed you we have been able to make provision for this by the opening of a fourth branch of our Theological Institution in the neighborhood of Birmingham, which has been completed without adding any thing to our pecuniary burdens.

Another marked and gratifying feature in our history is the increased number of children under instruction in our schools. In the Sunday-schools alone the number reported last year had risen to 841,951, showing an increase for the year of more than 12,000, while there is a steady and growing purpose to improve both the quality and the methods of instruction.

On some questions of public morality, too, we are glad to believe that the influence of Christian principles and example is growing and will still further increase. By the conjoined efforts of our own and other Christian people, legislation which we regard as most objectionable, and in the highest degree perilous to morality, has received a decided check, and the testimony lifted up in so many forms against drunkenness has made itself felt every-where, not merely in the modification of the social habits of the community, but in various legislative restrictions which are likely to be still further extended before long.

We have heard that you have it in contemplation to commemorate, in some formal manner, the great event by which, a hundred years ago, your Church organization was completed; and we heartily wish that the celebration may prove as serviceable to you as a similar event was to us in the year 1839. We did of a truth find it good to recount the gifts of God, and to give practical expression to our gratitude. Our "house was," indeed, "filled with the odor of the ointment" at that time "poured forth," and the grateful fragrance is not even yet departed.

And now, dear fathers and brethren, we commend you to God, and to the word of his grace. One of your own selves powerfully reminded us, in the late Ecumenical gathering, that the Methodist revival, which gave birth to us both, began in the

loving and careful study of that blessed word. By the same means we may well hope and believe that the revival will be perpetuated and extended. May the word of Christ dwell in us richly! May we hold it fast in its integrity, and hold it forth with all diligence, until it shall have accomplished the thing whereto he sent it, and the triumph of our Master shall be complete!

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference.

THOMAS M'CULLOUGH, *President*,

ROBERT NEWTON YOUNG, *Secretary*.

HULL, August 3, 1883.

6.—ADDRESS OF THE REV. ROBERT NEWTON YOUNG.
JOURNAL, PAGE 213.

BISHOPS, FATHERS, AND BRETHREN OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH: I thank you for the warm and generous welcome with which you have received us, and which, at a distance of nearly four thousand miles from kindred and friends, assures us that we are at home.

The letter of our president has explained to you the absence of the Rev. Dr. Moulton, who was appointed by our Conference as my associate in this deputation. You all know him as one of our ripest scholars, and as one on whom three of our national universities have conferred their most honorable degrees. Had he been able to accompany me, you would have learned not more to wonder at his varied accomplishments, than to love him for his gentleness and grace. The minister who has been chosen in his stead is a "brother beloved," who has won high distinction in a distant and difficult field of missionary enterprise, and whose comparatively short term of English service has developed many choice and consecrated gifts. His name is fragrant in China; it is fragrant in England; and I feel sure that before he leaves these shores it will be fragrant in the Western World. My claim upon your sympathy and regard lies not in personal service or in distinguished gifts; it lies in the fact that I am a Methodist preacher, a Methodist preacher's son, and a representative of that Methodist Conference out of which you sprung, and toward which you have always cherished a tender and filial affection.

It is a matter of deep satisfaction to me that I stand before you, not in a personal, but in a purely representative, capacity. As an individual, having only an individual responsibility, I should be expected, and probably I might be tempted, to give expression to the wonderment with which I am smitten by all that I see and hear in this "great country." Were I to yield to such temptation I should not only betray the crudeness of my observation and the poverty of my vocabulary, but I should travel beyond the lines of my mission. The legend of Fabricius, the Roman ambassador, whom the vision of unwonted prodigies in the camp of Pyrrhus failed to divert from the business of his

embassy, reminds me of my duty. I am not here to enlarge upon the vastness of your territory, the fertility of your resources, the colossal reach of your enterprises, or the significance of your almost appalling statistics. I am here simply as the messenger of the Churches, bearing to you from a distant land the greetings of those who view with wonder and gratitude your work and labor of love, and who would rejoice were the Lord to make your people a "hundred times so many more as they be." The Address of our Conference assumes that you will not receive this message as one of formal and conventional courtesy, but as the expression of a sympathy inspired by the sentiment of a common brotherhood, and by the love of a common Master.

It is impossible for us to appear before you at your General Conference without some affecting reminiscence of our predecessors in this now time-honored representation, and of those who extended to them that welcome which you have accorded to us. Of those, alas! it is not possible to say, "the greater part remain unto the present;" for not "some" only, but the "greater part, are fallen asleep." The names of William Lord, Richard Reece, John Hannah, Robert Newton, James Dixon, seem to belong to a distant, an heroic age. But for such men as Luke H. Wiseman, Frederic J. Jobson, William Morley Punshon, the days of our mourning are not yet over. You, too, have known the bitterness of bereavement. You have never gathered at your General Conference but you have had to say: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen in Israel?" In the roll of your dead since your last meeting, among scores of precious names less known across the waters, but cherished in your own country with loving memory, there are two to which it will not be thought invidious that I should refer—Erastus O. Haven, and Jesse T. Peck—both known to us personally and by a too-brief visit; both regarded by us with profound and reverential affection—the one the very embodiment of what our essayist calls sweetness and light; the other, the representative of Christian gravity and dignity, chastened with an exquisite simplicity. But, thank God, it is not vainly and with the whitened face of despair that, with the vision of passing fathers, we cry: "Where is the Lord God of Elijah?"

While charged with such greetings as have been borne to you from time to time by our representatives, we are commissioned to convey to you the special congratulations of our Conference on your having reached the hundredth anniversary of your organization as the Methodist Episcopal Church. This is an age of centenaries and centennial celebrations. The air is full of them. We hear of bicentenaries, tercentenaries, quincentenaries, and the numeration would probably be carried up to the flood if language were sufficiently elastic to furnish an appropriate term. We have had in England, and you also in the States, a tercentenary commemoration of the birth of Martin Luther—

a commemoration which, though it called forth a glorious and almost universal burst of fine Protestant feeling, was viewed with studied coldness by a large section of those who, while regarded as the duly constituted guardians of the Protestant faith, discredit the Reformation and discard the Protestant name. In this very month of May it is intended to commemorate in England the quinqucentenary of the death of Wiclif. Within Methodist circles we have celebrated, quietly, and yet not without thankfulness, the centenary of that modest document, the "Deed of Declaration," which has played so significant a part in our annals, and is so intimately blended with our organization. The Presbyterians of America, I understand, are intending to celebrate the bicentenary of their organization this year; and, not to be behind the times, the Protestant Episcopal Church will commemorate, in November, the centenary of the consecration of Seabury, their first Bishop. These facts lend, if possible, a deepened interest to your anniversary. Before referring more at length to this great ecclesiastical commemoration, may I be permitted, as an Englishman, to advert, in passing, to the centennial of an event of profoundest political significance which you have recently celebrated in the United States. There was a time, perhaps, when the recurrence of that anniversary might have wrought bitter memories in our island home across the sea. But that day has passed, and will never return. England is proud of the independence of her child. And I may say, not only as representing British Methodism, but as in some sense the representative of the British nation, that your centennial commemoration of your national independence and autonomy was regarded in England with universal and unaffected sympathy. In your national triumphs we "rejoice with them that do rejoice," as in your national sorrows we know how to "weep with them that weep."

It is too early yet to write the history of the great revival of the eighteenth century, and to measure the forces which it developed, not only for the conversion of the world, but for the reconstruction, the regeneration, indeed, of its political, its literary, its social, and its moral life. So deep and bitter is ecclesiastical prejudice, so impossible is it for some minds to form a genuine and generous estimate of any divergence from their own traditions, that there are those who deny that the great revival was in any degree due to the influence of the Wesleys and their associates; who assert that the state of the Church and the people of England was not so hopeless as it has been represented; that guilds of holy men at the universities and in the country parsonages were the real leaven of society, and that Methodism was but one fruit among many of the influence of obscure and anonymous agencies. When such assertions are possible, when they are boldly advanced in the leading reviews, it is evident that it takes more than a hundred years to clear the atmosphere of its haze, and to secure a just and dispassionate view of the truth.

But when the day comes in which the history of the great Methodist revival—for such I claim to call it—can be calmly and fairly studied; studied not only from the stand-point of the theologian, but the philosopher and the political economist, one fact, the full significance of which cannot now be appreciated, will stand out in bold relief. That the first hundred years of Methodist life and organization marked an era of progress such as the world has never known in any century of its existence; progress not only in a distinctly religious direction, but in philosophical discovery, in scientific development, in every form of civilization, in every thing that elevates and purifies and enfranchises our common nature. In the utterly unparalleled expansion which is covered with the rise and progress of Methodism, skepticism will discern a mere coincidence. Faith recognizes an identity. Progress is not the accident; it is not merely the inevitable associate of religion; it is its natural fruitage; and to the inspiration of a quickened religious life one may reasonably, as well as reverently, attribute the wonderful advancement in every healthy direction of the century whose close you have reached. Yet more, in recalling the history of the period which dates from the mission of John Wesley, Methodism may fairly claim that she has never proved an obstructive in the way of true progress; that she has never offered an ignorant and intolerant opposition to science; that if she has not initiated, she has heartily sympathized with all moral and social reforms; that she has been the loyal and devoted advocate of social order and law, of the claims of patriotism, and of the inherent rights of man. Wherever wrongs have cried for redress, wherever poverty and sorrow and ignorance have appealed for help, wherever national exigencies or far-reaching disasters have demanded sacrifice and personal service, Methodism has been to the front, and her spirit has ever been as catholic as her charity. Other Churches have envied her, have maligned her, have persecuted her, or they have stood aloof from her enterprises and have discounted her successes; they have discredited her orders and deliberately sought to alienate her converts; but she has not condescended to reprisal or recrimination; she has not cared to argue the propriety of inspirations which she has felt to be divine. With the love of Christ as her message, the cross of Christ as her glory, and the world as her parish, she has held on her course, vindicating in every hour of her history the proud claim of her founder, "The friend of all and the enemy of none."

Our Address recalls the Centenary of British Methodism in 1839. With the liberality, the enthusiasm, the sacred baptism of that commemoration, you are familiar. The story is enshrined in a volume which holds an honored place among our Methodist classics. It is written yet more indelibly in the enterprises, the organizations, the spiritual vitality of our Church. Underlying the public exultation and enthusiasm of that celebration there

was deep searching of heart, strong wrestling with God, intense yearning after purity of life; so that long after the excitement had passed the holy impulse remained. It will be so with you. We are the more confident of this because we note that in the programme of your centennial commemoration you contemplate not merely the public assertion of your prominence as a Church, but the fulfillment of the noblest objects of your mission. You do not propose to claim a more dominant, social, or ecclesiastical status; to raise memorial columns or monumental shrines; but rather, by multiplying your great educational institutions, by subsidizing enterprises already initiated and inaugurating new ones, by giving expansion to charities which have not been found wanting, to carry out John Wesley's grandest and divinest idea: to "spread scriptural holiness throughout the world." In the fulfillment of your centennial programme we wish you "God-speed!"

Before giving you some brief details respecting our work in England, will you permit a passing reference to that gathering of representatives of Methodist life and work from all parts of the world, in the ancient sanctuary and home of Methodism, which marks an era in our history and yours. The honor of originating the scheme of an Ecumenical Methodist Conference, to be held in City Road Chapel, belongs to you; and the happy consummation of the project will rank among the most memorable events of your annals. The charm of that gathering was not the presence of the distinguished scholars, the sagacious administrators, the eloquent preachers, the munificent benefactors, the veteran toilers of the Methodist Churches; it was not the frank and unaffected association, graced by much Christian devotion and fervid eloquence, of representatives of African communions with the brethren of other Churches, though that association was profoundly impressive to an Englishman; it was not the noble spectacle afforded by the happy union in sentiment, in affection, in holy enterprise of the representatives of many lands, all loyal to the core to the principles of the Methodist revival; it was that wonderful self-restraint, never perhaps exhibited in any council of the Church before, under the influence of which men, holding indeed in common all essential truths and principles, and yet holding very varying opinions on some details of Church order and administration, were enabled so to speak and so to act, that when the Conference was over they could go back to their homes having no single word to recall, no offense rankling in their breast, no other memory indeed than what was bright and blessed. In no hour of the history of City Road Chapel could it ever have been more vividly realized: "Surely God is in his own place." In no hour of the history of the Church of Christ could it ever have been more pertinently said: "See how these Christians love one another!"

You naturally ask: What has been the outcome of that memorable Conference? I answer, Much every way. It was inev-

itable that it should be so; that a gathering so unique, so sanctified by the word of God and by prayer, so purely Christian in its sentiment and purpose, should issue in profound, varied, and far-reaching blessing. But the issues of such a gathering are just such as it is impossible to tabulate. The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven; its processes are hidden; its results are not immediate and direct. It was natural that on such an occasion the smaller distinctions which separate the Churches of Methodism should be forgotten, and that in the sacred enthusiasm of the hour, even the more or less organic differences should lose their sharpness of definition. With so much in common; with hopes, aspirations, purposes so truly identical; with the sacred traditions of a common origin so strikingly illustrated by the very shrine at which we gathered, and so solemnly accentuated by the memorials of our most honored dead, it was natural that many should indulge the dream of a united Methodism; all ancient misunderstandings and mistakes condoned, and the grand old title of "the people called Methodists" invested again with the uniqueness and reality which distinguished it in the past. It is a beautiful dream, but whether it will ever be fulfilled it is not for me to say. The organic union of all the Methodist bodies is a subject involving questions too delicate, interests too complex, problems too recondite, to be settled by a passing enthusiasm. It may never be "that they all may be one," save in the tender and spiritual and beautiful sense contemplated by the great Master's prayer.

That they may be brought into closer fellowship; that their various enterprises may be so adjusted as never to come into collision, never, indeed, to overlap one another; that the local distribution of their energies may be so arranged as to economize time and strength and money; that retaining their several organizations they may present a common front to the adversaries of the truth, the while "forbearing one another and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any,"—surely this, a consummation devoutly to be desired, comes within the range of the possible, the feasible, and, may we not hope, the actual. But of one thing we may be certain: Methodism, in projecting an Ecumenical Conference, has inaugurated a new era; and such Conferences, held at reasonable intervals in America, or England, or the Southern world, and conducted in the spirit which pervaded the first General Methodist council, cannot but be a blessing to the Methodist Churches, as well as a sign to all other Churches throughout the world.

In endeavoring to furnish some details of the work of God in connection with the British Conference, it is a matter of course that I should speak, first of all, of our foreign missions—a work as dear to you as it is to us—for you yourselves, in the front rank of missionary Churches, are the most notable fruit of missionary enterprise. Among the earliest decisions of that memorable Christmas Conference at Baltimore, in 1784, was a resolution,

passed on the urgent appeal of a young missionary from Nova Scotia, to send two of your agents to that benighted province. And you will forgive me if I interject a personal reference. Fifty-five years ago, in the then obscure town of Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the hands of that young missionary, then the venerable William Black, I received the rite of Christian baptism.

A detailed account of our mission work falls rather within the province of my colleague, who has spent years of honorable toil in the high places of this field. I shall be contented, therefore, to refer to but one point—our missionary income. It is large; it compares favorably with that of other societies; but it is more stationary and rigid than it has been wont to be; and it is far from adequate, not only to the initiation of new enterprises, but to the maintenance of missions already established. As the result we have been compelled not only to turn a deaf ear to the appeals of nations and tribes yearning for the Gospel, but to adopt all along the line a rigorous and distressing economy. The reason for this state of things is not far to seek. There has been a profound and protracted financial depression, more particularly in those agricultural districts which have been the chief centers of missionary enthusiasm and liberality. There has been, too, a quickened interest in our home mission work—in the multiplication of suburban chapels—in the evangelizing of new districts, which has drawn largely on our resources. The claims of many special efforts, notably our Thanksgiving Fund, which has produced more than £300,000, have told seriously upon our missionary income. And, perhaps, there is a deeper reason: the missionary enterprise is no longer new; some of its most interesting and fruitful spheres have been transferred to the independent Conferences of Australia, New Zealand, and more recently South Africa; and the fascination of novelty has passed away from such missions as those of Germany, Italy, and Spain. We miss, too, perhaps, that element of romance which could not fail to attach itself to the thrilling stories of earlier missionary labor. But the missionary spirit of British Methodism is not dead; nor is it dying. The formation of a South African Conference; the proposal to form West India Conferences; the steady progress of our work in Europe, in India, in China, bear witness to the vitality of our enterprise, and the divine sanction which it enjoys.

I have spoken of a quickened interest in our home mission work. Methodism is herself essentially a home missionary organization. No Methodist preacher has caught the spirit of his calling who does not labor untiringly to seek and to save that which is lost. Yet it is impossible that a minister in charge of a circuit or a church, with ever-multiplying demands on his pastoral oversight, his administrative energy, and the self-culture which the growing intelligence of the age exacts, can devote himself wholly or efficiently to that directly evangelistic work which is so essential a feature of our system. The deepening conviction of

the need of a more distinctly evangelistic agency has led to the appointment of some eighty ministers in special work—some being located in circuits, where such work is exceptionally necessary, and others occupying district centers, and traveling from town to town, and from village to village, in the specific character of evangelists, in the spirit and very much in the fashion of the early Methodist preachers. A yet further experiment was initiated at our last Conference, that of setting apart Connectional Evangelists, with a roving commission, to visit any circuit or center where their services might be required. The experiment has proved very successful. Thousands have been gathered in by means of these agents, whose work has been nobly sustained by circuit ministers and their lay associates. Another interesting feature of our work is the revival of that lay agency, which has been the glory of Methodism; which all other churches, as their spiritual life has been quickened, have endeavored to institute; which even the Church of England is now adopting as an integral part of her system. It has always been our privilege to enjoy the invaluable services of lay volunteers, such as local preachers, exhorters, class-leaders, and others; but it has been felt of late that a lay agency, appointed and set apart for evangelistic service, would help us materially in our work. Our Home Missionary Committee has, therefore, been empowered to employ lay agents in various centers, and lay missions have been carried out in the great centers of population with most encouraging results. The holding of what are called “missions”—seven-days’ missions, ten-days’ missions, and so on—is one of the most striking features of the revived evangelistic life of all the Churches in England to-day.

You will have heard of the sensation awakened in England by the publication of a pamphlet, entitled “The Bitter Cry of Outcast London.” I do not hesitate to say that the estimate of the spiritual destitution of our great metropolis suggested by that pamphlet is exaggerated and untrue. That tens of thousands of the people of London are living in poverty and wretchedness and irreligion is not denied; but that they are outcasts from the sympathy, the charity, the direct ministrations of the Churches of London, is not true. There is not a district, not a foul and reeking court, not a loathesome den of iniquity to which the good tidings of peace and love have not been carried. No words can overrate the noble and self-renouncing work which has been done by men and women among the lowest strata of metropolitan life. Yet the Churches are waking up to the necessity of some larger and more systematic action; and I need scarcely say that in any enterprise for the saving of souls Methodism is not in the rear. The already gigantic efforts of the Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund are to be supplemented by a further subscription of £50,000; and £20,000 more are to be raised for special work in the most degraded and neglected districts. Nor is home mission work confined to the metropolis. Provincial circuits, which

have groaned for years under burdens of debt contracted at a time when enthusiasm knew not the restraining touch of prudence, have made gallant efforts to discharge their liabilities, and set themselves free for extended labors. During the quadrennium, while the sum of £1,359,839 have been spent in new erections, many of which have been built without any incumbrance, debts on Connectional Trust property to the amount of £172,593 have been forever swept away.

Of our educational work in all its departments I am able to give you a most encouraging report. It has always been felt among us, and with deepening conviction, that our ministry should be abreast of the age in intelligence and culture. Yet there has ever been such a charm to us in the glowing devotion, the soul-saving power, the pure life of a candidate for the ministry, that the question of his intellectual ability and resources has been too frequently overlooked. A Church with the traditions of Methodism may be forgiven if, in the selection even of her ministers, she prefers life to light. But the educational opportunities of all classes have been so multiplied that there is little or no excuse for illiteracy in the case of a young man who is conscious of a call to the ministry. Under such an inspiration, if it be divine, and if there be any adequate sense of the profound responsibilities which it involves, the candidate will surely avail himself, by every means and at any possible cost, of all the educational advantages within his reach. That he does not, in any case, is clearly an evidence, not only of imperfect intelligence, but of inferior grace. We have, therefore, raised the educational standard which our candidates must reach ere they can be admitted as such. I hope we shall raise it yet higher, and, according to a recent decision of the Conference, every accepted candidate must pass through a course of training at one or other of our theological colleges. Of these we have four, a new one having been built at Birmingham, at a cost of over £40,000. We have accommodation in those four colleges, all of which are strictly ministerial, for about two hundred and forty students. Our curriculum is framed expressly for ministerial training, and provision is made for exercising all students in residence, in preaching, and district visitation. We do not discourage such students as may have had earlier educational advantages in seeking to graduate in arts, science, or law in our national universities. Many of them, indeed, succeed in gaining degrees.

We are naturally and properly proud of our time-honored schools for the education of ministers' sons. Kingswood School, which was founded by Mr. Wesley, and Woodhouse Grove School, of later date, but not of lower reputation, have long held an honorable place among the educational institutions of England. A scheme for concentrating these two schools on one site and under one administration has just been completed, and, under the blended designation of Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove School, this institution promises to do honor to its most brilliant tradi-

tions. Some very faint idea of the enormous advantage of this institution to the sons of Wesleyan ministers, as well as of the high educational standard which it reaches, may be formed from the fact that during the last four years the pupils of Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove School, in addition to scholarships provided among ourselves, have gained nine scholarships at the University of Oxford, with the Radcliffe Traveling Medical Fellowship, ten scholarships, and seven exhibitions at Cambridge, with one law studentship, ten exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge provided by the London Companies, five exhibitions at the London University, seven at the Victoria University, three at the Newcastle College of Science, two at the Yorkshire College, one at Lincoln's Inn, and one Whitworth exhibition. More than one hundred boys have matriculated at the University of London, most of them in honors, or in the first division; fifty-eight have passed in the first B.A. and B.Sc. examinations, and many have graduated at Oxford and Cambridge. In the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations thirty-six Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove boys have passed among the seniors, and one hundred and eighty-nine among the juniors—in many instances taking rank as first in all England. The scholarships and exhibitions gained during the four years at Oxford and Cambridge alone, apart from those provided by the London Companies, represent a monetary value of more than £6,000. Such results, I venture to affirm, have never been paralleled by any public or private school in England within that term of years, and in proportion to the number of pupils in residence.

We have two schools for ministers' daughters, in which, at a trifling charge, within the reach of the slenderest ministerial income, these young people may obtain an education which enables them not only to compete for such prizes as are open to female scholarship, and to win them, too, but to take high rank in the leading department of public and private schools.

For the children of our wealthier classes we have not only our Wesley and Taunton Colleges, which are doing well, but also the more-recently founded school at Cambridge, which, under the able direction of its principal, the Rev. Dr. Moulton, is coming rapidly to the front as the not-unworthy rival of the great historic schools of England; while, by the high tone of its moral and religious teaching, it is leavening the life of the Methodist laity of the future. For the education of the middle classes new and special provision has been made under the direction or with the sanction of the Conference. We have now a Connectional Committee for the purpose of promoting the establishment of boarding schools, under Methodist supervision, at which boys and girls may receive an adequate education at a cost of between thirty and forty pounds a year. Ten or a dozen such schools have been already established, and we shall not rest until we have fully provided the means of education on sound Methodist principles for the children of our people.

Our elementary schools, which have long been our glory, are being maintained in their number and efficiency. The official returns of the Committee of Council on Education show that the Wesleyan schools, while they derive a larger income from school fees than any public elementary schools in the kingdom, continued to earn, on the score of their general excellence, the highest government grant. The average grant per scholar in all voluntary schools for England and Wales is 15s. 9d.; in schools in connection with School Boards, 16s. 4d.; in Wesleyan schools, 16s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. A very remarkable test of the superiority of these schools is furnished by another fact. The charge upon the rates for every scholar in average attendance at the board schools is 17s. Voluntary schools require 6s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per scholar in free contributions. Wesleyan schools require only 2s. 6d., the parents of children attending those schools being willing to pay higher fees in consideration of the special excellence of the teaching. Since the establishing of board schools, under the Act of 1870, upward of 1,000 voluntary schools have been transferred to the School Boards. Of this number only fourteen were Wesleyan. And it is a fact of profoundest significance, that, while the total number of board schools in the country is 3,868, with accommodation for more than a million and a quarter of scholars, voluntary schools have increased by 6,140, with additional accommodation for 1,360,990. Thus the voluntary principle, which in England not only means a principle of patriotic independence and of conscious parental responsibility, but a determination to secure a religious education for the children, is yet in the ascendant. Of the well-known and invaluable work of our training colleges for teachers, it is not necessary that I should speak. All who are interested in education are ready to acknowledge the invaluable labors of Dr. Rigg, the principal of Westminster College, and his colleague, the principal of Southlands, the Rev. George Osborn Bate.

For children of the lowest ranks, the waifs and strays of our streets, we have the various branches of the Children's Home and Orphanage, organized and maintained with incomparable energy and devotion by Dr. Bowman Stephenson and his self-denying associates. Our Sunday-school statistics, though they must seem infinitesimal when compared with your own, are nevertheless encouraging and suggestive. We number 841,951 scholars, with an increase during the year of 12,285. Our officers number 124,391. Our annual outlay is £71,874. A very pleasing feature of our success is the rapid development of Sunday-school literature. Indeed, our connectional literature, as a whole, is making a favorable impression on the country. The venerable "Magazine" is becoming one of the most popular religious socials—prized, as we have reason to know, in the palace of our sovereign, as well as in the cottages of the humblest of our subjects. And I may mention in passing, as a sign of the times, that Mr. Arthur's Fernley lecture—notwithstanding the profundity of its theme, and the

learned subtlety of its treatment—has reached a third edition—a rare distinction in the history of the Fernley Foundation.

Our Address has given prominence to the wonderful progress of the temperance movement in British Methodism—but it has not noted the great event of the year, the presentation of a monster Methodist petition to the House of Commons, in favor of the closing of public houses on the Lord's Day—signed by more than half a million of our people.

But you will be weary of statistics; though it is said that the true American has a secret liking for figures which is not rivaled by any nation, and the assertion involves a very high compliment to the intelligence of the American people. But whatever interest and significance statistics may have in the department of science or of political economy when they are viewed in their relation to the work of God, they pass into the realm of inspiration; they are invested with the glory which encircles the throne, for they are of the kindred of those jewels of God of which the Scripture tells us that they shall be made up in the great day. A dollar is but a coin—a symbol of monetary value—a standard of purchasing power; but when it is cast into the treasury of God it represents an act of consecration. And if we could trace the history of every donation registered in our reports; if we could penetrate to the inner life of even the humblest gift that is laid at the feet of God, and realize the gratitude, the devotion, the self-denial which prompted it, then the story of the anonymous widow of the gospels would be multiplied by myriads, and the subscription list of Christian charity would be invested with an indescribable charm. There have been times when the brave toiler for God—in the heart, perhaps, of some dense center of sin, or on the lone shores of some distant mission—has gathered the first flower of his faith, the first fruits of his mission. He has rejoiced over one sinner repenting. To have gained over that one outweighs all the burden of his task; compensates for all the darkest hours of his discouragement. To have compassed sea and land to realize that precious result is not to have labored in vain. Such is the poetry, such the inspiration of the figures in the registers of Christian life and labor. Those magnificent totals of Church membership which we glance at without emotion are made up of *ones*. For each new convert plucked as a brand from the burning, for each waif of the streets rescued from inevitable crime, and screened within the sacred shelters of the Church, there is joy in heaven, not only among the angels of God, but “in the presence” of the angels of God—in the inner circle of his glory, of whom it is said: “It is not the will of your Father which is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish.”

I am thankful to report that the healthy and vigorous working of our various organizations is the issue, as you might have assumed, of a revival of religious life. Much time and thought have necessarily been expended in the elaboration of new schemes, the rehabilitation of ancient methods, and the recon-

struction of our system of finance. But we have set the Lord always before us, and have not forgotten our great mission to save souls; accepting that mission, not under the narrow and short-sighted interpretation which has often been given to it, but as including the careful development of that system of Church life and order, with which the salvation of souls is so essentially bound up. No peril arising out of the complicity of our organizations, no danger of dealing with our great work rather as a business than a mission, has so far prevailed as to make us forget the reason for which Methodism was called into existence—to spread scriptural holiness throughout the land.

The quadrennium has been one of revival. In 1880 we reported a decrease in our home membership of 934. In 1881 the tide turned, and our increase was 4,278. In 1882 the increase was 12,798. In 1883 it was 13,331. And the times of refreshing with which most of our centers have been visited during the current year encourage the hope that at the Conference in July we shall be able to report a yet larger growth. The successes which we have gained have not been sought by abnormal and exceptionable methods. We have not availed ourselves of meretricious appliances. We have not resorted to the tactics of the music-hall or the public-house; we have not relied upon the dramatic and sensuous accessories which have proved so important a factor in the successes of ritualism. We have worked our system in its simple, its primitive fashion; we have stood in the old paths; recalling the labors of our forefathers, we have sought to walk by the same rule and to mind the same thing; and the Lord has "added daily to the Church." During the last three years we have gathered new members at the rate of a thousand a week. But this number has been sadly discounted by death, by removal, and by that cause which looms with such terrible significance in our schedules, in the column headed, "Ceased to meet." For every hundred new members received during the past three years we have lost forty-six who have left the society, twenty-four who have removed to fresh neighborhoods and not attached themselves to the societies of the locality, and eleven who have died; so that our net gain has been only nineteen. An ingenious writer in our ranks affirms that British Methodism needs a day of Pentecost once every six weeks to make good the number of those who cease to meet in class. It is thus that in our increase we rejoice with trembling, for our most perplexing and distressing problem is not how to gather in the people, but how to keep them.

In carrying on the work of God we have difficulties in common with you and with other Churches. Infidelity, or as it is now called, the "scientific spirit," wearing no longer the coarse and forbidding aspect which it was wont to present, appeals with much fascination of style, with much affectation to breadth, with much assumed reverence for what is beautiful in Christian truth, and with a force which all this renders peculiarly fatal to the

cultivated intelligence of the educated, and to the love of novelty and the suspicion of priestcraft which is inherent in the ignorant. The subtle essay, the thrilling revel, the song of the poet, the eloquent lecture, the rhetoric of the platform, and in not a few cases the effusions of the pulpit, are enlisted in the service of the Positivist and the Agnostic.

And the press—that mighty engine for good or evil; that most marvelous among the wonderful developments of the nineteenth century—too often flirts with unbelief, or offers to it but a vague and half-hearted opposition. But there is a brighter side, after all. The number of theological works published last year in Great Britain represents one sixth of the year's publications, and is considerably in advance of every other class of literature. The profound and ever-deepening interest in the story of Jesus of Nazareth—itself a fact of far-reaching significance—is illustrated not only by the publication during the last few years of several voluminous and learned and costly works on his life and times, but by the unparalleled sale which they have commanded. And there is a fact yet more notable. The Revised Version of the New Testament, toward the completion of which the scholarship of America lent such invaluable aid, created an excitement in England which has no counterpart in the history of literature, and its circulation is counted by millions.

In the prosecution of our work we suffer, too, in common with yourselves, from the exacting claims and perils of business; from the distracting influences of politics; from the passion for recreation, which is, perhaps, the natural reaction of the general strain, and from that impatience of the restraints of religion which is so striking a development of the social life of to-day.

But while sharing with you and with other Churches the difficulties which are ever attendant upon the mission of our common faith, we have difficulties which are peculiarly our own. Happily they are not in ourselves. We have no burning questions. We have no parties and no partisans. There is nothing among us to divide preacher from preacher, or preacher from people. The heart both of preacher and people beats true to our doctrine, to our discipline, and to our traditions. The wave of license which has passed over the religious thought of our times has not unsettled us. The passion for economical readjustment and reconstruction which has rent many Churches has not possessed us. We have not removed the ancient landmarks of Methodism, and we do not intend to remove them. The laity whom we have associated with us in our counsels have proved loyal and generous, as we knew that they would, and have signalized their closer union with the Conference by the initiation and completion of a scheme of splendid and free-hearted liberality. Questions which have come up year by year for discussion, and upon which there has been a nearly balanced difference of opinion, have been settled without bitterness, and the settlement has been loyally accepted. Financial pressure, once threat-

ening, and inspiring grave anxiety, has been removed, and we are considering and consolidating schemes for protecting ourselves from future embarrassment. We have peace in all our borders.

Our difficulties come from other quarters; from quarters whence we have the least right to expect them. Our National Church, notwithstanding the blessed revival of life and energy with which she has been visited, and the saintly character and high purpose of many of her clergy and people, is not the friend of our enterprise. Methodism has never taken up an attitude of hostility toward the Established Church. She has been loyal, generous, patient, and forbearing. She has been ready with her money, her sympathies, her prayers, to render aid to Church enterprise and extension. She has conferred obligations upon the Church of England which historians have recognized, and the Church herself has acknowledged. But that Church is not our friend. Among her clergy and people there are many who cherish the kindest feeling toward our work. The visit of the clergy of Hull and its vicinity to the Conference, at its last session, bears witness to the existence of that good feeling; but the very fact that that visit is unique in our history is sadly significant. I am afraid, and I am sorry to say it, that the kindly and fraternal interest expressed by that visit does not represent the attitude of the majority. It cannot be questioned that deliberate and systematic and insolent attempts are being made all over the land to alienate our people, to throw discredit upon our orders, to disparage our traditions, and to brand our mission as a schism. Free as our country is, Methodism is compassed by social, political, and religious disabilities. You, in this country, can scarcely realize the difficulties of non-conformity in rural districts. The assumption of priestly authority, the rapid spread of sacramental and sacerdotal theories, the growing hold of that most illogical, unhistorical, and impossible dogma, the dogma of apostolical succession; all this, coupled with the prestige of a Church dating back among the centuries, a Church whose beautiful shrines, hoary with age and hallowed by the tenderest associations, are the ornament of every hamlet; complete, too, with the social prestige and the touching ritual which have so much fascination for the young, and the formal, and the devout: these are influences with which it is difficult to contend, and to which we must attribute many a secession from our ranks. The wounds which we receive are not at the hands of the active antagonists of the faith; they come not to us from the indifference of those who turn a deaf ear to our ministrations; they are dealt by the hands and in the house of our friends. But greater is He that is for us than all that are against us. Provoked by no opposition, depressed by no failure, and inspired by the memory of many successes, we propose to go on our way. Our conviction is, and the conviction is growing, that Methodism contains within herself, with God's blessing, all that is essential to the conversion

of the world. Her simple worship, her faithful preaching, her elastic organizations, her willing people, her catholic sympathies, her inspiring traditions, furnish the means for accomplishing her mission, despite the problem of indifference, the active opposition of skepticism, the hinderances of intoleration. Heaven alone inspired our fathers with their glorious purpose; Heaven has seconded our endeavors to promote it; and Heaven will bring about its consummation.

Fathers and brethren, God has spared you to celebrate the centenary of your organization as a Christian Church. You look back upon a hundred years of supernatural progress and prosperity. You stand alone, perhaps, in the rapidity and vastness of your growth. The formation of a hundred Conferences in a hundred years is a fact without its parallel. But it is prophetic as well as historic. When a hundred years more are passed, carrying with them us and our children, the brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet to celebrate their second centennial; they will not meet amid the ruins of a Church; they will not summon to their council a scattered and broken people; they will not hang their harps upon the willows, having forgotten the songs, or having no heart to sing the songs of their Zion; they will meet to register records of growth, in comparison with which the statistics of to-day are but the symbols of infant life; they will meet to calculate conversions by hundreds where we record them by ones; they will welcome testimonies of the Redeemer's power from every continent and every island of the sea; and they will sing together that Methodist song of victory which burst so often from the lips of our fathers, which we pour out with heartfelt gratitude to-day, but which will have a significance and appropriateness which it has never had in the palmiest days of the past:

“Sons of God, your Saviour praise!
He the door hath opened wide;
He hath given the word of grace;
Jesus' word is glorified.
Jesus, mighty to redeem,
He alone the work hath wrought;
Worthy is the work of him,
Him who spake a world from naught.”

7.—ADDRESS OF THE REV. SYLVESTER WHITEHEAD. JOURNAL, PAGE 201.

MR. PRESIDENT, BISHOPS, FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: I thank you for your welcome. I am greatly encouraged by the fact, that the disappointment which you cannot but feel in not being permitted to welcome Dr. Moulton, has not prevented your according to me a greeting truly Philadelphic in character. It is as grateful to my feeling, I assure you, as it is appropriate in this city.

Dr. Moulton, as you know, is a foremost representative of scholarship and culture, not in our communion only, but in our country. He was one of the elect men who formed the company of New Testament Revisers; he is the author of the only adequate translation of Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek, which he has enriched with invaluable annotations; and he is distinguished by the production of some of the choicest portions of our recent exegetical literature. For such a minister few in our brotherhood could be deemed adequate substitutes, and certainly one taken from the ranks, like myself, can make no pretension to such a high degree. All the deeper, therefore, is my sense of your kindness in giving me a reception so hearty.

Your loss is my gain. For while I am keenly alive to the responsibility of my present duty, I cannot disguise my sense of the honor I deem it to speak here on behalf of Mother Methodism to her most prosperous and powerful daughter. Your country has long engaged my wonder, and your Church has won my admiration. I will not flatter you by saying, I have not been here long enough to know that "the half has not been told;" but I may say that I have seen enough to make me feel it a pride and pleasure to stand in this presence.

It is a relief to feel that the success of our mission depends not on our personality, or on any thing that we may say, so much as on the embodiment by our presence of fraternal sympathy. The name of this city may stand as indicating the principle which accounts for our presence here. We are here to express to you the warm "brotherly love" of British Methodism; to inquire how you do, and bid you good-speed in the name of the Lord. Under the Union Methodist Church in this city, we are told, sleep in one tomb the remains of John Hood and Lambert Wilmer, two of the founders of Methodism in Philadelphia. So attached were they through life that they mutually desired, when they died, to rest in the same grave. Damon and Pythias knew no stronger attachment than theirs; David and Jonathan no purer bond. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." And, brethren, the feeling which united them is the feeling which has sent us hither—a feeling which binds the lesser but older Methodism of the East to the greater though younger Methodism of the West, and locks in a fond embrace, despite the dividing Atlantic, your Church and ours whenever the representatives of either appear at the Conference of the other.

Nor are these periodical exchanges of fraternal sympathy without national value. There are other influences than those of politics and diplomacy tending to cement the bonds of brotherhood between your nation and ours, and among them, perhaps, few more potent than the family feeling which exists between your Church and ours. The fact that America and England are one in race, in language, in literature, should mean something. Courtesies like that which took place on Saturday, March 1, in

Westminster Abbey, cannot be without significance, when the Sub-Dean unveiled, in Poets' Corner, a bust of one of America's noblest and most gifted sons—Longfellow; and when Earl Granville on our part, and James Russell Lowell on yours, each delivered a just and generous tribute to his memory. Such incidents inspire mutual affection and respect in the two great English-speaking nations, and draw the intellectual and cultivated classes of both into more cordial relations.

But stronger and more vital than the tie arising from a common literature is that supplied by religious sympathy. It produces a "unity of spirit" which has powerfully aided in the critical periods of our history to keep us in "the bonds of peace." It is well known that in your great civil struggle the pulse of British Methodism, as a whole, throbbed in sympathy with you and your cause, and did much to keep our nation's heart on the side that proclaimed liberty to the slave. Well do I remember with what an ovation your good Bishop Janes was greeted on the platform of Exeter Hall, at our May meeting, in 1865, and with what a hush of sympathy that great audience listened to his pathetic words as he told us of America in mourning for Lincoln. We felt and wept with you again when Garfield was struck down. Nor can British Methodism ever forget how, while our tears were falling with yours, your venerable Bishop Simpson brought down the house in Exeter Hall by his loyal and loving reference to our beloved queen. Such feelings and incidents do more to unite the hearts and lock the hands of the two nations in perpetual amity than all the cold and calculating dispatches that diplomacy ever wrote or ever can write. They are evidences of a uniting bond, stronger than the Atlantic cable, on which the electric current of Christian sympathy can pass from our heart to yours, and yours to ours, making us feel that peace is our best policy, and that our united mission is to win the nations and peoples of this world into brotherhood.

But while one in spirit and aim, our Churches differ in condition and organization. It is on this account that we may learn from each other. It is impossible to visit you without perceiving that Methodism here is molded, like your country, on a grand scale, and that it throbs, like your nation, with young and vigorous life. Methodism found here a congenial soil and a vast field. Our position is but insular; yours is continental. We were born in an old country which, rocked by a thousand storms into sturdy strength, had a settled constitution, with fixed institutions and stereotyped modes of life; but where religion was stagnant, and where there was still room to make the "bounds of freedom wider yet." It was your higher privilege to rock the cradle of your nation, and to guard, succor, and direct its free, progressive life. We sprang from the loins of our Established Church, which did not scruple to cast out "her sucking child;" which has never looked upon us with too kind an eye, and whose overshadowing presence is still somewhat of a chill and hinderance to us. And,

perhaps we are, in consequence, not altogether innocent of that diffident and "apologetic attitude before the Establishment," which, Joseph Cook says, characterizes some portions of English non-conformity. But you were born of a Church whose chief characteristic is a warm and generous nature; which nursed your infancy, counseled your youth, and when you reached your majority, just one hundred years ago, gladly gave you your indentures and started you, with her blessing, on your grand and independent career. Hence your encouraging success. And hence, also, what one cannot but observe among you, the fearless past and bearing of men who know no superiors and have never felt the chill of an overshadowing presence.

One cannot read your history without feeling that you were providentially raised up to fulfill to this nation a mission of momentous import. Methodism was here soon enough to get firm footing before the Revolution came. With one foot planted in New York, and the other in Philadelphia, she had flung her glad tidings on the air in New England, and even Canada on the north, and made her voice heard through the Carolinas to Georgia on the south. She had stretched her right hand over Maryland and her left over Virginia, and before the storm was over she had peeped over the Alleghanies toward the wildering, wondrous West. In her own prophetic words, she had "kindled a flame which was never to stop until it reached the great South Sea."

She was ready, therefore, at your nation's birth, to assume the form and organization of an independent Church. The Revolution, which established the independence of the States, set Methodism free from the last shred of dependence upon the English hierarchy, and, therefore, Wesley proclaimed her liberty. From the moment when Francis Asbury gave Dr. Coke the kiss of grateful recognition in the pulpit of Barratt's Chapel she started on a new career. The deliberations began then, matured under the hospitable roof of Perry Hall, and completed in the memorable Christmas Conference at Baltimore, 1784, resulted in her organization as the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thus she sprang into full form and equipment at the hour of her nation's need. She was the first religious body to recognize the new republic, and the first to pay homage, in the persons of her two Bishops, Coke and Asbury, to its supreme magistrate. Taking the young nation by the hand, she kept step with its progressive life and development, accompanying its adventurous sons from settlement to settlement, over your mountains, up your vast river valleys, into the shades of your forests, until in one hundred years she has swept over the continent from the stormy Atlantic to where the mild Pacific laves the golden sands of California, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Saskatchewan and the northernmost outposts of Canada.

Without such religious ministrations no man can say what would have been at this moment the moral condition of the fifty millions that inhabit your country. Probably in many parts they

would have fallen into semi-barbarism. For no other Church was adapted to the varied, boldly-aggressive, and wide-reaching evangelism which was needed. But Methodism, by her itinerancy, her different grades of lay agents, and especially by her religious fervor and flaming evangelistic zeal, was providentially equipped for the glorious task. And nobly has she done it. She has proved herself an organism of high vitality by her continued correspondence with a complicated and ever-changing environment, and an agency of surpassing spiritual efficiency by the astonishing results she is now able to present. She points, speaking of Methodism as a whole, to a continent mapped out into circuits, dotted with sanctuaries, provided with manifold institutions of learning, evangelized by 23,899 ministers, and returning nearly four millions of members.

Nay, not even the continent, vast as it is, had room enough for her aspirations and energies. Listening to her Master's call, she flew, like another Revelation angel, to the distant heathen. Long ago she reached the "great South Sea," and to-day her emissaries are proclaiming Christ's salvation in Scandinavia and Germany, in Bulgaria and Turkey, at Rome also, and in Africa, in India, China, and Japan, and many of the "uttermost parts of the earth." Your splendid achievements are among the marvels of history. And we come to express to you the grand applaudit of Mother Methodism, which is, after all, but sober truth, "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

But your history is prophetic of your destiny. "Thou shalt see greater things than these." The value of a Church must be sought, not in its achievements, but in its capabilities; not in what it has done, but in its power to do. The chief concern with you in your centennial celebration will be, not to exult over the past so much as to make provision for, if possible, a grander future. There are fifty millions in your country, and as yet you minister to but seven and a half, and the millions of the heathen world, especially in the great old East, are crying for your help. While one exults at the review of your past, he almost trembles before the responsibilities of your future. And yet never Church surely had grander prospects inviting it forward. With no shackles to fret you, with full educational equipment, a wide-spread and efficient organization, and a vast and open field, you need only the spirit that burned in the breasts of Asbury and your first itinerants to insure achievements even sublimer than you have yet known; achievements which shall draw from your grateful lips as you turn each succeeding decade of your future history, the exultant words, "Now thanks be unto God, which always causeth us to triumph in Christ, and maketh manifest the savor of his knowledge by us in every place." And from the old country the fervent prayer will go up, "The Lord God of our fathers make you a thousand-fold more than you are, and bless you as he hath promised."

But while we join you in the plans of your centennial celebration—and it will be observed on the other side of the Atlantic as

this—we have happily no despondent words to utter concerning Methodism in the dear old mother country. But here the ground has been so completely covered in the picked, packed, and polished words of the speech to which you have just listened, that little is left for me but to emphasize, and say “Amen” to what has been so well said.

We rejoice that our entire Connection is in peace. We are rent by no divisions, we are disturbed by no controversies. The struggles of the past seem to have rocked us into a strength not easy to shake, and taught us a wisdom which it is difficult to gainsay. Providence has recently steered us through an important change in our connectional economy—the admission of laymen into Conference—without the slightest agitation or disturbance; without the loss of a chapel or a member; nay, with an immense gain of general contentment and connectional harmony. Your last delegate to our Conference at Leeds, in 1882, listened to the important debate which resulted in the adoption of a Methodist Liturgy and Book of Offices distinct from the Prayer Book of the Anglican Church, and free from every rag of Romanism. Different views were held and stoutly maintained. Some felt that they could not part without a pang with time-honored and familiar words which had long expressed their devotions, and which they deemed capable of a meaning in harmony with our standards. The new Liturgy was, therefore, made optional, the old permissible. But when once the vote was taken, agitation ceased. Two ministers quietly withdrew, but not a wave, not even a ripple, ruffled the calm placidity of the Connection.

Now, therefore, our Church books are completed, the last shred of our Connection with the Establishment is severed, and we have assumed the all-round form and functions of an independent Church. We are “United Societies” no more, but a separate ecclesiastical organization furnished fully for all the duties and responsibilities of Church life and activity.

Peace has, doubtless, been favorable to our prosperity. Free from agitation and controversy, our ministers have addressed themselves during recent years, as seldom before, to all forms of evangelistic effort. Born in a revival, and the mother of revival churches, our Church has recently been permitted to witness and conduct some gracious and extensive revivals of religion. Some of our scholarly and gifted ministers have come out in the character of evangelists, and have achieved remarkable results. Young ministers have been raised up who appear to enjoy a special anointing for such work, and God has largely blessed their efforts.

At Sheffield, for example, two or three months ago, nine hundred persons entered the inquiry-rooms in a fortnight. The students in our colleges are also throwing themselves into such work, and educated young men in our richer families are sympathizing with it and giving it their aid in ways and to a degree almost unknown a dozen years ago. We were probably

never more alive to the importance of this kind of work than we are now, and never more bold and varied in our modes of operation. Doubtless we may yet reach higher efficiency. Perhaps we have not always stormed the conscience so fully as we have won the heart, and possibly the very sweep and excitement of the work may have proved in some cases detrimental to its thoroughness; but with every deduction we have been doing glorious work, and reaping approximately commensurate results. Our last Conference had the satisfaction of reporting over thirteen thousand additional members, making the number the highest ever reached in the annals of our Church, and during the four years since our last representative addressed you, our numbers have gone up thirty thousand. Surely results like these within the narrow limits of our little "garden inclosed," in the face of manifold difficulties, and with rival Churches on every side of us, cannot but be regarded as highly encouraging.

It will comfort you to know that we still preach the old doctrines. Whatever slight changes we may have admitted into our discipline, we are the same in doctrine. We never touch our organization, indeed, but with a deft and delicate hand. Here our maxim is, in the words of Dr. Pope, "the maximum of adaptation with the minimum of change."

We would commend the same to you; but as to doctrine, we remove not the ancient landmarks which our "fathers have set," Prov. xxii, 28. We are sometimes reproached for our consistency, taunted with lacking independence of thought and being behind the times. The fact is, the times are but just coming up to us. We can bear well the taunt, so long as we are one in the conviction that the doctrines it has been our glory to preach and make prominent are drawn, by an enlightened and faithful exposition, from the divine word, and since we have the satisfaction of seeing them now happily prevalent in almost all the Churches. The time was when the distinctive doctrines of Methodism—the universal redemption of the race, the direct witness of the Spirit to the believer's adoption, and the privilege of being sanctified in this life, throughout body, soul, and spirit—were preached almost exclusively in Methodist pulpits. It is not so now. Our doctrines are almost everywhere in the ascendant. Calvinism, in England, is almost silent. Pulpits that once rang it out in all its repulsive hardness now sound the note of universal redemption as distinctly as we do. There are few pulpits that do not preach, in some form, the believer's privilege of conscious acceptance with God; and Christian perfection, under the name of "holiness," is now claiming the attention of large numbers of Christian people outside our communion. I observe that some of your Congregational divines, who, if they are like their brethren on our side of the water, are never tired of denouncing creeds, have been combining their energies to form a new creed. I am afraid it will not give satisfaction to all their people, for the new creed is considerably old.

It begins with what is common to all Christendom, "The belief in one God, the Father Almighty;" it ends with what is, at any rate, not new to us, "A final judgment, the issues of which are everlasting punishment and everlasting life;" and in the midst it expresses the belief, which we have proclaimed from the beginning, that "God would have all men return to him." It is with you, therefore, largely as it is with us. The Churches are just moving up to your stand-point. New theologies and new creeds, so far as they are *new*, have but little attraction for us. "The old are the living and magisterial truths," it has recently been said; "old as the race, and still as unwasting in their spiritual supremacy as is the sunshine by all the eyes which have felt its blessing, as is the atmosphere by all the transient noisy concussions which have startled its echoes." "No man also having drank the old wine straightway desireth new, for he saith the old is better." But we cannot but rejoice to find the doctrines we have so long preached coming into acknowledgment and prominence. The Churches are bringing out the old wine—Wesley's, Luther's, Paul's, the Master's.

It becomes our duty now to guard and save from perversion the great truths we have so long taught. Universal redemption must not be permitted to lend color to the notion of universal restoration—the idea that all men, irrespective of character and life, will be finally saved. The witness of the Spirit must not be perverted into a species of spiritualism which proposes to supplement the Bible by direct revelations. The doctrine of perfection must not be suffered to degenerate into a sentiment, or feeling of ecstasy, cut off from holy life, and must not be mistaken, as it sometimes seems to be, for mere consecration, which is but its beginning and condition. And in the proclamation of these truths it is needful to be on our guard also against allowing evangelical fervor to be exchanged for mere irreverent and unseemly displays of animal excitement.

But doctrines, brethren, will avail little without men of the right stamp to preach them. And it is a special satisfaction to us that, while pushing forward in all branches of education, we have been able to make more adequate provision for the training of our young ministers.

The age is one of advancing intelligence, and the pulpit must lead, not lag, behind it. Great questions are constantly agitating the public mind—questions which invade the province of theology, and beat, like ocean billows, upon the foundations of the faith; and the ministry, if it is to hold its own, must be competent to grapple with them. New enterprises are required ever and anon to meet the demands of the times, and none but the highest-mounted minds are fitted to originate and pilot them. Moreover, the age is one of rapid advancement—in thought, in art, in science, in mechanical contrivance and commercial enterprise; an age of ocean cables and transcontinental railroads, of Alpine tunnels, Suez canals, and Panama ocean channels, of Brooklyn

bridges, the sight of which the other day so excited my bump of wonder that it has hardly settled down since; of telegraphs and telephones, audiphones and photophones; of board schools, advanced scholarship, multiplying universities, infinite reserves; an age in which, if you do not move forward, you are in danger of being tripped up and trodden down by the rushing crowd. Alert and sinewy minds of cultured capacity are alone competent to lead the Church in such an age. Moreover the men who have moved mightily their fellows have mostly been scholarly as well as gifted. Paul was a scholar. On Mars' Hill he could speak to the Athenians in their own Greek; on the stairs of the castle at Jerusalem he could quell the mob by appealing to them in Hebrew; at Cesarea he could listen understandingly to an accusation in Latin. Such was the man who started the Gospel on its all-conquering career in Europe. St. John and Polycarp established schools; Athanasius, Origen, and many of the Fathers were learned. Wiclif, the morning star of the Reformation, came forth from Oxford. Luther and Melancthon were university professors. Methodism was born in a university and cradled in a Greek Testament class; and from the beginning has promoted learning with all her energy. Nor has she ever lacked scholarly and mighty minds. We have them to-day. One of our ministers was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company, and another of the New. If, therefore, we would keep touch with the age, harmonize with the past, and be consistent with our traditions, we must at all costs have a trained ministry. And for this we have been providing. When Dr. Punshon addressed you, in 1868, he reported two theological colleges and a third in process of building at Leeds. To-day the third is completed, and a fourth has been opened near Birmingham. It stands near, if not on the very spot, where your apostolic Asbury was born, and, I am happy to say, it is represented on this platform by its scholarly and accomplished classical professor, R. N. Young.

But, sir, we have a profound and deepening conviction that neither wise discipline, nor pure doctrine, nor trained ministers are sufficient without an additional qualification for the exigencies of the Church's work. It is a qualification needed increasingly by all the Churches; a qualification which our less lettered but more stalwart Methodist fathers richly possessed, and by which, more than by their doctrines or their native eloquence, they made the Methodist pulpit famous a century ago—the divine endowment of spiritual power. Without this the Church is unequal to the high functions required of her. "There is," as one has said, "the witnessing function, to testify in a cold, skeptical, God-evading age, to the invisible, the eternal, the evangelical. There is the exorcising function, to cast out the legion of devils that afflict our poor Gadarean humanity. There is the dramatic function, to embody, to enact, and to present on the very real stage of its own life in this world those sublime

truths which collectively are the truth as it is in Jesus; the function, that is, of showing, in actual life, man redeemed, as described by Paul; man moral, as described by the Sermon on the Mount; and man in God, as described by St. John."

For the efficient exercise of such functions, which have to-day reached a height and sublimity never known before, the Church needs a large accession of spiritual power. Not power that you can get up, but that God must send down; not power that comes from the glow of natural feeling, nor from the soft cadences or triumphant swell of some grand piece of music; but power like that which fell at Pentecost, which spoke in the Reformation, which took embodiment in Methodism; power like that which made your Benjamin Abbott a boanerges, under whose word men fell as if shot in battle; power like that which sent Freeborn Garrettson like a flame of fire through the States; power which made Jesse Lee its apostolic agent in New England; power which so richly endued the man whose energy made him well-nigh ubiquitous in these States, and whose Episcopal hand ordained four thousand of America's sons to the Christian ministry, and received tens of thousands into her fellowship—"power from no high." No organizations, no elaborate artistic services, no scholastic attainments or mental acquisitions can avail any thing without this. But given this power, and the stripling can lay low the giant—"sinners shall fall on their faces acknowledging that God is in you of a truth"—"one shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight."

The difficulties of our task are increased by the alienation from Christian truth of some of the most highly cultivated and influential minds of our land. Eminent in science or in literature, they are regarded as oracles when they speak on questions which begin in philosophy and run up into theology; and they never lose an opportunity of giving a back-handed blow to Christianity. Criticism, in their hands, instead of being a pruning-hook, has become a plowshare.

The Mosaic cosmogony, they tell you, is a legend; miracles are myths; providence a dream; prayer a superstition; the Bible itself a curious, perhaps interesting, but utterly unauthentic and unauthoritative record. The twin scientific doctrines of the conservation of energy and evolution have become, in their hands, weapons of attack upon the Creator and Ruler of the universe. Not content with belying his word and trampling on his authority—not satisfied with denying his providence and banishing him to some dim region of dreamy repose far beyond the limits of his own creation—more daring even than that rebel angel, whose utmost ambition when he "defied the Omnipotence to arms" was but to wrest the scepter from his hand—they would crumble his throne into dust, and blot out from men's thought and speech and literature his very name. They are careful not to use the word "atheism." They know better than pretend to *know* that he is not, and thus deify themselves; they only assert

that they do not know that he is, and, so far as they can see, cannot know. At a party held at the house of Mr. James Knowles, on Clapham Common, one evening in 1869, Professor Huxley suggested a word to express their belief, or rather unbelief—Agnosticism. He took it from the inscription which Paul found on the Athenian altar—to “The unknown God.” How it would have astonished the Athenians to learn the recent application of the term! They employed it to confess a God unknown; these to insinuate there is no God to know. That the existence of any thing indeed beyond and behind material phenomena is unknown, and (so far as judged) unknowable. Thus God is dethroned and man degraded at a stroke, and it is suggested that “there is no resurrection, neither angel nor spirit.” And these modern Sadducees speak with an arrogance and dogmatism that would bring swift denunciation on a theologian. They do not argue against theism so much as attempt to sneer it down and laugh it into silence. They speak as if they expect orthodox theists to fling away their arms and throw themselves down to be speared, as did Baker Pasha’s craven Egyptians in the Soudan. But they will find us, sir, as Napoleon found Wellington’s squares at Waterloo, firm as a rock to their attacks, resistless as the tornado in our charge.

Our Christian thinkers, and yours also, are dealing with them through the press, and in the meantime we are giving them the unanswerable argument of living on, and changing from deformity to beauty the face of society. Leaving them to bewail their inability to discover the supernatural, we go on preaching a Gospel that produces supernatural results, “opening men’s eyes, and turning them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God.” We point to changed hearts and brightened homes, to communities transformed and savage people civilized, and challenge them to “believe us for the very works’ sake.”

And this suggests the question of home missions. The revelations which have been made concerning our chief city have thrown a lurid light on the condition of the people congested into the lower parts of our great towns and cities. To “the bitter cry of outcast London we may add the loud wail of squalid Manchester and the sad moan of wretched Liverpool. And who that has a heart can listen to such voices without concern.” What a reproach they are to our civilization! What a rebuke to our Christian lethargy! When every qualification has been made, we cannot but regard them as occasions of shame and sources of danger. And what is to be done? Would the opening of museums and picture galleries do any thing but mock the evil? Will any amount of agnostic teaching ever hush a widow’s wail, or wipe an orphan’s tear? Alas! the men who plume themselves on knowing nothing of God’s glory will probably know little and care less about man’s misery. Socialism, even if you put the prefix “Christian” before it, will touch only the symptoms, not the seat of the disease. Legislation will not relieve it;

it cannot eradicate it. The *Gospel* is the only *remedy*—the Gospel which changes the heart and corrects the life; which forbids excess and commands industry; which has given to unnumbered thousands of men the motive and impulse which raised them to respectability and blessed them with competence. Let “the poor have the Gospel preached unto them.” And with this let them be treated on Gospel principles, and receive fair wages for fair work.

But it is obvious that they will not, cannot, come to our sanctuaries; we must go, then, to their homes. The conviction is deepening among us that they cannot be dealt with in masses; they must be reached house by house, one by one. You may call them to worship with the witching strains of cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of music, and they will not come; but visit them at home, and they will listen. Those mighty cables on which your Brooklyn bridge is suspended were not lifted into position, I am told, as they are now. They were stretched across the gaping chasm in single wires, one by one, and built up into the vast cables they now are on the spot. London cannot be lifted as a whole. You cannot raise one of its four millions at once. But take it home by home, man by man, and it can be done. As in the beginning, Andrew must find “his own brother Simon,” and Philip must bring his friend Nathanael. While, therefore, we have District and Connectional Evangelists to move and win the masses, we have lay agents in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other large centers, to visit from house to house and speak to individuals.

And I rejoice to testify that our employers of labor and moneyed men support such work with cheerful liberality. The Methodist Church is doing its utmost to meet the need. And the Church that works on the principle of saving society from the bottom is doubtless the Church of the future.

But we go to them, not with the Gospel only, but also with our temperance societies and Bands of Hope. There never was a time when so many of our ministers were total abstainers as at present, or when the principle was so generally approved by our societies. The Conference has now its Temperance Committee, enrolling 321 temperance societies, with 28,500 members; an increase during the year of 144 societies and 17,500 members. We have 271,700 members in our Bands of Hope; an increase of 46,500 during the year. Last year was signalized by our sending to Parliament the gigantic petition of which you have just heard, in favor of Sunday closing in England. We were never more energetic in this enterprise than now.

But the glory of our enterprise is the foreign mission cause. Ours is pre-eminently a missionary Church. Ever since John Wesley came forth proclaiming “the world is my parish,” her outlook has been abroad and her voice sounding in the habitations of cruelty. Her line is gone out in well-nigh all the earth, and her words to the end of the world. We are modest enough

to claim your Church and all the Methodism of this continent as partly the fruit and outcome of our missionary enterprise. The first missionary collection we ever made was taken up at Leeds to send you Boardman and Pilmoor, and the glorious little Welshman who organized your Church was the originator and inspirer of our earliest missionary efforts both in the East and West.

I have a *fac simile* of a document drawn up by him in the memorable year 1784, in which he makes an appeal for missions, and gives a subscription list of £66. It is dated the 6th of January. So that at the beginning of the year he was plotting and planning for missions in England; at the end of it he was laying the foundations of this great Church in America. It was Coke that kept the missionary fire burning.

And what since that small beginning has been accomplished? We have sent our missionaries across St. George's Channel to the Emerald Isle; over the billowy Atlantic to the fair islands of the Caribbean Sea; across the channel to the land of the mercurial Frenchman; through Biscay gales to the vine-clad hills of Spain and Portugal; to the shadows of the Vatican and the Arch of Titus at Rome; to the fatherland of the philosophic German; down the Atlantic to where forty of them sleep side by side on the death-dealing malarial coasts of West Africa; to the burning plains of Kaffraria, the Cape, Natal, and the Transvaal; away over the Southern Ocean to the luxuriant islands which gem the bosom of the Pacific, where some of our most signal triumphs have been won; to the "gorgeous East," where 250,000,000 crowd that ancient triangle over which Queen Victoria now sways her scepter; and, farther still, to the 400,000,000 who are subject to the dragon throne in China. And in all these fields we have won trophies for the Master. The Friendly Isles were converted in fifty years, and the Fijian in forty. In South Africa the success of the work is evidenced by the formation there of a separate and independent Conference, with nearly 100 ministers, and over 20,000 members. The West Indian Missions are also preparing to be organized in the near future into one or two separate Conferences. In the Transvaal, about 100 miles from the Limpopo River, a gracious work has been quietly going on for nine years without our help or knowledge. A native of the region, converted in Natal, went home to convey the tidings of salvation to his friends. He worked on through years of alternate prosperity and persecution, until last year he was found by our missionary at the head of a Christian community numbering 200 souls, calling themselves Wesleyan Methodists. Thence the work is likely to spread over the Limpopo and on toward the Zambesi.

But it is in the East where our work is at once the most difficult and the most promising. There heathenism has its stronghold, and there it has most successfully and for the longest time resisted the religion of the Saviour. There, consequently, is the stress of our responsibility, and there, probably, will be won our

most glorious triumphs. In China I had the happiness of meeting some of your missionaries, toiling in the same field; and there I met your excellent Bishop Harris, on his episcopal tour. It is a sublime spectacle to see English Methodism turning East and American Methodism marching West, that they may join their forces in one grand campaign against the ancient and colossal heathenism of Asia. And never will the work of Methodism be done till the satisfied Saviour can look down, not on a converted Asia only, but on a converted world.

Stasierates once proposed to Alexander to have Mount Athos carved into a statue of himself, a river flowing from one hand, and in the other a city of a thousand people, the Ægean Archipelago stretching outward from the feet. The ambition which decreed Alexandria and made the world its vassal might have pleased itself with a fancy so colossal. But what was that in comparison with the sublime object for which we are toiling! It is our aim to impress upon this ransomed race the likeness of a world Conqueror greater than the Macedonian—a Prince not of war but of peace; one who is at this moment seated at an elevation infinitely above all human dignity, a river flowing from him of more healing virtue than the waters of Mount Athos—the river of the waters of life—and in his hand, not a city merely, but the kingdoms of the world which are to become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ; and at his feet, not the Ægean Archipelago, but the sea of glass which is before the throne. It is the moral likeness of the Prince which we have undertaken to impress upon our fallen but redeemed race. It is a stupendous enterprise. But if we are true to our history, our doctrines, our vows, we shall never rest, and none shall be able to prevail against us, till the glorious work is done, and the world bears the image of Jesus Christ our Lord.

8.—REPORT NO. IV OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGES 229, 231.

Resolved, That this Conference has heard, with the greatest satisfaction, the able addresses of the Rev. Robert Newton Young and the Rev. Sylvester Whitehead, the honored representatives of the British Wesleyan Conference, and that we hereby express our high appreciation of their personal character, the cordial and dignified manner in which they have fulfilled their duties, the convincing and persuasive quality of their pulpit utterances; and that we desire for them health and happiness in their sojourn in these States, and a safe return to their homes.

METHODIST CHURCH OF FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

9.—ADDRESS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH OF FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND. JOURNAL, PAGE 226.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, assembled in Philadelphia in 1884:

BELOVED BRETHREN IN CHRIST: Grace to you, and peace, from Him who is, and who was, and who is to come; and from the seven Spirits which are before his throne; and from Jesus Christ, who is the faithful witness, the first-born of the dead, and the Ruler of the kings of the earth.

It is a joy to be with you in the spirit, in your quadrennial assembly, beholding your order and the steadfastness of your faith in Christ. Your vigorous Church life and your aggressive zeal, your love of holiness of heart and life, your noble educational institutions, your wide and successful missionary enterprises, and the influence wielded by your religious journals, excite our admiration and stimulate our emulation. Nor do we watch with less interest the workings of that sober freedom, which, while jealously conservative of the principles and prudential measures that have led to such unprecedented success in the past, is not unmindful of the fact that the present has its inspirations and its needs, and that actual plans and methods must broaden out to meet the wider necessities of that on-coming future into which the present is continually falling. May the sevenfold illumination which proceeds from the Spirit of our Divine Head stream upon your spirits while you are assembled together!

“Teach to judge and act aright,
Inspire with wisdom from above,
Holy faith and heavenly might,
And reverential love.”

We have delegated to your Conference, as our representative, our beloved and honored brother, the Rev. J. P. Cook, B.A., who, after filling the highest offices in our Church, has been authorized to devote himself for a term of years to the service of two most important religious societies, namely, the Sunday-School Society, and the Society for the Promotion of the Observance of the Lord's Day. Having visited, as agent of the societies, a vast number of localities, Mr. Cook is well qualified to give you ample information, not only respecting the work of the French Methodist Conference, but also respecting the state of religious thought and feeling, and the prospects of evangelical effort in the country at large. We cordially commend Mr. Cook to your brotherly affection, and for the branch of Methodism which he represents we ask your sympathy and prayers.

Notwithstanding the complete religious liberty which we now

enjoy, our progress is slow. Yet we are not without cheering proofs that God is with us. During the past year some of our stations have been visited by remarkable revivals, and the special action of the Holy Spirit has by no means ceased. In several localities the power of God is resting upon the people in a wonderful manner. But we are greatly straitened by the want of funds for the extension of our work, by the occupation of new and important centers. Many of our stations are not yet self-supporting, though great progress in that direction is being made in some of them.

On the political, intellectual, and moral influence of France, and on the imperative necessity of bringing to bear upon its evangelization the most strenuous efforts of the Christian Church, it is not needful to dwell. As a friend or as a foe to the spread of true Christianity, France will ever be mighty. Popery and infidelity will totter to their fall when no longer upheld by France. And when the scientific and literary culture of France shall be imbued with devout, religious sentiment, it will exert a measureless influence upon the higher mind of humanity. O brethren, strive together with us in your prayers that every barrier may be leveled to the ground, and a great wave of salvation may roll over our land.

On behalf of the Evangelical Methodist Conference of France and Switzerland.

W. CORNFORTH, *President.*

10.—ADDRESS OF THE REV. JEAN PAUL COOK, B.A. JOURNAL, PAGE 226.

FOR the first time the Evangelical Methodist Church of France and Switzerland sends her cordial greetings to the Methodist Episcopal Church. This may almost seem a derision, if we compare sizes. While you talk of millions we talk only of hundreds. Only three items in our statistics rise up to or above one thousand. The whole of our membership is only 2,024; of our Sunday scholars, 2,531. We are small, and we acknowledge it.

We are also comparatively young. While England celebrated its centennial some years since, and you celebrate yours this year, we can scarcely count more than one third of a century (thirty-four years) of our existence as a distinct Church.

And, moreover, we are poor. Not, thank God, in the best blessings, the spiritual blessings! These we have possessed from the beginning, and do possess now, in a very remarkable manner. God has poured out his Spirit on us in many ways, and shown to us that he is willing to make use of the smallest, the weakest instruments. From the first we have had revivals at a time when the other denominations in France did not believe in them. I was myself converted in one forty-four years ago, and the latest news I have received from the south of France are those of glorious revivals in the Cevennes Mountains, with con-

siderable accessions to our Church. Glory be to God! Hundreds, yea, thousands, of French people bless the day when Methodism was introduced into France.

But we are poor in temporal possessions. We have no wealthy members among us, not one layman, probably, who is living on his income. And, therefore, while they give what they can, the amount last year of their subscriptions was \$10,815, or more than \$5 per member, of which about one half was for the support of the ministry; while, I say, they give what they can, our churches are not self-supporting. And had it not been for the persevering and handsome annual grants of our English Wesleyan brethren, and the occasional grants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we would possibly have ceased to exist before now, at least as a whole.

But size, age, wealth are not all. We have to thank God for the records of our past. If our numbers have not swelled out, for reasons which there is no time to mention here, our influence, as a distinct body, has been great. We have to a great extent helped to revive the other Protestant denominations, especially the Reformed Established Church, which had fallen half a century ago and more into a state of rationalism and indifference, which can scarcely be realized by those who have not seen it. When my father was providentially led to the south of France, sixty-six years ago, there were not ten evangelical ministers in the whole country; the rest (some hundreds) were unconverted and indifferent, if not hostile to the Gospel. If now more than half of the pastors are pious and devoted, this result is due to Methodism, which has acted as leaven in the meal. When I made some years ago an inquiry on this question, I found more than fifty pastors who acknowledged their personal indebtedness to Methodism.

Moreover, the few evangelical men of sixty years ago were of the Calvinistic type; but now Calvinism has almost died away in the land of Calvin, and our other special doctrines have equally made their way. Revivalism and immediate, instantaneous conversions, once very much opposed, even by so excellent a man as Frederic Monod, are now generally admitted. Ministers of the Reformed Church now preach entire sanctification as clearly as we do. The principle of Christian communion is accepted and carried out in some sort of fellowship meetings. Women are allowed to evangelize, and to take part in prayer-meetings. Sunday-schools are being organized every-where.

Indeed, this coming on to Methodist doctrines and usages has created one of the most serious difficulties to our extension as a distinct Church. People say they can have every thing that is good in Methodism without becoming Methodists. Pastors of other denominations will ask us to join them, promising that we shall be allowed all the privileges we have in Methodism. And they are anxious that we should go from their midst, and leave them the field.

This we cannot do as a Church. We have members who are attached to us, and whom we cannot leave. Besides it would not be wise nor safe to abandon our work to a State Church; for of permanent orthodoxy or spiritual life we can have no guarantee.

But this we have done. We have resolved, now that the Reformed Church begins to take good care of its own, to turn our attention more especially, for new fields of labor, to the Roman Catholic population. For this the present time is most favorable. We now enjoy full religious liberty, such as we never had before, nor even expected to have. The Roman Catholics are tired of popery, and hankering after some other religion, and, therefore, willing to listen to us, so that many doors are open to us, which can be entered as soon as the necessary means are found.

In presence of these calls and of these possibilities for missionary work, how do we stand? I answer,

1. We stand as a Methodist Church, as truly Methodist as any other in any other part of the world. We have our local preachers, (100,) our class-leaders, (117,) our love-feasts, our holiness meetings, all except camp-meetings, instead of which we have one day open-air meetings in the summer.

2. We are an organized Church. We have a Conference, four districts, with their annual meetings, and our quarterly meetings, or conferences. We have our stewards, our regular system of collection, our home mission, chapel, worn-out preachers' funds. We have a weekly paper, which is at present the oldest religious weekly in France, having been in existence thirty-two years. We have a small Book Room, which sells some \$7,000 worth of books every year, although it has no capital, and would promptly issue many new tracts and books if the means were afforded to it to do so. Our ecclesiastical machinery is complete, and it would perform a glorious work if the means were forthcoming to raise the steam.

3. We are a missionary Church. This is generally acknowledged by all. At every one of our district meetings every one of our ministers is asked whether he has done all in his power to extend his labors to new places around his circuit, and the fact that for twenty-nine ministers only we have one hundred and fifty places of worship is a proof that this question is seriously attended to.

4. We are a free Church, untrammelled by any ties with the State. We develop the system of voluntarism which the American Churches so well maintain. We are not multitudinists. None are Methodists by birth, or by the right of citizenship.

5. We are located in one of the most important fields in the world. On this I need not enlarge, for all acknowledge the great influence of France. This influence has often been for evil, but it may be as great for good, as the history of the Huguenot refugees clearly proves.

In conclusion, let me say, brethren, that since I have been in your midst I have often been reminded of a passage in Solomon's Songs, in which the bride speaks of her little sister.

"We have a little sister," she says. Will you say that of us? She is not yet fully formed. That is a fact. We are not self-supporting, and cannot, without your help, give the nation the spiritual food she is in want of. Now what does Solomon's bride add? Just what we want you to ask. "What shall we do for our sister in the day when she shall be spoken for?" That is exactly the present time, when so many towns and villages are bidding for our Christian teaching. "If she be a wall,"—we are one, against infidelity, indifference, popery, etc.,—"we will, build upon her a palace of silver." I suppose bank-notes or greenbacks were not yet invented, so that silver alone is mentioned. "If she be a door,"—we are a door, through which the Gospel will pass on to the nation that needs it,—“we will inclose her with boards of cedar,”—make her a very strong door, that the enemies of Christ will not be able to overthrow, a monumental door, through which many will pass on into the Church and into heaven.

Brethren, if you will thus work for your little sister, God will reward you a hundred-fold.

11.—REPORT NO. VII OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGES 229, 231.

Resolved, That the character and abilities of the Rev. Jean Paul Cook, delegate from the Wesleyan Conference of France and Switzerland, have commended him to our confidence and esteem, and have awakened in us a lively sympathy with our Methodist brethren in France.

IRISH METHODIST CONFERENCE.

12.—ADDRESS OF THE IRISH METHODIST CONFERENCE OF 1883. JOURNAL, PAGE 259.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, United States of America, 1884:

VERY DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We joyfully embrace another opportunity of holding fraternal intercourse with you, and of sending from our annual assembly our cordial Christian salutations.

At an early period of our Conference, your Address was read, and was received with that cordial spirit which we desire ever to cherish toward you. Your warm expression of attachment to us, and of affectionate sympathy with us in our work for Christ in this land, we highly appreciate and cordially reciprocate.

At the Belfast Conference of 1882 we had the pleasure of welcoming to our midst your honored representative, the Rev. Dr. Warren, of Boston, who won our highest esteem by the fullness and power of his official address, delivered at the open session of our Conference, as also by the eloquence and effectiveness of his public ministrations of the word of life, and the charm of his social intercourse. It was a matter of regret to us that the official duties of Bishop Harris rendered it impracticable for him to favor us with his presence. We indulge the hope of welcoming one of your Episcopal Board to our Annual Conference at no distant period. The visit of Bishop Simpson to our Conference in Cork, some years ago, with the late lamented Dr. McClinton, and the subsequent visit of Bishop Janes, gave us peculiar pleasure, and will not soon pass from the memories of our ministers and people.

As we read your Address, the marvelous success with which it has pleased God to crown your labors, both in your own noble land and in the Foreign Missions under your care, during the four years which have elapsed since we last addressed you, fills us with unfeigned joy. In the hundreds of ministers added to your number; in the thousand new churches, many of them stately and beautiful, dedicated to the worship of God; in the triumphal progress of the Sabbath-school work under your care; in the increase and efficiency of your colleges and varied institutions for promoting higher education; in the noble work accomplished by the Freedmen's Aid Society, and, best of all, in the tens of thousands added to your membership, we gratefully recognize the signal blessing of our Divine Master and Lord.

As we read of one hundred and twenty thousand added to your membership in the quadrennial period, we are reminded of one important point of contrast between the conditions of labor in your land and those obtaining in ours. We allude to the difference between working for Christ amid a dense and steadily growing population, and the same work amid a population steadily declining from year to year. With you the population, fed by a mighty stream of immigration from all parts of Europe, is increasing in a ratio truly startling, thus widening the area of Christian enterprise all over your land. With us, on the contrary, the population is steadily declining, thus narrowing the area of our operations, while at the same time we have to contend with the discouragement of seeing hundreds of our people, the life-blood of our societies, annually emigrate to your own and other lands. Thus the conditions of Christian labor in our land are widely different from those obtaining in yours, and are, perhaps, more peculiar and discouraging than in any other country.

But, while called to part annually with hundreds of our members, our joy and pride, we have strong consolation in the thought that, though lost to our returns of membership in Ireland, they are not lost to the Methodist Church. You have more Methodists from Ireland in New York or Philadelphia than we have in Dub-

lin or Belfast, and in all the leading cities of the Union Irish Methodists are among your most prominent members and most efficient office-bearers. That Methodism can exist in this land, notwithstanding such a constant drain of its life-blood, proves, like vegetation under the snow, the presence of a remarkable vitality; that it can flourish, demonstrates the hand of God has been eminently with his servants. It will gratify you to learn that while during the ten years closing with 1881, notwithstanding the current of emigration which carried thousands of our people away, and the fact that the population of the country had declined more than fifteen per cent., the government returns showed an increase of nine per cent. on the return under the same column in 1871. This is all the more remarkable, as every other denomination in the land, including Romanism, had shared more or less in the general decline of the population. Thus Methodism in Ireland now is stronger in relation to the population of the land than, perhaps, at any former period. While fully sensible of the manifold difficulties incident to our work in Ireland, we are not discouraged, far less dismayed. We accept the honorable position of witnessing and working for Christ in Ireland, with all its difficulties, and with all its glorious struggles. We have men who would not exchange it for any other. We glory in it. May we be found faithful witnesses for Christ, and worthy of the noble inheritance of apostolic faith and labor bequeathed to us by our honored fathers!

Your kind reference to the obligation of American Methodism to Methodism in Ireland received a striking illustration during our present Conference, in the appearance, unofficially, among us, of our honored and beloved friend and brother, the Rev. Dr. Butler, on his way to visit the churches in India, planted under his direction some years ago, and now organized into a Conference under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We welcomed him to our fellowship as a brother beloved, and as we listened to his interesting narrative of the triumph of the Gospel in connection with your mission in Mexico, also founded under his direction, we glorified God in the signal victory of his grace in that land so long under the iron hoof of "the man of sin." We rejoice with you in the success of both of these important missions, and may be permitted to rejoice also in the fact that the man so highly honored of God in connection with both was brought to Christ under Methodist preaching in Ireland, and was for several years a member of the Irish Methodist Conference.

In addition to the ordinary difficulties incident to our work in Ireland, we have of late, as you are aware, been called to encounter an organized agitation, subversive of law and order, by far the most wide-spread, influential, and formidable within the memory of the present generation, if not in the entire history of the country. A reign of terror was established in many places, particularly in the Romish districts of the south and west, where

the sufferings of many of our people during several months could not easily be exaggerated. To pay a man's rent was a crime which involved the loss of his property, if not of his life. In many instances the business of our people was destroyed, their houses and property burned, and some of them, in whose houses our ministers preached, were dangerously wounded by the rifle of the assassin, and narrowly escaped with their lives. You will rejoice with us that the dark cloud has broken, and the sun is again shining on our land, the authority of the law has been signally vindicated, and the reign of terror has come to an end. It is satisfactory to add that none of our people had any sympathy with the wide-spread agitation against law and order, or were even suspected of disloyalty to the government of the country. You will also be glad to learn that, amid all the peril and confusion which prevailed, none of our appointments have been abandoned nor any of our ministers injured. The loss of property on the part of several of our people has been, of course, considerable, which has affected our funds seriously. This will explain the recent visit of a deputation from our Conference to your land.

Our general mission retains the aggressive spirit by which it was characterized in the days of Graham and Ouseley, and is still attended, under the divine blessing, with a large measure of the success by which it was distinguished in the olden time. The missionaries preach in the markets and fairs from time to time, as circumstances will allow, when Romanists, often in considerable numbers, eagerly listen to the word of life.

You will be gratified to learn that our college in Belfast, toward which American Methodism generously contributed, continues to prosper, and promises to realize our highest anticipations. The theological department is under the care of the gifted principal, the Rev. Dr. M'Kay, whose name and character are well known to many on your side of the Atlantic. Wesley College, Dublin, more than maintains its former high literary character, and has a position in public esteem second to no institution of a similar kind in the land.

On the occasion of your last General Conference our representative, the Rev. Wallace M'Mullen, informed you of the consummation of the union between the parent Methodist body and the Connection known as the "Primitive Wesleyans," forming one united Methodist Church in Ireland. You will be interested to learn that the union has given the highest satisfaction to all parties, and is regarded by all with joy and thankfulness.

Your Address refers touchingly to the death of three of your honored Bishops: Bishop Ames, the venerable and beloved; Bishop Janes, whom we had the pleasure of welcoming to our Conference some years ago, and whom we learned highly to esteem and love; and Bishop Gilbert Haven, well known to a few of our number, and whose character and services endeared his name to many more. We sorrow with you in the still more

recent removal of Bishop E. O. Haven, in the meridian of his strength and influence; of the venerable Bishop Scott; and the devoted and laborious Bishop Peck, whose name must long live in American Methodism. You also mourn the loss of your honored Secretary, Dr. Woodruff, and our brilliant and noble countryman, Thomas Guard. We, too, have been bereaved. During Dr. Warren's visit to our Conference, in Belfast, the Rev. Dr. Appelbe, one of the most gifted of our number, was stricken down during the session of the Conference, and, with impressive suddenness, passed from earth to heaven; and a month or two later the Rev. James Tobias, the gifted son of the Rev. Matthew Tobias, one of the most prominent names in Irish Methodism for many years, passed away, after fifty-three years of unbroken ministerial labor. Thus one by one our fathers and brethren pass away, and we are hastening to meet them.

"Even now by faith we join our hands
With those that went before,
And greet the blood-besprinkled bands
On the eternal shore.

"Our spirits, too, shall quickly join,
Like theirs, with glory crowned,
And shout to see our Captain's sign,
To hear his trumpet sound."

This Address will be read in your centennial Conference. A hundred years have elapsed since the ordination of the apostolic Asbury to the office of Bishop, and the formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

As we think on the struggles and triumphs of these hundred years, our hearts adoringly say, "What hath God wrought!"

We regret that on such an interesting occasion we have not found it expedient to send a representative to share in your joy. In his absence this Address will convey our feelings of gratitude as we try to realize the great things that God hath wrought through your instrumentality.

We shall watch the proceedings of your Conference with profound interest, and devoutly pray, "The God of your fathers bless you, and make you a thousand times so many more as you are, and bless you as he hath promised you!"

Signed on behalf and by order of the Conference.

JAMES DONNELLY, *Secretary.*

DUBLIN, June 28, 1883.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

13.—REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH. JOURNAL, PAGE 239.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session at Philadelphia, Pa.:

HONORED AND DEAR BRETHREN: Having been appointed by the Bishops of our Church, under the order of the General Conference of 1880, as fraternal delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which convened at Nashville, Tenn., May 4, 1882, I am happy to report that, through a kind Providence, I was able to discharge the mission which was so unexpectedly committed to me.

I arrived at Nashville on the evening of May 8, and was met by N. T. Lupton, LL.D., Professor in Vanderbilt University, whose guest I was during my stay. The General Conference held a special session for the reception of fraternal delegates, on the evening of May 10, in the large auditorium of the new M'Kendree Church. Bishops Pierce, Kavanaugh, M'Tyeire, and Keener were on the platform. Bishop Paine, the senior Bishop, was physically too feeble to be present.

Bishop M'Tyeire presided, and introduced the Rev. Howard Sprague, A.M., of the Methodist Church of Canada, and myself, to the Conference. I endeavored to convey, as best I could, "the most sincere and cordial Christian salutation of the Church" I represented to those before me. Nothing could exceed the genial warmth with which your greetings were received. Such was the response to the enunciation of the great fundamentals of doctrine experienced and polity in which the two Churches are a unity, that it was impossible to feel otherwise than that a common tradition and a common spiritual life had thoroughly joined us into a strong, loving, and active brotherhood. The Holy Spirit was eminently present.

At the close of my remarks Bishop M'Tyeire responded in a brief but hearty and wise address, expressing for himself and the great Church of which he is an honored Bishop the most cordial feelings, and asked for the singing of

"The Old Ship of Zion;"

which was sung by the choir and the vast assembly with true Methodist fervor.

The General Conference Daily, the official journal, spoke of the occasion, in its next issue, as follows: "Fully one thousand persons were present at M'Kendree Church last night, in response to the appointment made by the Conference Committee on Fraternal Delegates from other Religious Denominations to the General Conference. The meeting, too, was the most inter-

esting yet held since the meeting of the Conferences. It was a genuine love-feast."

Subsequently I was invited to sit with the Bishops on the platform of the Conference during its sessions, and was treated, while I remained, both in public and private, with the utmost consideration. The Bishops and delegates, generally, vied with each other in their attentions to your representative.

The venerated form of the saintly Dr. Lovick Pierce and the presence of Bishops Wightman and Doggett [these good and great men have died during the past quadrennium] were missed; and the Conference was just then under the shadow caused by the sudden death of its Secretary, the accomplished Dr. T. O. Summers. Since my visit the venerable Bishops Paine and Kavanaugh have also passed to the heavenly rest. These last, as did all their colleagues, charged me with messages of good-will to your honored body.

In concluding my address, I respectfully asked the Conference to reciprocate your salutations, and to strengthen further the bonds of union by sending fraternal delegates to meet you at this session; and also to meet such delegates as you may appoint, or arrange for appointing, to convene at the approaching Christmas Conference, which it is expected will be held at Baltimore. Md., on December 25, proximo, 1884.

Before leaving Nashville I was again invited to address the Conference. This I did in a few parting words, which were warmly responded to by Bishop Kavanaugh, who was presiding. I bore away with me the strongest assurances from all sides of a deepening love and union between the great representative Episcopal Methodisms of the nation and the world.

Yours humbly and obediently in the Gospel of Christ.

H. B. RIDGAWAY.

14.—REPORT NO. II OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGE 144.

YOUR Committee respectfully recommend that the Conference appoint Thursday, May 15, at 7:30 P. M., as the time for receiving the fraternal delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the delegates from the Methodist Church in Canada, and that the place be the Arch Street Church.

15.—ADDRESS OF THE REV. CHARLES W. CARTER. JOURNAL, PAGE 213.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: I think myself happy in the fact that I appear before you as the accredited messenger of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and bear her commission to present to you her fraternal greetings in this centennial year of your organized existence. Why she should have selected, as one of her representatives on this occasion, a man unknown by face or by name to any of you is a mystery, whose perplexity is

relieved only by the fact that my associate is a man well known to many among you as a true and loyal Methodist, and well known in the councils of this great nation as a true and loyal statesman. We come to you, then, "as unknown and yet well known." As representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, we bring you greetings in the name of John Wesley, whose faith we still follow, and in the name of Charles Wesley, whose glorious hymns we still sing. We come to you with greetings in the name of the humble man who formed the first Methodist society in the South—Robert Strawbridge; in the names of Coke and Asbury, who, at the Christmas Conference in Baltimore, 1784, gave organic life to the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which organization all the different branches of Methodism on this continent have sprung. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, comes by us to-day not only with Christian salutations on her lips, but with hallowed memories of the heroic days of the past thronging all the avenues of her mind and the chambers of her soul filled with beautiful hopes of more heroic days for our beloved Methodism yet among the possibilities of the future! In the name of God the Father, "whose we are and whom we serve;" in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, whose last command is as fresh in our hearts and as inspiring to our works as ever; in the name of the Holy Ghost, whose guiding hand we recognize in all this Methodist movement, we give you cheerful greetings that with such health and vigor you have reached the anniversary of your hundredth year. May you live until the cycles of your history shall be measured, not by centenaries, but by millenniums, full of glorious achievements for God and humanity!

Brethren, we come not only with greetings, we come also with a report. We think we have some good news to tell. When we were assembled in the city of Nashville, Tenn., two years ago, you sent us not only greetings, but a good, strong report, through your honored representative, Dr. Ridgaway. It was my good fortune to see him and hear him; and now it becomes a great pleasure to me to return the compliment by bringing to you a report of our doings; and we feel that the report will give pleasure to all "who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." There are, however, few reports that do not at some points give pain to tender hearts; and we feel assured that there are souls in this assembly who will be saddened by the first page of our report. That page bears the dark head-lines of bereavement. Two who went in and out among us as "fathers in God" and leaders of the hosts of our Israel for more than half a century, whose names have fallen as a rich legacy alike to all Methodists and whose holy living has left an aroma of saintliness that will perfume the pages of Methodist history for generations to come, have ceased to work and live, and passed into "the rest that remaineth to the people of God." Bishop Paine, relieved from the burden of the Episcopacy by our last General Conference, passed the few

remaining months of his life in his own home surrounded by his loved ones. Ready and waiting, with a long life of usefulness behind him and an eternity of enjoyment and reward before him, when the message came he passed over into the inheritance of the saints in light. "Of all the grand characters that Methodism has developed, she has never yet made a more child-like man, a more courtly Christian minister than Robert Paine. Bishop Kavanaugh, whose fraternal spirit and whose old-fashioned Methodist preaching delighted your souls at some of your camp-meetings, strong to the last, and with a preaching power that astonished every audience before whom he stood, completed his last round of Conferences at New Orleans last January, a few days after his eighty-second birthday. Lingered in our balmy Louisiana until the severity of winter should be broken up in his Kentucky home, in March he left us, thinking, by short and easy stages, to make the journey more comfortably, but on the way "the angels of God met him." He literally died in the harness at eighty-two years of age. At a little town on the way he went into the pulpit to preach, was taken ill while announcing his text, and could not proceed, and never recovered. From the pulpit, his throne of power on earth, he was translated to the kingdom of his inheritance above. These bereavements have saddened our hearts; but one of the sayings of Methodism, handed down to us from the fathers, is, that while "God buries his workmen, he carries on his work." We shed tears of deepest regret over the graves of these venerable and holy men, and while we do not see in our short-sightedness how their places can be filled, we have a calm trust in God's wisdom to manage the affairs of his Church, and we return from their obsequies and gird our armor tighter and hold the sword of the Spirit with firmer grasp, that we may be stimulated by the record and memory of their lives to do more effective execution upon the ranks of the enemies of our Lord.

We take pleasure in reporting to you that our branch of Methodism is conserving in a good degree the integrity of our itinerant system in all its phases. The general superintendency, as it came down to us from Asbury and M'Kendree, still holds among our people its place of honor and responsibility and unceasing work. The Methodist Bishop has, from the beginning, been a marvelous combination of genius for government, aptness for preaching, endurance for work, and agility for travel that has no parallel, *and ours yield the palm to none.* Our preachers generally seem to have a clearer conception of the value of the itinerancy as a factor among the forces at work to execute the commission of our Lord, and as the history of Methodism winds itself along as a line of light through the successive generations of our race, our preachers and people are obtaining a truer appreciation of the greatness of the work which has been accomplished by that system. To the Methodist preacher, who is thoughtful of causes and careful to weigh results, every Annual Conference vindicates the wisdom of our education and illustrates the value

of our training on this subject. We believe that this system is in closer fellowship with the spirit of the commission under whose authority we are going forth and working, than any other system is, and our preachers, as a rule, hearken to the great word, "go." A part of the vow each one has taken is "reverently to obey your chief ministers unto whom is committed the charge and government over you," and they are loyal to that. One of the traditional usages of our system of itinerancy is still adhered to more loyally by our ministers than by yours—if what we hear of you be true. That usage is: Bishops and elders make the appointments, and keep secret the secrets of the Bishops' Council until appointments are read out. This keeps down the storm until the Conference is adjourned, and frequently gives the Bishop a chance to get to a place of safety before it bursts. Since we went out from you, forty years ago, we have received on trial near 7,000 preachers, and of that number during that time only 110 have withdrawn from our ranks. This fact shows the hold that itinerancy has upon our preachers and demonstrates their loyalty to its claim.

We take pleasure also in reporting to you that our Church, as a body, is still maintaining the integrity of the doctrines of Methodism. We still hold to the first part of the old definition of Methodism, "repentance and faith and holiness." The glorious doctrines which the Spirit of God has packed into these words are crystallized into solid facts of experience, and we know them because they are parts of ourselves. We still hold firmly the atonement for sin in the blood of Jesus Christ and hope of everlasting life through his resurrection, and that by his death and resurrection every human soul has been lifted to a condition where salvation is possible. The New Theology, as it is called, has given us no trouble. Our people are afraid to trust themselves to a probation after death, the certainty of which is so exceedingly doubtful; and as for "the larger hope," which some of our outside friends are talking about, they don't want any larger hope than the Gospel of Christ presents, nor any stronger hope than that hope which "we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil." The Methodist preacher, having heard the call of the Divine Spirit, and feeling that *that* call has "separated him unto the Gospel of God," is convinced by the words of the commission that is put in his hands that *his* life-work is to proclaim the doctrines and precepts of the word of God, and to illustrate their meaning by the great facts of redemption. The teaching of the services of his ordination, that he "will apply himself wholly to this one thing and draw all his cares and studies this way," makes him feel that, if he entered upon any other work, he would be discrediting the Spirit's call, and dishonoring the glory of the work of preaching the Gospel, and mocking the solemnity of the vow he has taken, and staining the escutcheon of the Church whose credentials he carries. The true preacher feels like Nehe-

miah. He is doing a great work—the greatest of all works—when he is proclaiming, out of an earnest and believing heart, the doctrines of the word of God and showing forth the facts of Christ's redemption. He is carrying on that which his Lord began, and he is carrying it on under the influence of the same Spirit. For this reason he cannot come down to other matters, and at the same time retain the precious consciousness of a Saviour's approving presence. That approving presence is his best blessing and his greatest security, and he reads in the last words of Jesus—words uttered when all heaven was astir with preparations to receive and enthrone the glorified humanity of the Son of God—that *that* presence is promised to those who go *and* preach. Hence, our preachers, as a rule, stand in our pulpits and point the people to “the old paths where is the good way.” We hold to the doctrines of Methodism and preach them, not merely because they have been handed down to us by our fathers in a formulated statement, but because we read them in our holy Bibles and verify them in the experiences of our hearts. We are still moored to the Bible as the word of God, and believe most heartily in an experimental knowledge of the religion of Jesus. We believe that a man with a God and a discarded Bible is but little better than an educated heathen; and a man with a Bible and without a God is a most miserable man. But we thank God that we have both and believe both. God reveals himself to us in our Bibles, and we believe them. He reveals himself in our hearts, and then “we know in whom we have believed.” It is a most gratifying fact that our preachers have had very few opportunities to put in practice that part of the ordination vow which binds them to “be ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word.” You who are familiar with the New Testament record do not have to guess at the results of preaching, when the burden of that preaching is the doctrines and facts of the word of God. You know that when the preachers are like Barnabas, “good men and full of the Holy Ghost and faith,” the result is, “much people are added to the Lord.”

The maintenance of our itinerant system, and the forceful preaching of the doctrines of the New Testament, nourish our people, and they grow strong, and that strength overflows and influences others, and thus “the Lord adds to us day by day those that are being saved.” When the war closed, and we numbered the hosts of our Israel after their families, we found the sum to be 420,000 souls. In the next decade the number went up to 731,000 souls. According to the statistics of last year, we numbered 904,000 souls. This is an increase of 114 per cent. in 18 years. We submit this is a most remarkable fact. The ratio of increase in our membership is shown to be very much larger than the ratio of increase in the population of the country. For several years there has been a good deal of talking and writ-

ing about the failure of Methodism in the cities, and some people have settled down into the belief that Methodism does not sustain itself in these great centers. Our figures on this point are very gratifying to us. During the decade closing with the census of 1880, the rate of the increase of the population of forty of our cities and principal towns was an average of 48 per cent. In those same cities and towns, during the same period, the rate of increase in the membership of our Church was an average of 62 per cent. So that with us Methodism is not a failure in the cities. We are also keeping up, with some measure of success, and with results which still show their usefulness, the weekly class-meetings and the quarterly love-feasts. Nor have our people forgotten the old Methodist legend about the "penny a week and a shilling a quarter." Just after the smoke of war cleared away, so that we could see our true condition, the appalling sight raised a universal cry of poverty all over the Southern country. The cry was based upon the fact, that the wealthiest people in the world had been reduced to actual penury in four years. And this real and actual want is the true reason why our people did not do some things which they were expected to do, and for which failure they have been most unjustly blamed. But when they began to adjust themselves to the new order of things, and to gather up the few fragments of their broken and scattered fortunes, and by the graces of faith and pluck to work by the Scripture rule, "not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," they began to recover themselves, and as new fields of enterprise opened, they entered into them to develop their resources. Thus they have continued until to-day, and, except in some special localities, our people are on the road to prosperity. Twenty years is a very short time to allow a people to recover from such a disastrous overthrow as has no parallel in history. The very nature of the case cut us off from that genuine sympathy which we needed, for genuine sympathy is generated only by the same sort of sufferings, and that we could not get because nobody in the world ever passed through such an experience.

But in the days of our poverty our people learned some invaluable lessons. One was the necessity of self-denial to further the cause of the Lord, and in many places their "deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality." In those days they read, with tearful eyes and prayerful hearts, a new lesson in the story of the incarnation of the Son of God—a lesson which is appreciated most by those who learn in times of heart-agony. They saw, and wondered that they never saw it before, that the world was not made rich until Christ became poor; that he who possessed all things did not leave his wealth behind him when he came on earth, but brought it with him, and only became poor when he bestowed that wealth upon the world; that when Christ emptied himself of his treasures, those treasures fell in princely profusion upon the human race. They learned that the poverty which

Christ assumed was the starting-point to the true riches; that the poverty of the apostles "made many rich; that the poverty of the early Church abounded to the riches of the world." And very many of our people came to know something of the rich experience of that "poor widow" whose "two mites cast into the treasury of the Lord," in the estimation of unerring wisdom, surpassed in value all the splendid gifts of the rich. Our people have had a good training under the severe ministry of poverty, and the value of the lessons learned is manifest in the cheerful spirit of liberality which is stirring the emotions and quickening the consciences and opening the hearts and loosing the purse-strings of thousands. Almost every-where there is an exhibition of profound gratitude to God for his mercy as exhibited in what was once thought to be his hard dealings with us, and this gratitude is beginning to manifest itself in that truest of all its forms, benevolences to the needy. These statements find confirmation when you turn to our statistical tables. The average salary of our preachers will compare favorably with that of the preachers of any other Methodist body, when the ability of the people is taken into the account. Our contributions to the foreign mission work last year were fifty per cent. larger than they were the year before, and to domestic work they were ten per cent. larger. The contributions on other lines of Church work and benevolence show a like increase.

Our people are at last beginning to learn that the Methodist Church, if it is a Church at all, is a missionary Church. As the circumstances of a man's birth modify all his relations and, in some measure, determine his whole future, so it seems to be with Churches. We have read our history in such a way as to learn that Methodism gave its first sign of life on a missionary journey. It was not a mere coincidence that two missionary companies from different countries, bound to the same foreign shore, should meet and make the trip in the same vessel.

It was not a mere chance that John Wesley should feel the point and power of the two-edged sword driven by the mighty hand of the Spirit into the depths of his nature, and behold opening to his view the dire necessities of a soul without God, when he reflected upon the calm faith and serene trust of the Moravians during a wild storm at sea. While his own soul would rise to the heights of fear and sink to the depths of despair with the rising and sinking ship, he observed that his fellow-travelers were calm and undisturbed, and united their voices with the voice of the storm in singing praises to God. That storm, which brought to view their deep trust and his lack of true faith, produced the first quickening of unborn Methodism. Methodism gave its first throb of life at that point in the Atlantic Ocean, where the best learning and clear-headedness of the English Establishment, under the pressure of the fear of death, came in contact with the calm faith and fervent piety of the Moravians, exhibiting themselves as joyfully triumphant in prospect of a watery grave. Two

missionary lines meet each other on the high seas—the great highway of nations—and out of that meeting came into existence a system of propagating the Gospel which has been denominated “the greatest fact in modern Church history.” And some people call this a mere chance. Sirs, from the way in which we have been taught to look at these things, we do not hesitate to say that Methodism is the offspring of sound English learning and deep Moravian piety, and that it was born to these parents, when, like the Master, they were out on a mission seeking lost souls, and that its best exponents since that time have manifested to the world the characteristic traits of each parent! What can such an origin mean, if it does *not* mean that the system which springs into being when two other systems come in contact, shall not only embody in itself the best parts of the two, but shall take hold of the purpose which was animating the two when they met, and carry it out in full completeness? These events and facts, which the historian records as merely curious coincidences, show the mind of God in regard to the design of Methodism!

There is an essential quality in every thing which reveals the purpose for which that thing exists, and a peculiar constitution, making up every thing according to whose special law that thing must be governed in order that the purpose for which it exists may be fully wrought out. Then, Methodism being the legitimate offspring of two missionary companies on a missionary journey to the lost, according to its inherited nature, according to the inviolable law of heredity, it must be a missionary Church. The missionary purpose underlies the whole structure. And when its design is apprehended, and its plans projected, and its operations carried forward according to the law of its own nature, its mission in the world will be a success. The conviction wrought in the mind of John Wesley by the circumstances of the origin of Methodism, and the explanation of those circumstances by the Holy Spirit, caused him to institute and put in operation that system of propagating the Gospel which is the best illustration to the world of the meaning of those circumstances, and, at the same time, the clearest vindication of her claim to be a missionary Church. From these considerations we believe that the Methodist Church is a missionary Church, and from the records of our past history we believe that, in no small measure, we have had the missionary spirit, which is nothing less than the religion of Christ abiding in the heart, and working outward through the life. We have the pleasure to report to you that our people are becoming more imbued with the spirit of the great commission, and the statement is verified in the fact that they are praying more earnestly, and working more devotedly, and giving more cheerfully to further the cause of Christ than ever before. The fact is, we are growing in the graces of faith and liberality, and the result is, our varied mission fields are being cultivated with good success, and new ones are opening for our entrance. Stretching down into the great South-west we have our “Mexican

Border Mission," and still farther down a flourishing missionary Conference in the Republic of Mexico. Missionary operations have been started in the city of Havana, on the island of Cuba; and across the equator we have a growing work in the vast Empire of Brazil. Among the Indians and in the West we are doing some good work for the Master. You know something already of the success of our brethren, Lambuth and Allen, and their zealous coadjutors in the Chinese Empire. We do not, brethren, have the effrontery to bring these pigmean efforts of ours in comparison with the colossal operations you are carrying on in the mission field. We heartily congratulate you upon the widespread influences which you are putting forth upon the world by your powerful missionary machinery, and rejoice with you at the vast success of your missionary work; but while we do this, and do it in the spirit of that Gospel which prompts us "to rejoice with those that do rejoice," we may be excused if we also rejoice in the fact that here and there in the earth our humble efforts in the war against sin shall erect upon a few victorious battle-fields trophies to the honor of Him under whose glorious banner we all are fighting. Our preachers, by their sermons and exhortations, and our editors, by their strong leaders in the weekly Advocates, and our laymen, and women, by their not large but cheerful gifts, are all endeavoring, not merely to keep alive the missionary fire in the hearts of our people, but to pour upon that fire the oil, "the beaten oil of the sanctuary," that the flame may rise higher and spread wider until every man, woman, and child shall see by its light that a missionary religion is the only religion worth having. Into this grand work our women are entering with all the zeal and earnestness and persistence which characterize women born under a Southern sky, and reared amid the flowers that beautify a Southern soil, and make fragrant a Southern atmosphere. Coming into organized existence only six years ago, they now have 32 Conference Societies, 1,400 auxiliaries, 34,000 members, and last year raised nearly \$30,000. They have entered five different mission fields, have 12 missionaries in their employ, and 13 schools in successful operation. We, of the South, have at last learned to read our New Testament with eyes that see that a woman was the first missionary sent out by the risen Christ with the good news. In that garden where the lost hope of the world was recovered, and by the side of that empty tomb upon which Christianity has staked its life, the risen Christ said to Mary: "Go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father and your Father, and to my God and your God." Does it mean nothing that the first human eye that ever looked upon a risen Saviour's form was a woman's eye? that the first human ear that ever listened to a risen Saviour's voice was a woman's ear? that the first message of hope and love from a risen Saviour to a hopeless Church was sent by a woman? These things mean a great deal more than we have time to tell of on this occasion. It looks as if the Churches had

just waked up to the fact that there is incalculable power in a woman's work and an untold value in her helpfulness in all intellectual and social and moral and religious enterprises. God has been trying for ages to teach us this, but so dull have been our minds that it has taken us about 6,000 years to learn the meaning of one little word in the second chapter of Genesis. The best omen for the success of the Gospel of Christ which we see to-day is in the fact that the evangelical Churches have put their women in possession of their original commission and organized them for Gospel work. If any one is fearful that they will fail, and thus bring disaster upon the cause of Christ, and wreck the "old ship of Zion" upon the reefs of imprudence and indiscretion, we simply refer such a one to the grand work they are doing all over this land in the cause of temperance, under the leadership of Miss Frances E. Willard. Our Senior Bishop said, not long ago, that he was "surprised at two things—first, that our women had not been previously brought more fully into the missionary work; and, secondly, that every woman in the Church did not take hold of it. We have been trying to run the ship with only a part of the machinery in its place, and with but one wheel beating the waves. Now we have adjusted the other wheel, and are putting in all the machinery, and with the beginning of our second century we will set the mighty engine in motion and take an air-line for the millennial shore."

We have other matters that we desire to report fully, but fearing less we trespass too far upon this exhibition of your courteous patience, they will be presented briefly. Our publishing interests, for years, were burdened with a debt which crippled usefulness, and which almost destroyed our hope for doing good with that arm of service; but under the management of Dr. M'Ferrin and his assistants, matters have so far improved that our hope is reviving, and we expect to see a sound Methodist literature, in becoming attire and with attractive face and engaging mien, walking with steady tread along all the highways and through all the by-ways of our Southern land. Our Church Extension Board has been organized only two years, but, in even that short time, it has done some good service, and when our people become a little more accustomed to this part of the Methodist harness, which we were so late in putting on, we believe that they will pull as steadily at this as at any other point, and that ere long we will be able to supply houses of worship wherever they are needed. The educational work of our Church is taking a new start. Among the Southern people generally a healthier sentiment on the subject of popular education is being cultivated; the growth of this sentiment during the past year has been very rapid, and the harvest time will witness the gathering of rich fruits. As a Church, we have under our influence about seventy colleges, seminaries, and high schools. We have some of the oldest and some of the newest schools in the whole Methodist Connection. In my own State and Conference we have

what, as far as I know, no other Methodist Conference has: we have a "Centenary College," projected and organized and set to work to commemorate the first century of Methodism, the organization by Mr. Wesley of the first Methodist society in 1739. Our college was projected in 1839, and though it has had a continual struggle to live, yet it has lived through nearly a half century, and it has done good work for Methodism and the country by turning out upon the arena of Christian life some noble specimens of Christian manhood. If you know of another Vanderbilt whose eye is scanning the Southern horizon for a place to land one of his rich argosies, tell him of this first and only educational monument reared to commemorate the centenary of the organization of the first Methodist society in the world! We have, also, the oldest college for women in the world! Our schools generally are reported to be well attended, and the teaching sound and well up with the times. I am glad to say, too, that we have not yet exorcised the "college fetich," and I hope that we never will. There is a great want in many parts of our country; there is a great deal of ignorance and illiteracy, but the Christian denominations of the South are doing what their straitened circumstances will allow them to do in supplying that want and educating that ignorance. In the new light which the development of God's providence and the history of the Church are throwing upon the teachings of the New Testament, the horizon of our vision has been greatly enlarged when we contemplate the place in his kingdom which Christ has set apart for the children. Ben Franklin's homely apothegm, "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves," never had a better illustration than it has to-day in the work the Churches are doing for the children. In this training, beginning with the beautiful rite of baptism into the holy covenant and carried forward by the instructions of the home altar and the Sunday-school, thousands of men and women are saved from the world to the Church. We are glad to report a steadily increasing and enlarging work in this department. We have 10,000 schools, 65,000 teachers, 509,000 scholars, and last year baptized 30,000 infants. Nor have we entirely overlooked the extreme necessities of our own colored people, though in some quarters we have that reputation. When the present order of things began we were not able to help them. We were not able to help ourselves. We needed help almost as much as they did. But when the prospects began to brighten, and our people began to throw off the dreadful burdens of actual want, they began to plan to help our "brothers in black." Those who adhered to our Church, at their own suggestion, we helped to organize into a separate Church, and that organization is one of the prosperous ones, numbering, according to the last statistics, 150,000 in our country. Being raised together, and therefore knowing each other's mental characteristics, social instincts, and religious emotions, we each knew that this separate Church organization was the best

for each. And though they are flourishing under that organization, we still help them to build churches and school-houses, as far as we are able, and aid them in organizing Church societies and Conferences whenever opportunities present. We try to make them feel that, as sinners, "there is no difference between us and them, for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God." And as Christians, God gave them the like gift "as he did unto us; putting no difference between us and them, purifying their hearts by faith."

Taking advantage of your inexhaustible patience, we report to you that our preachers and people and friends are entering heartily into the services and exercises which our Church authorities have put forth as a guide to our work during the centennial year. The design of this special work is a grateful acknowledgment of God's signal mercies, as manifested to us in the past by endeavoring to raise the sum of two millions dollars to be applied to Education, Church Extension, and Foreign Missions. We do not believe that the capabilities of Methodism have been exhausted by the strain of even a hundred years, nor that the limit of her resources has been reached. While we know that she has done much for the world, and that thousands upon thousands of blood-bought souls have, through her instrumentality, been gathered into the garner of God, we have an unbounded faith in her ability to increase in such good work as the years go by. Men grow old with years and totter to their graves, but a system whose whole superstructure is built upon the great commission of Christ can neither grow old nor lose its power in the earth. On the Mount of Ascension our Lord "stood and measured the earth," the title-deed of which had been turned over to him because he had bought it with his blood, and he sent forth his disciples to take possession of it in his name. And this last command of his has ever been the fountain whence all inspiration to work for God and men has flowed. And when this last command, through the agency of the Holy Spirit, crystallized in the heart of John Wesley into that precious feeling, out of the fullness of which came that great utterance, "The world is my parish," then he began to study and preach and travel and project plans with a sweep of aim in accordance with the spirit of the commission. When, on the 2d day of April, 1739, driven out of his own church, he went to a little hill near Bristol and preached to an audience of nearly three thousand people, that sermon kindled a beacon-fire which has been answered by the watchers on mountain tops, one after another, until the light flashes around the globe. And these fires do not die out; we expect to kindle thousands more during this centennial year. Our first aim, for the accomplishment of which we are singing and praying and preaching, is a revival of religion in every congregation; and from that starting-point we will work to put a Methodist paper into every family in the Church and to obtain a contribution—a centennial offering of bright dollars from

every person in the Church. We are directing the minds of our people to the hundred years of the wonderful history of Methodism, every page of which sparkles with the beautiful blessings of an adorable God—every chapter of which reads like a chapter in the Acts of the Apostles, and the whole centenary making the most marvelous record in the annals of the Church. By the memories of the deeds of our fathers, and the goodness of our God, we would stir the gratitude of our people into a generous offering of gifts, presented in that spirit of cheerfulness which will show their appreciation of the blessing received. By these things we would co-operate with the Holy Spirit in warming into a new life every heart in the Church, and touching every conscience with a tenderness that will cause it to respond in earnest effort to the mighty cry of the world for help. We hear to-day sounding along our battle lines the same old marching orders, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." We recognize the world, the whole world, as the field of operations. We see in our commission the promised presence of Him who goes forth "conquering and to conquer." Thankful for what God has done for us in the past, and sorry that we have not co-operated more cheerfully and earnestly with the Divine Spirit, the Methodists on this continent, during this year, with eyes fixed upon the whole earth as belonging to Christ, and feeling that by his providential dealings with them he has re-uttered the great command to them to take possession of it in his name, should gather up their energies and collect their supplies and concentrate their forces and equip their armies and man their guns, so that when the second century of our organized life shall begin, we may be ready to put the mighty column of four million soldiers in motion to a rapid conquest of our Lord's earthly domains.

And now, brethren and fathers, allow me to close this already too long address with what is, to me, a most pleasing part of my task. We have given you greetings in the name of our Church; we have reported somewhat on the progress of our work in the past and our aims for the future; and now it becomes my agreeable duty to present to you the congratulations of our Church upon the success of your operations. She congratulates you upon the success you have had in pushing forward the work of Christ in this land, and in all lands where you have gone. She congratulates you that for the accommodation of the increasing numbers of the worshipers of our Lord you are through your Church Extension Society building ten houses of worship per week. She congratulates you that through your profound Quarterly Review and your vigorous Advocates and your bright Sunday-school literature you are furnishing healthy and nutritious food for millions of minds. She congratulates you that among the various denominations of Christians, you were among the first to discover in the Gospel of our Lord a special message to the children, and your various plans by which to

carry that message to them attest the fact that this part of the Gospel has taken strong hold upon your hearts. She congratulates you that your mission stations encircle the world with a cincture of love and mercy. She congratulates you that your educational enterprises are in the hands of men, whose Christian culture manifests its genuineness by stooping down to the ignorant and putting under them the arms of power and lifting them up to that pure atmosphere in which their own lives are passed. She congratulates you that at this Conference you are beginning to round up a hundred years of good work and noble achievement in this city where first the bells of freedom rang out their joyous peals upon the purified air of a continent redeemed from tyranny. In all this work, which all true Methodists are doing, there is something permanent. We believe most heartily in the permanency of the results of religious Church-work. This is the spiritual department of life's labor, and of the workers, it is said, "Their works do follow them." And as we stand here together and look back from this halting-place in the march, through the hundred years of time we have come, and the hundred years of history we have made, we must all feel comforted in the fact that no true work which we have done for our fellows has been lost, nor has its influence been weakened by lapse of time, nor its out-going power been circumscribed by impassable lines. When men work in the mechanical department, hardly has the ring of the hammer and the rasp of the saw fled out of hearing before the stateliest edifice begins to crumble. Men build their imposing speculations, and lie down to dream that their theories are wrapping the world in good; but they wake up in the morning to find out that during the night humanity, pursuing the track of its own imperious wants, has marched past all their theories and speculations. But when men do solid and substantial work in the spiritual department, it is permanent work. That work which, through spiritual agencies touches and reconstructs and renovates sinful souls, abides in the indestructible characters of men and women and children molded after the pattern of Jesus, and stamped with the image of God. Every sinner, who through these means and agencies is transformed into a saint, becomes a monumental column reared by the Holy Ghost to the memory of the workers; and on its lofty peak and adown its shaft of beauty the light of the city of God will shimmer forever. You are engaged in this work! Accept congratulations from your fair sister in the South-land. She sends them with heartiness from the heart, that they may be received with heartiness in the heart; that the connection established by them may be the channel through which the vitalizing current of our beloved Methodism may flow from her heart to yours, and from your heart to hers; that thus may be seen to-day, in this city of brotherly love, two Methodist "hearts that beat as one."

16.—ADDRESS OF THE HON. A. H. COLQUITT. JOURNAL,
PAGE 213.

MR. PRESIDENT AND BRETHREN: My colleague seems to have been troubled to determine why it was that he was appointed a clerical delegate to this General Conference. In one aspect of the case, I have no difficulty in determining the reason why I was appointed. I know the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; they know me, and they knew very well that there would be no man of the Church South, either preacher or layman, that would be more delighted to convey a message of love.

But there is one thing that they did not consider, which is a disqualification. As my dear friend and brother, Governor Evans, said, I am born of Methodist parents for generations back, and if there is any body of whom I ever stood in awe, it is Methodist preachers. I have been accustomed to stand upon platforms and in forums of one kind and another, addressing miscellaneous audiences, but it did not occur to the mind of this College of Bishops who gave me this commission, that I always stood abashed in the presence of Methodist preachers. From the days of my boyhood, when I used to see them coming away over the hills with their old-fashioned cut-away coats, and their white neck-ties, and their saddle-bags, and their grave countenances, and their solemn gloom, I have never been able to recover my self-possession and have any sort of liberty in the presence of Methodist preachers.

Therefore I am very little at ease to-night, and I would infinitely prefer, if you could get a few drums and a mob outside, to stand on a dry-goods box and make a speech. Nevertheless, I do not feel like a stranger or a foreigner here. I looked to-day in the General Conference room into the faces of those who were present; I look into them to-night, and I see the true Methodist stamp with which I am familiar. I hear in your language the same sort of talk and the same sort of terms and the same sort of nomenclature that I hear away down South at our General Conference — Bishops, presiding elders, deacons, class-leaders, stewards. Why, brethren, if, instead of having a delegation here from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, we should summon our office-bearers, in their own persons, to stand here, you would find Bishop shaking hands with Bishop, and Presiding Elder with Presiding Elder, and stationed preacher with stationed preacher, local preacher with local preacher, class-leader with class-leader, layman with layman, and brethren with brethren; and then, I have no doubt, if there was such a union, and such Methodist congratulations, and such hand-shaking here upon this earth, that if we could look over yonder and see our sainted dead of the Methodist Church, we would find their hands outstretched, and we would hear them pronouncing their bene-

diction upon this union of hearts and hands, "Brethren, love one another, and thus fulfill the law."

We have had differences, Mr. President, haven't we, in the past? There is one way that I always recognize as the very best in the world with a view to heal alienations and divisions. When two brothers fall out it is not worth while for each one to stand upon his own dignity, and say, "I was right and you were wrong," and each to argue his case as though they were not born of the same blood, and united by kindred ties and affections. The best way for them to do is to say nothing about the right or wrong of the matter, but to rush into each other's arms, and say, "God bless you, my brother!" So I am not afraid to talk about old differences and alienations, or to refer to them. I know this, that whatever men of the world may say, politicians may say, and statesmen as they are called may say, that if this country is ever to be reunited, and this old wrangling and these disputes are to be forgotten and to be buried, it is to be done through the influence of Christian love and Christian sympathy.

So, if I were going to utter an aspiration to-night, it would be a supplication to the throne of grace that the spirit of peace might come upon the General Conference of the North, and upon its membership of all grades and character, and that the spirit of peace might come upon the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; that it might come as the winds come from the South, bearing balm and fragrance in their breath; that it might come as the dove came, bearing the glad tokens of the receding waters; that it might come as the angels came at the birth of Christ, proclaiming "Peace on earth, and good-will to men."

So, sir, I could sit down with you, or any other brother of this General Conference, or with any brother of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, I do not care what may have been his past feeling or past sentiments, if he is a Christian man, we can refer to this feeling of the past without regard to the past or its sentiments, and in this spirit base designs for the present in which we may co-operate for the grand purpose of redeeming the world.

In another aspect of the case it is important that there should be a union in the sentiment and in the sympathy of this great Methodist family outside of its bearings in a purely Church sense. There is not a man who loves his country, there is not a man who has studied the philosophy of the republics of the past and the civilization of other governments, as well as of our own, who will not be satisfied, after a thorough investigation and examination of all the elements that enter into the progress of these various governments, that the true foundation of all these is in "righteousness," righteousness that "exalteth a nation." We say a great deal about reform, and a great deal about progress, and a great deal about expedients, in order that we may correct political errors. The root of evil will be removed when we make

every man virtuous, every woman a lover of Christ, and every boy and girl a follower of father and mother. If you will make the families of the land pure; if you will establish the domestic altar; if you will make the men of the country, to whom have been given the rights of suffrage, pure and virtuous—there is the best safeguard of our liberty, and the best assurance of the perpetuity of our institutions. And that is the main thing, my dear Bishop, that the Methodist Church, as well as the other Christian Churches of this land, should have for their object.

Now, sir, there is not a Church in this land to which I would not extend the right hand of fellowship. I can feel the sentiment that is announced in this blessed book, when it is said, "Grace be unto all that love the Lord Jesus Christ." And while I love Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, and the other denominations, they will not think that it is unreasonable when I say that most of all, and dearest of all to me, I love the Methodist Church.

Therefore, sir, you will pardon me if I refer to one or two matters. It is not necessary that I should refer to our own Church, because that has been done by my brother and colleague, and it is not worth while that I should discuss the details of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. I will refer to one or two things that I think it is important that you should bear in mind, as I feel that it is important that the Church to which I belong should bear them in mind as a Methodist people.

One of the perils to which Methodism is subject to-day is the prevailing idea, the prevailing taste, it may be, and the opinion among the people, and especially among those of the cities, that this nineteenth century is one of progress, and it is one of culture and one of esthetics, and therefore the efforts, the thoughts, the manners and customs of the Methodist Church must all be subordinated to the fashionable idea of culture and estheticism. Now I believe in refinement, and I believe the Methodists ought to be as refined as other people, and I believe they are as capable of being, and yet I would not, sir, as I love them, have them forget that this Church has extended its dominion far and wide, not only over this continent, but over the lands of the other continents, and that it has been done under the system that was adopted by our fathers. The Methodist Church is due to these justifying characteristics. It may still be a Church—a respectable Church; it may be a fashionable Church; it may be a Church that shall show to the world at large and the hypercritical that we dress as well, move as well, talk as well, that in all that enters into the elements of fashionable life we are among the very foremost; but when that becomes the prevailing idea of the Methodist Church in this country, in my honest judgment, it is lost to its integrity, to its love of the Methodism of early years, which it is the boast of the Methodist world is the best that has ever been known to propagate Christianity.

I cannot speak how it is among you. I only speak in general terms, and I do not mean any application to you. I make general remarks. I say this in general terms, and not because you, in your organization, may be subject to that criticism.

One of the effects is this, that the power of preaching is hardly what it used to be. And why? Because we need less of the idea that we must be just as refined as any other Church; that we must say just as many good things as we can get into a sermon before the people where there are brothers who are famishing for the bread of life, and talk about political economy and evolution. I would restore our people, and especially our preachers, back to the old days of simplicity in this, and the impassioned appeals, although we might see very many superfine people leaving our doors. Yet it is the way to reach the heart of the sinner, and that is what you are after. It is not to please the world; it is not to have eloquent newspaper articles, to have compliments paid to our Bishops or preachers, that they are about as well educated or as logical as any other preachers we ever heard; they are almost as good as Presbyterians. No, brethren. If there is any such tendency among the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, if I had the power to recall them, it would be to establish them on the old foundation, and have us to try again what the Israelites rejoiced over so much when they reached Canaan. They had been fed upon manna and quails all along through the wilderness for forty years, but when they got over there they fed on the old corn of Canaan. I would have us feast on the old corn of Canaan. There is life in it, vitality in it, support in it.

Then there is another peril. It was alluded to by my brother. I do not know of a solitary instance of what he remarked about the power of the Bishops with regard to appointments. I don't exactly understand enough to see the application of it. He has been here several days, and I have no doubt he understood. You seemed to understand it. But I do believe that whenever you invade the appointing power, the prerogatives of the appointing power, by dictating as a Church, one of the essential elements of our characteristics is lost and gone forever.

Then there is another matter. It is said in the Scriptures that "it is more blessed to give than to receive," and we all used to, in the old times, act as though we believed every word of it. Do we believe it now? I put it to you to-night, to this audience to make the practical application of it, as our preachers sometimes say. Do we believe it? We used to, as Methodist people, as Methodist preachers, and as Methodist institutions, and we used to demonstrate it, because we always attended the class-meetings and the camp-meetings, and when the hymn was given out, two lines at a time, every body joined in the singing. And why? Because every body thought it was his duty, male and female, to give something, to help in some way or other in the services in the Church. Hence arose that old custom, which

I wish we had kept alive to-day. And I would be very glad to hear it from every Methodist congregation in this land, that, whenever there was a thought, or inspiration, that roused up the soul, there was a response, "Amen, amen, amen!" Why was it? It was because there was an irresistible tendency, under the teaching of that blessed word which I have just quoted, to give back something. It was not to sit in our pews just as delicate and refined as it is possible to imagine, and have the minister in the pulpit read the Scriptures, give out the 799th hymn, and the choir sing, and the people sit there and drink it in. They take it in. The preacher prays. Here and there, there is a suppressed "Amen." Almost afraid to venture, but old style and old fashion and old habits will crop out. And when it comes to the preaching, they take in the sermon, every thing that is said in the pulpit; they take in what the choir has to do in the way of singing; they settle nicely down in prayer with a very gentle finger-tip resting on their heads, so; they go out after the doxology is sung and the benediction is pronounced, to criticise the preacher from the time they leave the church until they arrive at home. And that is what they call "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Now there is one thing that I need not say here to convince these brethren that, with the very finest singers we have in the Methodist Church, it is not worth the while to import operatic music from the theaters; it is not worth the while to see if we can come up to the esthetic taste and the grand ideas we have of what can be accomplished in the way of music.

I do not want any thing said about it after my back is turned, in this church here, nor do I want it asserted that I spoke against the choir. Nothing of that kind. The choir is needed to sing. [Bishop Warren said, "They have never had a choir here."] All hail Arch Street Methodist Church!

What I refer to, is the idea that we are to be seated in our pews, all beautifully fitted up, and never open our mouths in song, with never an ejaculation of "Amen;" and if some old sister of the church, with an old-fashioned bonnet, who had heard these preachers of the time long ago, should come into the church, and for the sake of her life cannot restrain the effect of memory, and it should come back upon her, and she should just happen in the exuberance of feeling to utter a response, the whole church is to turn around and look at her as if it was a desecration.

It used to be, if you shouted out loud, every body said "Amen" as a response to it. I was really getting to be afraid of that sort of thing. And yet, my brethren, the main idea that I would emphasize in all this is, that our mission is to all the people, to the poor especially, and that whenever in the organization of the management of our Church assemblies, they become so refined, so exclusive that they practically shut out the poor, God save the Church! for there is the only hope of it, in his mercy, with all its faults and errors.

Where did all these Methodists come from? They came from the poor; they made them. Why, there is not a man who has become rich and contributed his mites to your Missions and your Church Extension, to all your benevolent enterprises, whose father and grandfather in these fashionable days would not feel that he was an innovation if he should come in and take a humble seat away yonder, for fear that somebody should come along and ask him, "Whose pew is this?"

No, brethren, let us cling to what has been characteristic of us in the past. We need to gain in strength. I believe that all these different denominations are doing a great work, and a glorious work—the Presbyterians on their line, the Baptists on their line, the Episcopalians on their line; and let us keep on our line. Let our preachers preach as they used to preach, after the Methodist fashion, when they gave their appeals to sinners, when a man could not come in for ten minutes, I don't care how refined he was, unless he would feel his hair rise on end.

I congratulate you here, as my brother did, on the great progress and extensive things and the increase that have been made by the Methodist Episcopal Church. I rejoice to hear it; but if we look back into the history of the early years, into the age of Jesse Lee, into the age of early Methodism in this country, we find in the report of those Conferences the membership was doubling year after year. We now think—we of the South, and you of the North—that if we can just manage to get ten per cent. over the death rate, that we are doing a good business, and that we are saving the world; and if, from the lapses from the Church, and the deaths and the losses one way or another, we should make a close calculation, I don't know that it would be much of a per cent. after all. And yet it was said in the world of taste that we had men that didn't know much. But to-day we forget that the very first preachers who were ever called to preach the riches of Christ were fishermen. Now we are fishing for the great; we are seeing whether or not we can get this great man, this rich man, this learned man; and, while I honor the result of education and attainments in literature and in science, and in all those things which ought to be made practical elements in the attainments of any Methodist preacher, yet, at the same time, the most intellectual, those who are the most learned, ought to be the simplest and plainest in their declaration of the word.

Now, Bishop and brethren, I'm aware of the fact that our dear brethren from Canada are here to say a word to-night, and I have trespassed longer than I had any idea, just as, I have no doubt, has been the case when our preachers used to preach a long time. It was because they had no notes nor manuscripts to mark their way through the forest, and to show which way they were going, or where they were going. They sometimes meandered up hill and down, and around, and sometimes got into the brush. Such has been my condition here to-night, for I have come with no equipment whatever, except with a heart that is full of love for

all God's people; and I can say to-night, and in the presence of him who knows my heart, God bless Methodism in all of its branches!

We mourn with you, Bishops and brethren, the loss of those good men who have passed from this earth to the rewards of that life and of that heaven beyond. We, too, have suffered in the loss of our Bishops, and I know I speak the heart and the sentiments of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, when I pray from my heart, May God prolong the lives of these good men, and make them more and more the servants of God! More than that, you have already elected other Bishops. While there has been some discussion as to whether or not—and I am not stating whether I say this technically or not, and you will pardon me if I do not—while there may be discussions whether they are deacons or presbyters, or third office or third order, I do pray that you have made just such selections of men as in their faith and love and humility they will not need the declaration of a resolution, but in their lives they will declare to the world that they are the angels of the Churches and ambassadors of Christ. And may God bless you all!

17.—REPORT NO. V OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGES 229, 231.

Resolved, That this Conference has had great pleasure in receiving the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Carter and Senator A. H. Colquitt, the able representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in listening to the warmly Methodist and fraternal addresses which they have given before this Conference.

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

18.—REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA. JOURNAL, PAGE 239.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Having been honored with the appointment of the Bishops to be your fraternal delegate to the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, I beg leave to report that I attended the session of the General Conference of that Church, which was held in Hamilton, Ontario, in August, 1882, receiving from Bishop Carman and the delegates a most cordial welcome, as the messenger from the Church they claim as their mother.

It was gratifying to find them thoroughly one with us in faith and practice, in spirit and usage; and possessed of a strong sense of the value of our Methodist form of Episcopacy in their vast territory, stretching, like ours, from ocean to ocean.

The absorbing subject of thought among them was the proposed union of all the Methodist bodies in the Dominion. That

union has since been happily consummated, and we can now rejoice with them in the great historic fact so full of significance for the present and of promise for the future.

Respectfully submitted,
PHILADELPHIA, May, 1884.

ANDREW LONGACRE.

19.—REPORT OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. JOURNAL, PAGE 203.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: Having been appointed by our Board of Bishops fraternal delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, at its session in Hamilton, Ontario, September, 1882, I visited that body and was received with a generous welcome. I not only had the pleasure of addressing the Conference on the evening set apart for the reception of fraternal delegates, but of preaching and of making a farewell address before leaving for my home. The Conference impressed me as a body of earnest men, devoted to the best interests of the cause and kingdom of Christ at home and abroad. Their missionary zeal is specially pronounced and praiseworthy. Since my visit the best interests of Methodism in Canada have been promoted, it is thought, by the union of various families of Methodism into a single household. The fraternal delegates appointed by the Union General Conference of Canada to your body are the Rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A., LL.D., and the Rev. I. B. Aylesworth, LL.D.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. STUDLEY.

20.—CREDENTIALS OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATES FROM THE METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA. JOURNAL, PAGE 213.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: This is to certify that at the Provisional General Conference of the United Methodisms of Canada, being the first General Conference of The Methodist Church, held at the city of Belleville, in September, 1883, our brethren, Rev. S. S. Nelles, M.A., LL.D., and Rev. I. B. Aylesworth, M.A., LL.D., were duly appointed to convey to your honorable body the address and fraternal greetings of this General Conference.

(Signed)

F. B. STRATTEN,

Secretary of the General Conference of The Methodist Church.
STERLING, May 8, 1884.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: At the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, held in Hamilton, August, 1882, Rev. I. B. Aylesworth, M.A., LL.D., was duly appointed to convey to your honorable body the Address and

fraternal greetings of our Church; but inasmuch as the Methodisms of Canada have since that time been united into The Methodist Church, and our brother appears as an honored representative in that relation, it is deemed necessary to forward the Address of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada to you; we can only trust that the union of our Methodist Churches will be to you, under the blessing of God, a satisfaction and a joy, and receive at once your fraternal approbation and fatherly benediction.

F. B. STRATTEN,

Secretary of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.

STERLING, May 8, 1884.

21.—ADDRESS OF THE REV. SAMUEL S. NELLES, M.A., LL.D.
JOURNAL, PAGE 213.

MR. PRESIDENT, FATHERS, AND BRETHREN: I feel some diffidence in arising to address you on this occasion, from a variety of causes, quite irrespective of the lateness of the hour and the necessary weariness among portions of this audience, and the able and eloquent addresses to which you have listened. I do not know that I ought to feel particularly diffident, because I am among Methodist people and have many warm friends in this Conference, some of my old college friends especially, who throng about me. I am about one half an American myself. My parents were born in this country, and my mother not very far from where I now stand.

Still I am sure you will sympathize with me in having a duty of this kind imposed upon me at this hour. I feel as if I neither can speak nor forbear speaking. Will you bear with me sympathetically, brethren, under the existing circumstances?

One reason why I am distrustful of myself in discharging a duty of this kind imposed upon me is, that I see it stated in your papers that the people of the United States do not take a very deep interest in the affairs of Canada. Still I do not know that that is any great disparagement. You are a great nation, and we are a small one, if we are a nation at all. We are only a sort of—what shall I term it?—a sort of embryo nation, and you have enough to think of in your own present important affairs, political, commercial, educational, and ecclesiastical. I do not count it any blame when it is said that you have not much time to think of that Dominion north of you. By the way, Mr. President, we don't get much better consideration in England, where we may reasonably expect to be thought something of as a British colony. Canadians have been known to say that they get rather more consideration and kinder attention and honor bestowed upon them in England when they were mistaken for Americans. They may very naturally be mistaken for Americans, because, in the first place, of the ambiguity of the word, and because of their ignorance of geography, until some one discovers that Canada is not

one of the States of the Republic, and Quebec is not the capital of the State of Maine. Then the thermometer falls.

I remember on one occasion when a clergyman in England, who ought to have known geography, especially missionary geography, said to me: "Are you really from Canada? You speak very good English." He evidently took me for one of the natives of whom one of Wesley's rhymes speaks as "The dark American convert." He thought I was converted and sent over there.

Well, after all, we are going to be somebody. I was delighted last evening to hear my brother from England say, that the estimation of this Republic was not placed so much in what you have done; but what you have room to do. I was relieved by that. That is our glory. We are great in the future. I think, in regard to the future, that our glory and achievements may be estimated as equal to that of all the other nations of the world put together. You must judge of us as the mother judges of her babe in its cradle, not by what he has done, but by what he expects to do. We have room enough for a great nation. Our territory is larger than yours. Some of it is eternal snow and eternal ice, but some of yours is eternal swamp and eternal desert, so in that respect we are about equal. And then we have a very scriptural boundary, a sort of millennial boundary. Our country extends from sea to sea, from the rivers to the ends of the earth, from St. Lawrence to the North Pole. Yours extends from sea to sea; but you haven't the other boundary, and you are not so near the North Pole.

By the way, the Garden of Eden is in Canada. I have the best authority for that, the authority of the president of the Boston University; and if the president of Boston University, with all his learning, cannot tell where the Garden of Eden is, I don't know who can. He has recently discovered it is at the North Pole; so if you will go to the Garden of Eden by the land route, you must go through Canada. In our great North-west we have millions of acres of fertile soil, and ample means of subsistence for a great nation. We grow the best wheat in the world, better even than yours in Minnesota, and where you grow the best wheat they say you get the best race of men.

We have this wonderful country to take possession of. We have Methodism there. That is what I am designated to speak about particularly. My brother and I are to bring the fraternal greetings of the United Methodism of Canada to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The United Methodism! That is a Methodism that you have not seen before. I think you have never had representatives from any section of the great Methodist family that have been able to bring you a report like that which my brother read, and which we are deputed to bring to you to-night from the Dominion of Canada. There is but one Methodism, all united, in one Church, called The Methodist Church.

Until 1874 there were five bodies of Methodists: the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Primitive Methodists, the Bible Christian Methodists, the New Connection Methodists, and the Wesleyan Methodists. In 1874 the New Connection Methodists and the Methodists of the Wesleyan Church were united in one body, and in September last, in 1883, the remaining bodies were joined together, and now these five make one common Methodism for the Dominion of Canada. That is the special message we bring to you on this occasion.

I cannot but contrast the state of things to-day with what it was in the General Conference of 1864, just twenty years ago, when I had the honor of standing before that General Conference as the representative from the then Wesleyan Church of Canada. I remember that the senior delegate, Rev. Dr. Carroll, a very good man, had some controversy with the brethren who represented the Methodist Episcopal Church—a relic of an old quarrel. It was left to a committee, and the committee compromised the matter, as committees are wont to do. I remember saying to my departed friend, the Rev. Dr. Bannister, a day or two after, “So you have not granted Dr. Carroll’s contention in this thing, and you have continued your recognition of the Methodist Episcopal Church,” which was recognized previously at Buffalo, in 1860, or before. “Well, yes,” he says; “but there is a difference.” “What is that?” “Well,” he says, “we recognized them as *a* branch of the Methodist Church, and we recognized you as *the* branch of the Church.” “Well,” said I, “I never before saw the beauty of the definite article.” They got the indefinite one and we got the definite, and thus were the wrangles settled between the two contending parties in that Methodist quarrel. It is like a great many other quarrels and settlements in the history of the Church from time to time.

Well, we are all one now. I cannot go into details. Some of the brethren asked me what our organization was. I will give it in about two or three sentences. We haven’t got Bishops, greatly to the regret of my brother here, I suppose, and my own regret, for I believe in Episcopacy. We haven’t Bishops, but we have the next best thing; we have General Superintendents, if you can distinguish one from the other. They are elected, one or more, for eight years. We have elected Bishop Carman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Rice, President of the Wesleyan section; and we may make more of them when we want to send one to China, India, Africa, or Japan. They travel about, as your Bishops do, and they attend in the Annual Conferences, with a sort of divided authority, however, and they do wonderful things belonging to the episcopal jurisdiction. We have lay representation in the highest degree of perfection: an equal number of laymen and ministers in the General Conference and in the Annual Conferences, except when questions of ministerial qualification and character are under consideration; then it is purely ministerial. These are the chief peculiarities of our system.

We are now a large body, the largest Protestant body in the Dominion of Canada: three quarters of a million out of a population of some 4,500,000 by the census; 100,000 more than our Presbyterian brethren, who stand next; 200,000 more than our Anglican brethren, who stand next to them. We have united all our interests—publishing interests, connectional funds, educational interests, every thing pertaining to the Church in a general way; we have united, to make it as strong and influential in that country as we can.

I might use the language of your great orator, Daniel Webster, when he spoke of the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; but we have a happy union out of the discordant and belligerent fragments of Methodism in that land. You are, however, ahead of us in many things, as you ought to be, considering you are 50,000,000, and we are 5,000,000. But I think we are ahead of you in one thing—a missionary percentage. Our contributions amount, in the old Wesleyan Church, to about a dollar to each member of the Church, and yours is only about thirty cents. We have inherited a missionary zeal which came from your venerable men, Bangs, Hedding, and others who introduced Methodism into Canada. I know from the zeal you have manifested in the missionary direction you will be gratified to hear that report.

The union of Methodism has created a strong desire for further ecclesiastical union in Canada. The Presbyterians were united before us. But as soon as the Methodists were united, the Anglicans seemed to be in favor of a union of all the Protestant bodies in the Dominion of Canada. We have had addresses from the Bishops, and articles in favor of it in the magazines. There is difficulty in the way. It is our old friend, the definite article. They are *the* Church, and the others are sects, and I think sometimes they go so far as to call us religious bodies. It is something to be a *religious* body. That is more than you can say of every body, and it is more than we can say of every ecclesiastical body in every period of history. It would be only with some reservation in the fifteenth century that you could call the old Catholic Church simply a religious body, there was so much superstition and wickedness within it. In the early part of the eighteenth century it would have been difficult to call the Anglican Church a religious body without some qualification, and if it has become more religious, it is partly owing to the labors of one of these religious bodies. Methodism has been a sublime irregularity from the first.

And yet it has quickened all the Churches, and given an illustration of progress, freedom, and power not second to that which we find in the older Churches. Perhaps we will all come together, because we read in Isaiah a wondrous prophecy that the time shall come when the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the lion shall eat straw like an ox. When I think of the great quantities of straw the Churches have eaten one time and

another in the way of separation, and in the way of absurd doctrine and absurd ceremonial, I should not wonder if they would some day eat some straw in the way of unification. It would be a very reasonable sort of infliction of the *lex talionis* upon them if they had to make some sacrifices, and they will have to make some if they ever finally get together.

I trust, sir, we shall remember that there is something better than ecclesiastical oneness and great ecclesiastical organization. Sometimes that is a good thing, and sometimes separation and disruption is a good thing. As I read Church history, the great times of refreshing have come, not in rigorous adherence to order and regularity of parties, but rather in the breaking in upon that regularity which has come down from the past. The Protestant Reformation has surely been a blessing to the world. It has given us the freedom which we have. It has given us religious freedom, civil freedom, and intellectual freedom. The intellect before that Reformation was in a kind of dungeon through a long and dreary night, like a caged eagle beating his bleeding pinions against the bars of his prison house. The great German monk, preaching the doctrines of the Gospel, flung open the cage and gave us the great blessings which we have to-day.

The Wesleyan revival did not start in separation. As we heard last night, it has been very slow in asserting its powers of self-direction, but it has been led in the providence of God to see that the time has come, even in England, for it to assume the functions and power of a separate Church.

So we must not lay too much stress upon this organic unity. In the good providence of God it may come to other lands as it has come to the young Dominion of Canada. Recently there has been a manifest activity in yonder great North-west, where in some future day a population equal to the population of the United States shall find its home, and in that great North-west it will be far better for us to have this unity of Methodism than to have rival and conflicting bodies. And I trust, whether we have union with the other Protestant bodies or not, we shall have the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace; that the Church will put the non-essential matters into the background, and the essential matters of the Gospel into the foreground, and stand shoulder to shoulder in the great work of spreading scriptural holiness through the land, and in increasing the manifold power of the Church abroad in this and all other lands.

I say, in conclusion, Mr. President, that we have before us this great object of aspiration—to rear in that northern land a Christian nation. You say that is no novelty. It is a thing you cannot find on the globe to-day. If there be a Christian nation in the world you are one. Nowhere else do we find the power of the Gospel so active in manifold directions as in this Republic; nowhere so widely diffused in all directions; nowhere else does it touch society at so many points for good, and yet it is only with reservation that you will venture to call this a Christian nation.

Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and New York, and I know not how many more cities, give too sad and mournful examples of wide-spread infidelity and immorality of many kinds. No one nation can be called, in the highest and best sense, a Christian nation; and if we must thus qualify in regard to this American Republic, how much more must we reserve and qualify when we come to look at the nations of the Old World? Spain ought to be a Christian nation; she has had the Gospel long enough; but is she? Italy ought to be a Christian nation; but if she were, why would we be sending so many missionaries to sing the hymns of Wesley before the Vatican? Why should we treat that land as a land of heathenish darkness? Only because we do not recognize that she has a genuine type of the religion of the New Testament. All over these transatlantic countries you find Christianity a great and lifting force, with intelligence, piety, and refinement. Put on the other side over against it ignorance, immorality, and all the bitter cry of which we heard last night, and which could not be altogether explained away, from the outcasts of London and every-where—outcasts outside of London in the other cities and in the rural districts—so that the best tidings that come to us of the civilization of the world show that it is a “tale of two cities,” a bright side and a dark side, the bright side very beautiful and good, all replete with the influences of the religion of Christ; the dark side very dark and very dismal, when we look at it alone. We can scarcely contemplate it without being reminded of the appalling picture which Milton gives at the gate of hell—an image of beauty above, and all hideous below:

... Woman to the waist, and fair;
But ended foul in many a scaly fold
Voluminous and vast.

We hope, by the blessing of God, as we have started, and had the warning and example of the older and larger nations, we hope, in the good providence of God, we shall do something to make Christianity keep pace with the growing population, giving it something to do in making it a sample land, in which it can be truly said that the little leaven of the Gospel leavens the whole lump of society. If that time ever comes it will be largely through the instrumentality of Methodism, as united in the Dominion; and the honor of the fact must be given largely to the Methodism of the United States, from whom we received the Gospel by the heroic pioneers of other days.

22.—ADDRESS OF THE REV. ISAAC B. AYLESWORTH, M.A., LL.D. JOURNAL, PAGE 226.

VENERABLE BISHOPS AND HONORED BRETHREN: I regard this as one of the great privileges of my life, to be permitted to speak to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in reality one of the most responsible assemblies of the age, representing, as it does, the largest Methodist body and the

most important Protestant Church in the world. My distinguished associate and myself were chosen to convey to you the fraternal greetings of the United Methodism of Canada.

I wish to speak of the national and ecclesiastical relations of these two countries. In language, religion, and literature the United States and the Dominion of Canada are about the same as one people. Our social, economic, and educational institutions are conducted on similar plans. Our commercial, financial, and governmental interests are closely interwoven. We derive our national blood and predominant characteristics from the same mother country. Puritanism, Methodism, and Republicanism have largely leavened and molded the growth of both countries. Our boundary lines interlace and lie adjacent for over 4,000 miles. It is by no means accidental that this vast continent is intrusted to two English-speaking nations. The first command given to the race unfolds the purpose of God and the duty of nations. "Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it." Man and the earth are both cursed by sin; so by the Gospel both are to be redeemed from the curse of sin. To obey the first command and redeem the wastes and wilds of this continent, required Anglo-Saxon energy, enterprise, and intellect. It involves also the co-operation of Church and State, the two important forces of which a nation is composed. Every nation, like every individual, is responsible for the application of its powers, according to its opportunities. The Most High is King of the nations. He has divided to the nations their inheritance, and separated the sons of Adam. Deut. xxxii, 8.

God has divided this continent unto us for our inheritance; and as the duties of an heir are indicated by what he inherits, so our possessions reveal our national obligations. Since the world began no nation ever had such a glorious work as ours. We are to transform this Western world into the "garden of the Lord," wherein "shall be found joy and gladness, and the voice of melody." Isa. li, 3. The section allotted to Canada stretches to the far west and north, measuring on an average 1,770 miles each way, and containing 3,000,000 square miles of territory. Starting out from Ontario, we have a fertile belt, 300 miles wide and 1,500 miles long, in which there is room for 50,000 churches and schools and 50,000,000 homes. Consequently we never hear any thing seriously said in our country about annexing the United States or any considerable portion of it to our Dominion. We "have enough, my brother; keep that thou hast unto thyself." Gen. xxxii. Between the Atlantic and the Pacific we have room for 400,000,000 people, and have only 4,500,000 to start with. It is true that a portion of our country is rough and the climate rigorous, but the exercise the effort will require to conquer these obstructions and develop our abundant resources, ought to produce a hardy race of Christians. We argue that in any country where the buffalo and Indian can subsist, the white man can flourish. It is well, however, to understand that Can-

ada is not altogether a glacier, nor a land of perpetual snow. According to the report of the American Signal Service, Toronto is warmer in winter than Chicago; Montreal is warmer than Central Ohio; and Western Ontario is warmer than West Missouri. The death rate is less in Ontario than in any of the older States or Provinces, and in our North-west it is less than in any other part of the globe, being only two and a half a year to the thousand. You see, therefore, the subduing and replenishing of our section is only a question of time. You have a territory very nearly as large as ours, with perhaps double its seating capacity. You have room for 800,000,000 people. You invite foreigners to settle in your country, and your invitation is accepted. We share this industry in common, but your superior system of advertising, supplemented by your supposed advantages, enables you not only to attract the greater number of foreigners, but you are even taking away our Canadians at the rate of 80,000 a year. While your advantages are great, your risks and burdens are greater. An indiscriminate mass from the Orient is to be digested by the civilization of America, and care must be had that only what is healthful shall be assimilated, so that the excellences as well as the characteristics and color of all nations shall be interwoven into the fabric of the American nationality of the future.

As none of us liveth unto himself, so therefore our national obligations extend to the regions beyond. It is good economy to purify the fountains. God has made us missionary nations, whether we will or not. The Western world is a debtor to the Eastern world, and she must thankfully pay her debts.

When John saw a mighty angel, having in his hand a printed Bible, and standing on sea and land, he saw that the Reformation, the invention of printing, and the discovery of America would be simultaneous. When he saw one like unto the Son of man upon a white cloud, aided by three angels, or agencies, one of which had power over fire, and another saying with a loud voice, "Thrust in thy sickle and reap . . . the harvest of the earth," he saw the power of steam, the power of the press, and the powers he wielded for God and his cause. He saw England and America opening China, India, Japan, and the dark continent for the missionary of the cross. True, opium was thrust upon China with the Gospel, or the Gospel with opium, and as she had to take the opium, it is better that the Gospel was given with it. And as England and Canada exercised an influence which aided in your deliverance from slavery, so the influence of this purified Republic must aid in cleansing England from this stain of opium.

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

He carried forward his work by the aid of human agencies; and he has other and greater purposes for human government

than mere self-protection or self-aggrandizement. And now because nature, Providence, prophecy so closely unite with us, shall we conclude that we shall be one people?

For important purposes Providence has kept these two countries under separate flags thus far. Does any right-thinking man wish to exclude the British flag from America? What emotions fill our hearts when we see the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes waving together in this free land! And why? Because their union suggests a history and a future in which the cause of God and the deepest interests of humanity are involved. During your civil war Canada gave you as much help in men and means as you paid for. And before the war, it was a merciful providence that the fleeing, hunted slave could touch our shores and be free.

When you discontinued the oppression of kingship, and continued the worse oppression of slavery, God provided that under that very rejected kingly flag your slaves could be free. And now, when any of your citizens are unfortunate and become bankrupt, or outlaws, what a mercy that they can flee as to a city of refuge to these hospitable shores. A late New York paper says the way of the transgressor is—Canada.

By remaining separate we can show the nations of the earth how Christian communities can live as neighbors without Chinese walls or standing armies. "Because the two countries lie close together, project into each other, and are dove-tailed together," therefore, says a Canadian writer, there ought to be commercial reciprocity; and therefore, replied the New York Sun, "Nature demands that they should be one nation, and their common interests enforces the demand." Now, if such a conclusion is valid, all States should be one State, and all nations should be one nation. And, as to reciprocity, the United States government will force annexation by high tariff about as soon as the Dominion government will force its removal by retaliation.

I do not expect there will be annexation in our day. There are not sufficient reasons why it should be effected by treaty; and both countries are too busy with more profitable enterprises even to go to war for any cause.

You are demonstrating the great task of self-government, with your growing cities, your multitudinous enterprises and industries, with your rapidly-increasing population, and the constant accumulation of difficulties incident to self-government. What a strain it is imposing upon your nation's purse and patience every four years to secure a chief magistrate! In Canada we have ours given to us at first cost. Your rapidly-growing cities are a commercial strength, but a moral weakness. "And the cities of the nations fell," is an alarming prophecy not yet fulfilled. But the elements of self-destruction, the concentration of sin's forces, together with the judgment of Heaven, make those large cities a dangerous luxury.

You have the Mormons, the Chinese, the hoodlums, the divorce and color questions, none of which disturb us. And it is providential that you are better prepared to grapple with them than any other nation. If law and Gospel, truth and right are afforded an even-handed contest with the powers of darkness, truth will triumph and this Republic will stand forever.

Guizot shows how ancient civilizations failed one after another, because but one essential principle dominated in them; while in modern European civilization no one element gains the ascendancy, but many elements exist together, stimulating and restraining each other, such as monarchy, ecclesiasticism, aristocracy, and municipal liberty, and is therefore longer lived because it incloses in itself principles and powers, which, by their actions on each other, constantly renew the youth of modern states. The simple reason is because the whole governmental theory and practice have been reversed. Formerly the individual existed for the State; now the State exists for the individual. Formerly the aim was to strengthen the commonwealth; now the aim is to develop manhood. The former ripened into the papacy; the latter is producing the free government of America, with all their risks.

The reaction from papal centralization resulted in denominationalism, which has eminently and sufficiently served its purpose, and must now retire in favor of something better. "The sixteenth century was an epoch of separation; the nineteenth must be that of union." The four Methodist bodies of Canada have shown the Christian world that organic union is possible; and the achievement is hailed with significant approval by every one I meet. In the Episcopal Address delivered to this General Conference, it is recognized as "the first ripe fruit" of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference.

Now I wish to call your attention to the fact that there was no greater necessity for such a union in Canada, than in this or any other country. The four bodies were enjoying their wonted prosperity, as shown by their reports. There was perfect peace and harmony existing between them. That the cause of God sustained any injury by our divisions is not apparent. The history of our Canadian Methodism shows that if God is with his people, and they have a mind to work, neither organic union, nor organized divisions, nor human organizations of any kind, can either help or hinder to any great extent.

In the Province of Ontario, where the divisions mainly prevailed, there Methodism is comparatively stronger than in any other country. According to our last census, there are 4,324,810 people in the Dominion at large. Of these, 742,981, or a little more than one sixth, are Methodists. There are 1,984,520 people in the Province of Ontario. Of these, 591,503, or not much less than one third, are Methodists. Although the Province of Quebec is largely French Catholic, you will notice that while our Dominion is about one sixth Methodist, the United States is

about one thirteenth Methodistic. In both countries, however, Methodism is increasing more rapidly than the population.

In the Province of Ontario there are 5,075 churches; of these, 2,375, or nearly one half, are Methodist churches. In comparing the increase of population with the increase of Methodism in Ontario, from 1851 to 1871, we find the Province increased at the rate of 70 per cent., while Methodism increased at the rate of 110 per cent., and during that period there were five energetic, pushing, hopeful Methodist bodies working in the Province. In 1873 two of these Methodist bodies united. This abundance of Methodism has told upon other denominations.

In the year 1765 there were six and a half times as many Catholics in Canada as Protestants. In 1881 there were one and one third more Protestants than Catholics. In Ontario the Presbyterians are a vigorous and prosperous people, having 852 churches, or nearly one third as many as the Methodists. In this Province the Baptists have only 389 churches and 106,000 adherents; while in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where Methodists are least divided, the Baptists are the largest denomination. There are only seven Universalist Churches in the whole Dominion, and only 1,333 adherents in Ontario. This Province was pre-occupied by the Methodist bodies, so much so that there is scarcely any room for heretics or Mormons or infidels. I attribute this state of things very much to our divisions.

But this very extensive growth of our Methodism became the primary cause of our union. We began to crowd each other, and the place became too strait for us. The fact that the most perfect good-will and kindly feeling began to prevail among us was another cause. Then for thirty years the subject of union had been an open question among us. Several pamphlets and many letters in the public prints appeared in its favor. The secular and religious press joined in advocacy of it. Thus prepared, it only required the London Conference to shake the tree and harvest the ripened fruit.

But why is it that the whole Methodist world were so anxious for the union of Canadian Methodism, which had the least need of it, and yet so quiet about it elsewhere? I know it is a very delicate matter to meddle with the affairs of other people, yet sometimes it is a duty. The very kind but earnest suggestions from your former General Conferences, not only influenced us, but ought to affect yourselves. In your Fraternal Address of 1876, you say to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada: "A most gratifying spirit of fraternity is springing up all over our land. Methodists are coming nearer together, and for this we bless God. We hold ourselves ready to exert all our influence in the interests of peace and good-will, and, so far as possible, union." In your General Conference of 1872, it was moved by Gilbert Haven, and resolved, that "we have heard with pleasure the words of our brethren of the Canada Methodist Episcopal Church, and that a Committee be appointed

on Church Union." Dr. George Peck was the Chairman of that Committee, whose report contained these words: "We rejoice to discern so many signs of the growing tendency to the union of our common Methodism. The difficulties in the way of this result are steadily growing less; and we trust, ere the close of the first century from the death of our founder, our whole Church on this continent will be one communion; therefore,

"Resolved, That a Commission of Nine be appointed to confer with any like Commission from any Methodist body in America in respect to such union."

In the address of that same General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, your earnest words are: "It were not too much to hope that ere another four years shall elapse the various Methodist brotherhoods of Canada shall have melted into one, and that we in the United States shall have followed your example, so that the one united Methodism of the United States shall receive but a single fraternal deputation from the united Methodism of Canada. Such a consummation were to be devoutly hoped and prayed for in behalf of the Church of both nations and a perishing world."

My beloved colleague and myself stand before you this day to testify that the first part of that prayer has been answered. He, of the Canada Methodist body, and I, of the Methodist Episcopal body, are authorized to assure you that these bodies and the Primitive Methodists and Bible Christian bodies are firmly, peaceably, and inseparably joined in one holy communion, called The Methodist Church.

Now some of us are anxious to know when you want the balance of your prayer answered, and if you desire any help? If you desire it within the hundred years mentioned, you have only a few years left. I would suggest, therefore, that you make it an open question at once. Who is afraid of discussion? When was any good cause injured by it? Such a discussion will open a wide field for exercise by amateur writers. If you doubt it, give them a chance.

Suffer me one more suggestion. Let your first proposition be a union of the Methodism of Canada and the Methodist Episcopal Church. We were assured in Canada that if our movement succeeded, it would be but the beginning of a similar movement throughout the world. And, moreover, I have heard our fathers say the Methodism of the two countries should never have been separated. The fact is held in grateful remembrance to this day, that your Bishops (Asbury and Hedding) and your Presiding Elders (Nathan Bangs and others) once administered in our country. A restoration of such privileges would captivate the heart of Canadian Methodism, and thrill the whole body with a new impulse.

The transfers made easy by such a union; the convenient arrangements of Annual Conference boundaries where our international lines dove-tail together; the economical re-adjustment of

Foreign Missions; the ultimate union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; the final incorporation of Methodist bodies on this continent into one mighty communion—the influence which such a result would have upon sister Churches, and upon the whole civilized and pagan world, would make it one of the grandest movements of the nineteenth century.

And this is the opportune year. One hundred years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. That same year the old king's party, known as the United Empire Loyalists, came to the then wilderness of Canada. The centenary of these two very important events in the history of both countries is to be celebrated this year. What more fitting time, and what more fitting event could be undertaken this year?

Of course our politicians will tremble a little lest such a movement might lead to annexation. Who will be hurt if it does? You have no fears of annexing China, India, or Germany, or any of those other countries where you have Conferences. The great benevolent brotherhoods of the world overlap all international lines. There is no organization in the world so fitted to bind together the hearts of all nations, without interfering with their political prejudices, as the Methodist Church.

While a mere local union is a matter of privilege or preference, I hold that such a general union is a duty. The prudential questions of Church economy having been settled; now let the energy of the Church be centered upon Church Extension and Foreign Missions. As these enterprises require the best men and women and all the means the Church can give, large organizations must be the most efficient.

In the Methodist world there are now over 5,000,000 communicants, 30,000,000 adherents, 125,000 traveling and local preachers, 6,000,000 Sabbath-school scholars, besides immense educational and publishing institutions, all springing into existence in the short period of 150 years, and from one person, and he once as good as dead. Here in Methodism providence and prophecy converge. "These are they which follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth," being zealous workers for him. These "are virgins" and "without fault before the throne," for they spread scriptural holiness over these lands. "And they sung as it were a new song before the throne;" they changed the psalmody of Christendom and taught the world the unlimited power of Christian song. If they and their successors are faithful for a hundred years to come, who then shall tell the numbers thereof? Then shall be "heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

23.—REPORT NO. VIII, OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGE 233.

Resolved, That this Conference has heard with peculiar pleasure the addresses of the Rev. Samuel Nelles, M.A., LL.D., and the Rev. Isaac B. Aylesworth, M.A., LL.D., as representing The Methodist Church in Canada, of whose recent formation from the various branches of the Methodist family in Canada these able brethren have given full and gratifying information.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

24.—REPORT NO. III OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGE 181.

YOUR Committee respectfully recommend that Friday, May 16, at half past seven P.M., be fixed as the time for receiving the fraternal delegates from the Congregational Churches, and such other evangelical deputations as may then appear, and that the place be the Arch Street Church, subject to approval of the trustees.

25.—CREDENTIALS OF THE FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES. JOURNAL, PAGE 226.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

BRETHREN: This certifies that the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States has appointed Rev. Jeremiah Eames Rankin, D.D., of Washington, D. C., to present to you the salutations of those Churches at your session of 1884. Fraternaly,

HENRY A. HAZEN, *Secretary.*

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, April 11, 1884.

26.—ADDRESS OF THE REV. JEREMIAH E. RANKIN, D.D. JOURNAL, PAGE 226.

MY DEAR BRETHREN: I come to greet you in the name of the descendants of the Pilgrims, the children of the fathers to whom pertaineth persecution in their native England, exile to Holland, the Mayflower, Plymouth Rock, the founding of a free empire in the New World, and the New Creed. You are celebrating your one hundredth anniversary. We have entered upon the last half of our third century. We have always been a little flock. It may be because we have so often suffered ourselves to be fleeced. But we have never feared, and our Father has given to us the kingdom. We have seen the ideas for which our fathers were

imprisoned in England, for which they braved exile, the wintry seas, and the wilderness—ideas of Church freedom and State freedom, here crystallized into permanent institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, and dominating the civilization of the Western continent.

The Pilgrim fathers said they would be content to be but stepping-stones to those who should come after them. And God took them at their word. Their children are satisfied only to step on us reverently to perform the same function. We have no jealousy of larger denominations than our own, and surely we are not large enough to make them jealous of us. Indeed, we like to hear the great Methodist shout as the Lord leads his great army of occupation westward toward the setting sun and the latter-day glory. It makes us happy with them. We are only too thankful—if that is our great Captain's way—to have been your pioneers; to have blazed the trees, and got out the stones; to have contributed our share toward your wonderful success; or, rather, the Lord's success in you and through you. For we believe it to be his work, and not your own.

One hundred years ago, when a Methodist Bishop was sent to the wilds of America, as you have been talking of sending one to India and Africa, the earlier battles of freedom had been fought upon this continent. It was foreordained, all in harmony with human freedom, that civil and religious institutions of a new order should be established here. And, I believe, that just as the landing of the Pilgrims was in the purpose of God from everlasting, so was the coming of Methodism. These were two different acts of the one great drama. I know you are all Calvinists enough for this; at any rate, you could not help doing it—you were the elect people. I do not see how we could have got along without you; nor did the Lord. The very genius of Methodism seems suited to a new country, and especially to a new country where the civilization is moving on from conquering to conquer. We hear a great deal about the man on horseback. He is the man a new country calls for. And you have sent him. Why, it is not a great many years since our Congregational polity ventured to call its soul its own beyond the Hudson River, which was regarded our rubicon, and we were challenged to cross it if we durst. New England was supposed to be our pent-up Utica, to whose dimensions our powers were to be contracted, while the continent belonged to those of sister denominations that had stronger forms of Church polity, and could bear the strain of a journey westward; and we feel now that we owe our more enterprising brethren an apology for not being earlier in aggressive work under our own banner, for not pushing things even to the Golden Gate. We started missionary societies and education societies, and called them American. They were grand institutions. But we dared not call them Congregational, for fear we should violate some of the laws of Christian brotherhood. We raised up ministers and professors, but surrendered

the best of them—the fattest and sleekest—to Presbyterian altars and Methodist altars, the smoke of which went up continually, saving the choicest, as King Saul did, from a kind of mistaken zeal as to what the Lord had commanded, and, like him, inverting the principle that obedience is better than sacrifice.

But now we are trying to make some amends for the past. We have fairly set up denominational housekeeping. Instead of meeting in council only once in a century, or half a century—as after some great convulsion, civil or religious—we meet regularly, once in three years. It is true, we find very little for such a meeting to do, except to meet. We cannot legislate; we cannot act as an ecclesiastical court; but we can shake hands, and look into each other's eyes, and admire each other, for want of something better to do. We have lately been taking soundings in the denominational deep, to see if we still have any denominational creed. The result has been especially satisfactory—to other denominations, some of whom are glad to find that we believe so much, and some of whom, as, for example, our American brethren, that we believe so little. The truth is, that the Churches never gave any Council authority to make a creed. The Churches make their own creeds. What has been done is simply this: One of our Triennial Councils did all it durst do, namely, appointed a committee to nominate a Creed Commission; not to report to a succeeding Council, but simply to publish to the Congregational public their opinion, not as to what the average Congregationalist ought to believe, but now believes. This has been done. It is the low-water mark of our faith; what we can all agree to agree about, though it would have pleased some of us if we could have agreed to agree about a little more. Up to this point in our history, as you yourselves have made the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England—barring the Calvinism—your working symbol, so we have made the Assembly's Catechism ours, explaining the Calvinism according to the principles of common sense. As a denomination, we are probably about as Arminian as you are, and you are about as Calvinistic as we are; that is, we regard the purposes of God and the freedom of man as two poles of the same truth. We try to put proper emphasis on both. We install our ministers, and you itinerate yours. We like long pastorates. The old theory used to be life-long pastorates. But many Churches have found that life is too short for pastorates of such length. It is, however, according to the genius of our polity and the way in which we try to do our work. We like to have our ministers permanent, except now and then one who is determined to do as he likes, and him we want to move on. For the oldest communities, and indeed for this country, as first colonized, we think our way has its advantages. You have a People's Church in Boston, I believe. But to occupy regions beyond, to evangelize masses of population in their formative condition, we see the wisdom and force of the itinerancy. Indeed, there are those of

the Congregational fold who think they would like to itinerate some of our ministers, who are, like the leopard, unwilling to change their spots. And notwithstanding our theory, an increasing number of our ministers itinerate themselves without advice of Council.

On the subject of the unity of the human family—of the one blood of man, and of the one blood of man's Saviour—we have always been emphatic. Indeed, this is a part of our shibboleth, and we do not change it to suit the latitude. All our Churches are Christian Churches, and have no other complexion as they go toward the equator. Our colored members never ask to be set off into colored churches, but are perfectly contented where they are. When the Evangelical Alliance met in Washington, some eight or ten years ago, three public meetings were held: one in an Episcopal church, one in a Methodist Episcopal church, and one in the Congregational church. And the Congregational church was the only church where a colored Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church could speak without giving offense. It was not because he was a Methodist either. At any rate, the pastor of the Congregational church was so informed when asked by a Methodist brother, not his fault, but the fault of his people, to invite him, as he was glad to do. If it is different now, it is partly owing to Congregationalism.

For benevolent purposes during the past year our Churches have given \$2,638,619 80, or an average of more than \$6 50 to each member; for home purposes, \$3,943,227 80, or an average of more than \$9 50. We believe that giving is one of the graces. We have 3,085 churches, 396,246 members, 3,796 ministers, of whom 921 are pastors, 1,728 are acting pastors, and 1,137 are not in pastoral work. In our Sabbath-schools we have 467,137 pupils. Our pastors are all Bishops, so that if you average us we are more episcopal than you; and yet we have some men, like your elect-Bishops, who tower head and shoulders above the rest of us, even after our generosity to other denominations. We think that such a man as our Mark Hopkins is worthy to be mentioned in the same breath with your Matthew Simpson, much as we know him. May the Lord take them both late to the skies! And we have laymen, too, of whom we are sometimes a little proud, such as Deacon Dwight L. Moody and Deacon John B. Gough and untitled Joseph Cook, the last of whom has belted the world with the light of his thought.

The next meeting of our National Council will be held in the Union Park Church, Chicago, October 17, 1886. Should you send us a delegate of your body we shall be glad to welcome him, while we will show him how happy some 300 or 400 ministers and laymen can be without having very much to do. Wishing the blessings of God to rest upon you in your deliberations, and upon the great fields into which you go as the Lord's laborers, I bid you farewell.

27.—REPORT NO. VI OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGES 229, 231.

Resolved, That the fraternal bearing and brilliant address before the Conference of the Rev. J. E. Rankin, D.D., fraternal representative of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, are gladly recognized, and that we cordially reciprocate the fraternal sentiments which he expressed on behalf of his denomination.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

28.—TELEGRAM FROM THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 236.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 16, 1884.

To the Presiding Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference :

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church sends fraternal greetings and congratulations. Read our united prayer for you in Eph. iii, 14-21.

GEORGE P. HAYS, *Moderator*.

[“For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, that he would grant you, according to the riches of his glory, to be strengthened with might by his Spirit in the inner man; that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; and to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fullness of God. Now unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto him be glory in the church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen.”]

29.—REPORT NO IX OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGE 254.

YOUR Committee respectfully report that, under the instructions of the Conference, the following telegram was sent to the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Saratoga, N. Y., in response to the fraternal telegram which came from that body:

“The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church received with heartfelt satisfaction your fraternal telegram. In this age of indifference, skepticism, and open unbelief, those who hold the essentials of the faith once delivered to the saints, should maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.

Wherefore we pray that God will have you in his holy keeping, and grant that you may be able to make increase unto the edifying of the Church in love."

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

30.—TELEGRAM FROM THE BAPTIST NATIONAL SOCIETIES. JOURNAL, PAGE 254.

DETROIT, MICH., May 22, 1884.

To the Methodist General Conference:

THE Baptist National Societies, holding their anniversaries at Detroit, Michigan, and assembled to the number of more than six hundred, from all parts of the Union, to the Methodist General Conference, meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., send Christian salutation in the language of Col. i, 9-12.

E. H. SAWYER, }
G. W. LASHER, } *Committee.*

["For this cause we also, since the day we heard it, do not cease to pray for you, and to desire that ye might be filled with the knowledge of his will in all wisdom and spiritual understanding; that ye might walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God; strengthened with all might, according to his glorious power, unto all patience and long-suffering with joyfulness; giving thanks unto the Father, which hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light."]

31.—REPORT NO. X OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGE 262.

WE respectfully recommend the following reply to the telegram received from the Baptist National Societies:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church received your fraternal telegram with great satisfaction. We send our fraternal greetings, and pray that the good work you are planning may receive the blessing of God in Christ.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

32.—TELEGRAM FROM THE FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 237.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 20, 1884.

PRESIDENT OF GENERAL CONFERENCE: Unable to fulfill my commission, to present personally the brotherly greetings of the Reformed Episcopal Church, I send, in the name of the General Council of that Church, its loving message. As Evangelical

Episcopalians, we honor the communion of John Wesley. As Reformed Episcopalians, we thank God for the Church in which George David Cummins was led to Christ.

CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY,
Bishop Episcopal Church.

33.—REPORT NO. XI OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES. JOURNAL, PAGE 245.

Your Committee respectfully submit the following reply for your acceptance:

PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1884.

To Right Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago, Illinois:

THE General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church: The oldest American Episcopal Church receives with joy the Christian salutations of the youngest. Regretting the absence of the fraternal messenger, lamenting the departed Bishops of both Churches, this body responds in brotherly greetings to both Council and Communion.

34.—AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 278.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session in Philadelphia, May, 1884:

REVEREND AND VENERABLE FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, now in session in New York city, has received with great cordiality your fraternal message, and reciprocates the sentiments therein entertained, in the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That we receive with great pleasure the fraternal greetings of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Resolved, 2. That we wish them in return a hearty God-speed in their labors, for Christ and the salvation of souls, and we tender them, as brethren in the great Methodist family, our zealous co-operation in endeavoring to spread scriptural holiness throughout the land.

Signed in behalf of the Conference.

C. R. HARRIS, *General Secretary.*

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

35.—REPLY TO THE FRATERNAL LETTER OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. JOURNAL, PAGE 254.

M'KEESPORT, PA., May 21, 1884.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

THE General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church cordially reciprocates your fraternal greetings. 2 Thess. ii, 16, 17.

JOHN FRAZZELL, *Moderator*.

["Now our Lord Jesus Christ himself, and God, even our Father, which hath loved us, and hath given us everlasting consolation and good hope through grace, comfort your hearts, and stablish you in every good word and work."]

C.

MEMOIRS.

1.—BISHOP LEVI SCOTT. JOURNAL, PAGE 189.

A DEVOUT man, of exalted station, but distinguished for his humility, Levi Scott, D.D., the Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died July 13, 1882, in the eightieth year of his age, at the same place, near Odessa, Del., where he was born, October 11, 1802. He was converted to God in his twenty-first year, and in 1826 he was admitted on probation in the Philadelphia Annual Conference. He was fifty-six years in the ministry, and thirty years of that period he was engaged in the work of the Episcopal office.

The parents of Bishop Scott were devoted Christians and earnest Methodists. His father was a class-leader and local preacher, and became a member of the Philadelphia Conference in 1803, but died during the following year at Centerville, Md. His mother was distinguished for her plain attire, her love of the Methodist class-meetings, and her consistent and happy religious character.

When a boy Bishop Scott was noted for his activity and gay and willful spirit. As a result, he was led into what seemed serious wrong-doing to his godly mother, which excited her deepest solicitude. He had a talent for music, and became somewhat skillful as a performer upon the violin. His services were in much requisition among his youthful friends, and his gayety discouraged the idea that he would ever become a staid and earnest Methodist. His mother's faith was severely tried by his apparent indifference to serious things, and yet she patiently and lovingly per-

sisted in prayer and godly counsels until her fidelity was rewarded by his happy conversion.

A neighborhood prayer-meeting was held by members of Union Methodist Episcopal Church at Fieldsborough, a hamlet near his home. He attended it, possibly prompted by his love of fun, and yet, it is more probable that, under a gay demeanor, there was a serious and troubled spirit. Whatever was the truth in this particular, at this place, and under circumstances giving little promise of serious purpose, he publicly sought the Lord, and found the pearl of great price, and rejoiced in possession of the spirit of adoption, and became from this time as much noted for his zealous and active religious character as he had before been for his enthusiastic love of social pleasures. Among his more intimate friends he often referred to his conversion, and emphasized in particular the full and entire persuasion that possessed his mind and heart in respect to this event. We may infer that his natural enthusiasm and religious confidence had very much to do with the useful career upon which he now entered. In about one year from this time he was made an exhorter. Two years more elapsed and he was licensed to preach. In 1826, four years after his conversion, he had rendered so much service to the Church and the cause of God that it became evident he was fitted for a wider field, and he was duly recommended for admission on trial to the Annual Conference. In respect to it he said, in his semi-centennial sermon, preached before the Wilmington Conference, "The Philadelphia Conference of 1826 was held in the upper room of a small building, still standing in the rear of Union Methodist Episcopal Church, then more generally called the Academy, on Fourth Street, Philadelphia. I was not present. Full of painful doubt as to whether it was the will of God that I should become a traveling preacher, I remained at home making provisional arrangements to go, should I be received, immediately to my work."

Talbot, the first circuit of Bishop Scott, embraced a wide district. In it he had ample opportunity to exercise his ministry, preaching twice or thrice every Sabbath, and on each week day, for three out of every four weeks. From 1827 to 1832 he had traveled successively Dover Circuit, St. George's Station, Philadelphia, and West Chester, Pa. In the latter year his health failed, and he was compelled to take a supernumerary relation. The next year he was made effective, and traveled Kent Circuit, Md., receiving subsequently Delaware District, Franklin Street Station, Newark, N. J.; Ebenezer, and St. Paul's, Philadelphia; until, in 1840, he was appointed Principal of the Granmar School of Dickinson College. In this year the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the Wesleyan University.

In 1843, resigning his connection with the school at Dickinson College, he was sent to Union Church, Philadelphia, where he labored for two years. South Philadelphia District had his services for three years, and the subsequent period, until his election

to the Episcopacy, was spent in the office of Assistant Book Agent at New York. In 1846 the degree of D.D. was given him by the Delaware College, Newark, Del. He was six times elected a delegate to the General Conference, from 1832 to 1852, in which period the Philadelphia Conference was noted for its men of acknowledged ability. He had now been twenty-six years in the work of the ministry. He had a varied experience. Every grade of responsibility had been imposed upon him, from the office of exhorter to that of Bishop. He had met the approval of those most competent to judge of his services, and, in proof of their confidence and esteem, they had assigned him the highest position in the Church.

The career of Bishop Scott is an illustration of how distinguished position may be attained by the humblest and lowly. A young man, with no thought of exalted station, converted to God, with the single aim of usefulness, applied himself to the improvement of his talents; and step by step advanced in his qualifications, and as steadily rose to places of honor and responsibility, until he stood upon the eminence, intrusted with the great duties of the Episcopacy, for which no man is fitted until he can command the unqualified and entire confidence, respect, and love of the Church, not merely as one endowed with scholarship and discriminating judgment, but as a man and a Christian with integrity and all the great qualities that exalt men among their fellow-men and in the sight of God.

In 1855 one of the most able critics wrote: "His good sense and judgment, his integrity to the Church, his prudence and impartiality in the administration of its government, his excellence as a dignified and impressive preacher, were all accredited, without a doubt, and he passed into the Episcopal chair with as much approbation on the part of his brethren as modesty on his own part. He is one of those rare men with whom it would seem to be next to impossible to give offense. The suavity, the serenity, the courtesy—the religious courtesy, if such we may call it—of his manner in the Episcopal chair, will not admit of a misinterpretation, and no man could venture to resent any of his official opinions or decisions without feeling that he did an act of as much disrespect to himself as to his officer. It takes a genuine gentleman to impress a public body in this way, and usually the 'highest style' of that character—the Christian gentleman. As a preacher, his pulpit discourses are always good and impressive. Thoughtful hearers usually return from them pronouncing them 'excellent.' They are clear, well framed, and expressed in a correct and chaste style; they are often happily illustrated by figures. There is a fragrant unction about them which is always grateful and refreshing to devout minds, and they never fail of the chief attribute of a good sermon—instruction. Not unfrequently they rise to a tone of chastened power and grandeur; we have recollections of such sermons which we shall never forget."

Soon after his election as Bishop he made an Episcopal visit to Liberia, Africa—the first visit of the kind in the history of the Church. Apprehensions were felt of serious results from the perils of the African climate. He did not escape them, and for many years after he suffered from the effects. In 1854 he made a visit to the churches of the Wilmington Conference, and the writer had the pleasure of accompanying him in part of this trip. Many observed, at this time, the apparently shattered condition of his nervous system, and what seemed to indicate a permanent failure of his health. He had learned, however, the secret of self-control, and he husbanded his health and strength with such care, that he had the satisfaction to find a gradual improvement, and became able to take his full share of the responsibility and work of the Episcopal office. In some reference to the class of 1826 he also said in his semi-centennial sermon: “As to the seventh member of this class, he is before you; you know him. His health, never vigorous since 1829, is now, perhaps, quite as good as it has been for many years, and his thirstings for God, for the living God, were never stronger than they are now.”

From what we have known of his personal character, we conceive that his firmness and inflexibility were as much marked as his kindness and courtesy. When our country was in the throes of a great conflict and some of his most intimate, life-long friends were separated from him by their opinions and sentiments, he gave no offense, and yet he never allowed himself to be misunderstood. No man was more ready to accept the just responsibility for what he said or did. Hence, when, in 1861, at the Baltimore Conference, he encountered a storm of opposition to the new chapter against slavery, a resolution was offered by one of great influence in condemnation of the General Conference of 1860, he refused to entertain it. The Secretary of the Conference, however, put the question, and the vote was taken, and afterward Bishop Scott said, “The whole action just had is, in my judgment, in violation of the order and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is, therefore, null and void, and as a Conference action I do not recognize it.” This protest he had placed on the Journal of the Conference over his name. Something has been said of the exact poise of his character; it is in nothing more shown than in this act, and in the fact that in every emergency he met the just expectation of his associates. It has been often observed that at home he lived and died without an enemy. Sometimes the wonder has been expressed that one so resolute and decided could escape the usual antagonisms. We account for his exemption from such assaults by his sincerity, candor, and courage, combined as these were with so much humility and gentleness.

The pastors, on whose ministry he attended occasionally, never complained of any embarrassment because of his presence. There was so much sympathy expressed always by his manner that the novice in the pulpit was at once put at his ease. He was more

frequently present at St. Paul's Church, Odessa, than elsewhere. He occupied a chair placed for him within the chancel, and no one could have been a more attentive listener or more devoted worshiper. As he feebly tottered down the aisle, after service, numbers tarried to clasp hands with him and receive his affectionate greetings. "Well, sister," he said, one day, "we are lingering here yet; the dear ones have gone ahead of us; we have difficulty in getting here; we can scarcely climb the stairs. Never mind, we'll take wings after awhile, and get along better, and sing with the angels in the upper sanctuary."

Many can testify that "he dispensed an ample hospitality at 'Itinerant's Lodge,'" and that he was unaffectedly genial and courteously to the members of his own family. He said, "Mother, in her room, is before me day and night, if I am a thousand miles from home." She preceded him to the upper sanctuary, and had been waiting for his coming about two and a half years.

When he returned from the General Conference of 1880 he realized that his work was done. He said: "This General Conference is the grandest body of men ever assembled in the history of our Church. I have come home feeling perfectly contented and satisfied that the work has been committed by the great Head of the Church into competent hands. The new Bishops are the very men that I would have chosen. I am contented in my own case to await patiently the further developments of my Father's will concerning me. I have my orders:

"Watchman, let thy wandering cease;
Hie thee to thy quiet home."

Referring to the Ecumenical Conference, he remarked: "Yes, it will be a grand assembly of great and devoted men, and there will be joy in the meeting, but I am getting ready for another scene:

"Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet,
Their Saviour and brethren transported to greet;
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul."

Indications that the close of his life was at hand prepared his friends for what might come at any moment. One day, unable to recall the time of an occurrence, he said; "I cannot tell. I cannot remember. I am getting ready for the home and life where they keep no dates." More than once he said: "I have long thought that when the end comes it will be quick and sudden, but I confess it has no terror for me, and affords me no uneasiness: the prospect is not an alarming one." His anticipation was realized. A few minutes before his death he was apparently in better health than usual. When the death struggle began he asked for the doctor, and when his daughter said, "The doctor cannot help you, father; we have done all we can; none but

Jesus can help you." He replied: "Yes, none but Jesus, none but Jesus." Several times he said: "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost," the "Amen" fading on his lips. And thus he peacefully entered into rest.

His funeral took place on the 17th of July. It was attended by his colleagues, Bishop Simpson and Bishop Andrews, by a committee of the Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting, and by many members of the Wilmington Conference. Fitly-spoken words were uttered in testimony of his great abilities and worth; and many, not qualified for such expressions, with moist eye and reverent step, showed their great love and respect as they followed his remains to the grave. A marble shaft marks the spot in the cemetery at Union Methodist Episcopal Church where his body rests, awaiting the morning of the resurrection. If a good name is to be chosen rather than great riches, then the children of Bishop Scott have a legacy they may treasure; and the Church he loved and served so well may also rejoice with gratitude to God that his name illumines the pages of her grand and blessed history.

2.—BISHOP JESSE TRUESDELL PECK. JOURNAL, PAGE 190.

BORN in the year 1811, of devoutly Christian parents, the youngest child in a large family, his boyhood passed on the farm, in wholesome toil and face-to-face communion with nature, early converted, educated at Cazenovia Seminary—that nursery and gymnasium of great men—Jesse Truesdell Peck attained the age of twenty-one, having been a local Methodist preacher for three years, asking and receiving admission to the connection of traveling preachers in the old Oneida Conference—he began his ministry and his legal manhood together.

Of the twenty years which followed, the first five were spent in the circuit work of a new country, and the following fifteen as a teacher at the head of our Church institutions of learning. He was four years Principal of Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, seven in charge of the Troy Conference Academy, and four years President of old Dickinson College.

The next twenty years were, all but two, given to the regular work of the ministry, during which time he occupied important stations in Washington City, New York, Peekskill, Albany, and Syracuse, besides giving eight years of labor in California.

From 1854 to 1856 he occupied the position of Editor and Secretary of the Tract Society, doing work which deserved the commendation and gratitude of the Church. In 1872 he was called to the General Superintendency, to which work he gave himself with untiring devotion and activity till death folded his hands in the last long truce of toil.

On the 17th of May, 1883, at the ripe age of seventy-two, he closed his earthly career, amid visions of heaven which made beautiful even the valley of shadows, and realizing the presence of the Holy Spirit so wonderfully that his soul was filled with

unutterable joy and exultation. His departure was an apocalypse, for the heavens opened to him and he saw the excellent glory.

I am to characterize as well as I may, in the few moments given for the purpose, this faithful servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, who has passed from us to his heavenly home.

The Church certainly must have recognized in him both ability and fidelity, for she began to call him early to her important places, and continued to advance him until she had conferred on him her highest honors. At the age of twenty-six he was in charge of one of her Conference Seminaries; when thirty-three he was a member of the General Conference of 1844, and, young as he was, took prominent part in the great debates of that memorable session, exerting no small influence upon its bold and far-reaching legislation. At thirty-seven he was made President of Dickinson College, and at forty-five was the successor of the brilliant and learned Dr. Abel Stevens in the Secretaryship of the Tract Society. A high type of Christian manhood was the firm foundation upon which rested whatever of eminence and usefulness he achieved. His piety was deep and pervaded his whole spirit and plan of life. He was true! And the world recognized the dignity of his straightforwardness. Those who knew him best placed the highest estimate upon both his social and intellectual qualities. He believed himself capable of great things, and directed his efforts toward their accomplishment with an energy and persistence which do not belong to inferior men. This confidence in his own ability was so related to his other characteristics that without it he would scarcely have attained to a large success. If he appeared more self-confident than other men, it is yet a question whether this was not rather the result of less attempt at self-concealment than an actual fact. But it is certainly true that it never made him arrogant or indifferent to the humblest of human creatures. His soul overflowed with genuine, tender, efficient sympathy. No hand was stretched out to him for help in vain. The world will never know how many poor he aided; how many struggling young men and young women that stately man has opened the door of opportunity and given the hand of assistance to. The whole path of his life bloomed with the charities he had planted.

As a preacher, he was always true to the doctrines of the Gospel, and sometimes he was magnificently great. Always he spoke with the assurance of one who believes with unquestioning faith the truths he declared. Amid the crowding duties of his busy life he found time for authorship, making valuable contributions to the periodical and permanent literature of the Church. No hour of his time was wasted; nothing he could give was withheld from the cause he loved and served. His Episcopal career was in keeping with his appreciation of the office and its great duties and responsibilities. He gave himself diligently to the work of "traveling through the connection at large and overseeing the

spiritual and temporal business of the Church," and if he failed to familiarize himself with its conditions and needs in the Conference over which he presided, it was not that he lacked either purpose or zeal, but because of the magnificent proportions to which the work had grown.

He had a splendid ambition to so identify himself with some of the great enterprises of the Church, that his thought, labor, and name should become an inseparable part of their texture and history. His experience as a teacher doubtless suggested educational enterprises as the objects of his efforts. When in California he was a trustee of the University of the Pacific, and a generous contributor to its support. He was one of the founders of Syracuse University, and devoted himself with great zeal to its establishment and endowment. He was chairman of the convention, in 1870, when its establishment was determined on. I do not think I overstate the facts when I say it is doubtful if Syracuse University would have been founded on its broad basis, or ever brought into existence at all, had it not been for the untiring efforts of Jesse T. Peck. He once said to me: "There is not a feature of its organization to which I have not given most attentive and careful thought." In the struggle of its early years he gave it a support and sympathy which were of inestimable value. When others doubted, he was confident; when they were discouraged, he was full of hope. At its founding he pledged to it \$25,000, a sum larger than the value of all his worldly possessions. Then followed a piece of consecrated financiering the most remarkable I have ever known. That not even death might defeat his purpose, he procured a life insurance to the full amount of his subscription for the benefit of the institution.

After carrying this some time one company in which was a policy of \$15,000 failed, and Dr. Peck was too old to take out new insurance. In no degree discouraged, he *doubled* his subscription, increasing the total sum to \$50,000. And six months before his death this grand man, with the glad co-operation of his wife, made settlement in money and property for the subscription, and took a receipt in full for its payment.

It was at his own fireside, in the evening time, in the presence of his wife and two representatives of the University, that the transaction occurred. When it was completed the good Bishop said: "I have longed to see this accomplished. Let us kneel and thank God that he has permitted us to do it, and ask his blessing upon the transaction."

To some who are worldly wise, this giving of all may seem more sentimental than grand. O, friend, who art tempted to say, "To what purpose is this waste?" remember there are just two gifts which Christ noted with approval. One was the splendid prodigality of the precious ointment poured forth, and the other was the widows's two mites—all the living that she had. He then hoped for years of health and labor; but God saw fit to

order otherwise. His health rapidly declined through the winter. His sick-room was a place of blessing to all who entered it. Never was sufferer more patient, nor believer more wonderfully sustained.

To Dr. McCabe, in a last interview very near the end, he said: "I have given away all I had. I have an ambition to die without anything, for I am going where I shall have infinite riches of a kind that will suit me far better. I have sought to demonstrate that a man need not be rich in order to be philanthropic; that by careful economy and real consideration we might lift all our enterprises into greatness. I found it was not difficult to get grace to die at any time, but it was difficult to get grace to live and be laid aside. I achieved this victory, until there was a perfect equilibrium between my will and the will of God, and I have had no choice since. If there was a cloud between me and the great sun, would I not know it? *There is no cloud.* I am perfectly satisfied with both sides of the river. The light that shines upon this life and that which comes from the other are so much alike I can hardly tell them apart. 'They shall walk with me in white, for they are worthy.' Why are they worthy? There is but one answer, 'Washed in the blood of the Lamb.'"

As the venerable form which we see before us passes from our sight, let our hearts echo the words, "Washed in the blood of the Lamb."

3.—BISHOP ERASTUS O. HAVEN. JOURNAL, PAGE 190.

A DECENT respect for the memory of those who have taken part with us in the struggles and joys of life, and have sympathized in its sorrows, has caused us to decree by formal vote a pause in the pressure of affairs and a hush in their confusion, that we may give a little time to a transition from the work of the intellect to that of the heart. How great the transition between the excitement of debate, the struggle for a hearing, the clash of conflicting opinions, and the stillness of this hour. It is, however, but an interval of calmness in an unspent storm. The necessity of action inheres in existence and responsibility. In our best moments of devotion we have to say,

"We cannot [always] at the shrine remain."

Even so the tomb cannot hold us long, until we, like others, are borne to the still dwelling.

Not the less, however, but rather the more, ought we to put our hearts into this moment, for he whom we are now to commemorate, but a little while ago, was what we are now, and in a little while we shall be what he now is. Four years ago yesterday Erastus O. Haven sat among us, participating in our debates and taking part in the election to the Episcopacy. Four years ago yesterday afternoon a hundred men extended to him the warm

hand of fellowship and congratulation. Four weeks afterward James A. Garfield received the sympathy of his friends and their congratulations, in view of his nomination to the highest office in the gift of the American people. One year from the following August both lay dying: one within the sound of the Atlantic's waves, and the other four thousand miles from the place of his birth, almost within the sound of the roll of the Pacific.

If four years ago a hand like that Belshazzar saw writing on the wall had rolled back the curtain and shown the Church and the country and each of these men a hastening destiny, what then! But prevision, thanks be to God! is not an attribute of man. In the immortal and painless life it may be endurable to know the future ere it becomes present, but here where life is

"A mother's, a lover's, the green earth's breast;
A hopeful, a joyful, a sorrowful slave;
A launch, a voyage, a whelming wave,
The cradle, the bridal kiss, and the grave;"

Here we could not endure the knowledge of the future, nor could the future ever be known and man be free.

And so the country, ignorant of his impending and hurrying doom, made James A. Garfield its President; and so the Church, in entire ignorance of what was before it or him, in hope of many years of life to be blessed to him and to itself, made Erastus O. Haven one of its Bishops.

Formality and custom require me to read as follows: Bishop Haven was born November 1, 1820, in Boston, Mass., and was graduated from the Wesleyan University in 1842. After leaving the University he took charge of a private academy at Sudbury, Mass., and thence went to Amenia Seminary, filling first the position of teacher of natural science, and afterward becoming Principal of the Institution. In 1848 he entered upon the work of the ministry in the New York Conference, and occupied the following positions: 1848-49, Twenty-fourth Street (now Thirtieth Street) Church, New York city; 1850-51, Red Hook Mission, N. Y.; 1852, Mulberry Street (now St. Paul's) Church, New York city. In 1853 he was elected Professor of Latin in the University of Michigan, and the next year was made Professor of English Language, Literature, and History. In 1854 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Union College. In 1856 he was elected Editor of *Zion's Herald*, Boston, and filled the position with eminent acceptability for seven years. In 1862-63 he was a member of the Senate of the State of Massachusetts; from 1858-63, of the State Board of Education and of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. In 1863 he was elected President of the University of Michigan, filling that position till 1869, when he accepted the position of President of the North-western University. Here he remained till the General Conference of 1872 elected him Corresponding Secretary of the Education Society. In 1874 he was called to the Chancellorship of the new Syracuse University. In 1880

he was made a Bishop, and was engaged in the duties of that office at the time of his death, on Tuesday, August 2.

But how little a portion is known of any one by reading such figures of the epochs of his life as these. As well might one expect to understand the history of our country by reading the statements that it was discovered in 1492, settled a century later, and declared its independence in 1776.

A characterization of the intellectual and moral qualities of Bishop Haven is not difficult. There was in him nothing subtle or mysterious; no marked inequalities nor conspicuous eccentricities; but a symmetrical union of all the elements which make a well-balanced and efficient worker in any sphere of action. His mind was as clear as sunlight; his language simple and definite; his expression chaste and refined. There was a genial play of fancy which enlivened all that he said, and gave a charm to his utterances, whether spoken or written. In adaptive facility he was great. Whether as a teacher of natural science, of Latin, of English literature, language, and history, he excelled, performing such varied duties with accuracy, fidelity, and ease. He wrote with extraordinary facility, and spoke extemporaneously in a clear and convincing manner, always interesting to hear. It may be said that, for twenty years after he entered public life, few speakers of the intellectual type equaled Dr. Haven upon the platform or in the pulpit. In the diversified occupations through which he passed, especially the attention to details made necessary by his position at the head of institutions financially embarrassed, something, perhaps, of the sparkle of his earlier years escaped, but the loss was not great enough to allow of his ever being dull.

If his life had been prolonged there is reason to think that in the stimulating atmosphere of Conferences and Church dedications he would have regained, and perhaps surpassed, for a few years, the beauty and brightness of his best days on the platform and in the pulpit.

Bishop Haven had read very widely, and it was difficult to introduce any topic upon which he could not converse with freshness and solidity. Unlike his cousin Gilbert in most other respects, he did not resemble him in style of conversation, but it would not be easy to determine which, on the whole, was the more instructive. Gilbert Haven abounded in wit, antitheses, apt *verbatim* quotations, could turn grave things into gay, or pass from gay to grave, or grave to gay, with unequaled facility. E. O. Haven did none of these things very often. The conversation of Gilbert Haven was like a mountain torrent, foaming, dashing, sparkling; that of E. O. Haven like a beautiful stream gliding through a meadow. Gilbert Haven was a little like Coleridge, inclined to monologue; E. O. Haven would lead the conversation by the hour, if no one else did, but was an excellent listener, and always unobtrusive. As a writer, he was luminous and convincing.

His moral and personal qualities were such as to endear him to all that met him. We do not remember ever to have heard his motives impeached, his conduct condemned, or his integrity questioned. Such was his charity, that he sometimes fancied that radical difficulties and oppositions of sentiment could be adjusted by superficial concessions and kind words, and his temperament would lead him to continue the use of emollient applications when nothing less than a surgical operation could remedy the evil. Yet he had the courage of his convictions, knew what he believed, and was willing to tell why he believed as he did.

Men are to be estimated by the manner in which they endure disappointment or exaltation, and meet great crises. By these tests Bishop Haven must be adjudged a man of superior intellect and self-control. The greatest crisis of his public life was his election to the Presidency of the University of Michigan in 1863. The writer arrived in the State of Michigan the same year, and is in a position to know the facts which are now to be stated.

Dr. Haven followed Dr. Tappan, a total contrast to him in appearance, disposition, and manners. Dr. Tappan had many friends, who almost idolized him; but he had opponents, not to say enemies, powerful enough to make his longer stay at the institution impossible. His departure left the Board of Regents almost equally divided, and the controversy was bitter in the extreme. Dr. Haven was elected his successor. Some years before his election he had been a professor in the institution, satisfactorily filling two dissimilar chairs, and had been very popular; but the moment he was elected president the dogs of sectarian bigotry and personal malevolence were let loose and set upon him. Dr. Tappan had been a member of another leading denomination, some of whose prominent members and ministers resorted to every means to retain the control of the institution in the hands of a minister of their own society. Not a few of the influential men in another great denomination united with them, not that they loved them more, but that they loved Methodism less. Local newspapers in different parts of the State took part in the controversy. It was carried into social life. Every thing honorable, and much that was dishonorable, was done to break the spirit and neutralize the influence of the new president. An unvarnished narrative of what he had to endure would hardly be believed by some who were foremost in annoying him. But so admirable was his conduct, so winning his spirit, so wise was he in counsel, and so sagacious in management, that all his antagonists were disarmed; he commanded their respect and won their love. He was affectionately regarded by the students, the University almost doubled its members, and when he resigned, in 1869, on his election to the Presidency of the North-western University, his career was eulogized by many who disparaged him at the time of his election.

In 1872 he came very near to being made a Bishop, but the

number designated was completed, and he was not among those elected. It made no change in his spirit, nor diminished in the least degree his interest in the Church, or in his brethren, or in his work.

In 1880 he was, unexpectedly to himself and to the Church, elected a Bishop; and this made no visible change in him. In persecution, in perhaps being unexpectedly passed by and unexpectedly chosen, the same genial smile played upon his lips, the same kindly light beamed in his eye. These things show him to have been well poised, and of more than ordinary power.

That he was a good man, no one ever questioned. Was he a great man? "There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon; one star differeth from another star in glory." There is the wideness of the sea, and the wideness of the onward-flowing river. There is the strength of the oak, symbol of majesty and endurance. Such was the greatness of Daniel Webster; such the greatness of Stephen Olin. And there is the beauty and fruit-bearing character of the palm. The greatness of Erastus O. Haven was not to be likened unto the wideness of the sea, nor unto the strength and endurance of the oak, but to the river flowing on, increasing, enriching, fertilizing every meadow and plain through which it passes. If he was not a sun, he was a star of the first magnitude, by which many a young man could guide his bark in safety across the sea of life.

He left a legacy to his widow and children worth inconceivably more than millions gained in doubtful enterprises; nay, inconceivably more than mere millions, however gained. He bequeathed to the Church a heritage inestimable, more valuable than reputation of transcendent eloquence tainted with suspicion, than a colossal understanding devoted wholly or chiefly to self-seeking. He left the memory of a life of purity and of elevation, sustained by learning, fidelity, and more than average ability.

He did not wish to die. No man not yet impaired in his vital force, whose eye is not dimmed and whose strength is not abated, ever does wish to die when he sees worthy work for him to do, Even St. Paul, in the midst of persecution, could only say that he was in a strait betwixt two. Willingness to die in the prime of life hath in it something morbid. But when Erastus O. Haven saw that he must die, he fulfilled the beautiful words of Sir William Jones :

"So live, that sinking into thy last, long sleep,
Calm thou may'st smile, when all around thee weep."

He died in peace. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

In 1864 the General Conference met in this city, and there were present Bishops Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker, and Ames. At that session Bishops Thomson, Clark, and Kingsley were elected. In 1872 Bishops Baker, Thomson, Clark, and

Kingsley had received the summons to join the innumerable caravan. Eight were elected. In 1880 four had accomplished their warfare: Bishops Morris, Janes, Ames, and Gilbert Haven. Then four more were elected. During the past quadrennium Erastus O. Haven died, and the life of another of our Bishops hung trembling in the balance for many a long month; but God had mercy on him, and not on him only, but on the Church, "lest we should have sorrow upon sorrow."

To-day, the only one of those who welcomed the Conference in this city twenty years ago who remains, is the Chrysostom of our Church, whose weakness, to which we are so unaccustomed, has cast a shadow over our meeting, the measure of which is the depth of our love for him. So the list, like restless nature, grows and dies,

"Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away."

Our hope, so beautifully illustrated by the hymn this morning, is:

"Nor sink those stars in empty night;
They hide themselves in heaven's own light."

In all the stars in the firmament of our Episcopacy, no star, though it was so short a time above the horizon, ever shone with purer, steadier, serenest ray than Erastus Otis Haven.

4.—ERASMUS Q. FULLER. JOURNAL, PAGE 190.

A LAND redeemed from the blight of slavery and consecrated to liberty by so much toil and suffering is sacred soil.

That land is invested with even a holier and more tender interest to Methodists by the labors, sacrifices, and sufferings of such men as T. Willard Lewis, A. C. McDonald, Dr. N. E. Cobleigh, and Bishop Gilbert Haven. And when Dr. Fuller, passing here and there as an angel of mercy, on errands of relief and comfort to the lowly, in the fullness of his physical and intellectual vigor, was instantly translated from the streets of Atlanta to the golden streets of the heavenly city, the land where his body fell received for us a new consecration.

Erasmus Q. Fuller was born in Carlton, N. Y., April 15, 1828, and died suddenly of apoplexy in Atlanta, Ga., October 16, 1883, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was in early life the subject of deep religious impressions, and, when only fourteen years old, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Having removed to the West, he availed himself of the best educational advantages within his reach, at Adrian, Michigan, where, also, he attracted the favorable notice of the Rev. J. V. Watson, D. D., with whom he soon after became associated in the publication of the *Michigan Christian Advocate*. When, in 1852, the *North-western Christian Advocate* was established, and Dr. Watson was chosen editor, Dr. Fuller was appointed assistant, and served acceptably for the term of four years.

His career as an itinerant preacher began with his entrance into the Rock River Conference in 1856, in which Conference he served as pastor seven years, and as Presiding Elder five years. At the end of his fifth year in the presiding eldership he was transferred to the Georgia Conference, and appointed Editor of the *Methodist Advocate* at its first issue in January, 1869.

With the exception of a brief period he continued in the editorial management of that paper, until, in 1883, its publication was discontinued. At the time of his death he was serving as pastor of the Marietta Street Church, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Fuller was a member of the General Conferences of 1868, 1872, 1876, and 1880. He also served as a member of the Cape May Commission, and was a member of the Ecumenical Conference in London in 1881. In all these various positions he acquitted himself with fidelity, dignity, and ability.

In bodily presence Dr. Fuller was a striking figure, of tall and massive frame, dignified and commanding appearance, agreeable manners, and pleasing address. His intellectual powers were of a high order, strong and logical rather than brilliant. In the ability to make a lucid presentation of all the arguments bearing upon a given point, and marshal and mass them so as to produce the strongest possible impression, few men were his superiors. As a preacher, Dr. Fuller was both scriptural and spiritual. He was careful to "preach the word," but he presented it with ample elaboration and illustration, and with great fervor and power. In debate and in platform address he was a master.

In social life he was a charming companion. The royal dignity of his great manhood was crowned and adorned with the artlessness and simplicity of childhood.

In his heart the lion and the lamb dwelt together, for he himself was both—loving and gentle as a lamb, brave and fearless as a lion. Despising all affectation, he was always simply himself, and equally at home in any society. Abounding in good humor and cheerful anecdote, he also possessed a vast fund of general information, always ready for use as occasion required. No man who knew him well could ever doubt his deep and sincere piety. His trust in God was unfaltering and profound. It involved the consecration of his whole being to God, and the readiness to sacrifice even his life for the Redeemer's cause. After the *Methodist Advocate* had been discontinued, and he had little hope of a comfortable support in the South, he was invited to return to the North and accept the pastoral care of an important Church. His reply was that of a hero: "If it be the will of God, I would rather be swept away by the pestilence or fall by the hand of an assassin, than desert the poor people of the South, to whom I have devoted my life."

His regard for truth and righteousness was equal to his courage and devotion. Not for his life would he suppress or misstate the truth, as he understood it, when in his judgment the statement ought to be made.

Dr. Fuller's labors, while editor, were not confined to the editorial room, nor yet to his own Conference. His services were in great request at dedications, camp-meetings, District and Annual Conference sessions, and at commencements and other educational meetings. And to these calls, coming more or less from every Annual Conference in the South, he was ever ready to respond. Asbury could scarcely have been more self-sacrificing.

He studied profoundly, and with the broad and far-reaching views of a statesman, the problems connected with the political and social reconstruction of the South, and those growing out of our Church and educational work there. And, perhaps, no man had a better comprehension of these difficult and vital questions than he.

Every faculty and power of his being was in sympathy with the poor struggling masses of that country, as they lifted up pleading hands and voices for help in trying to secure their rights and better their condition. No matter how obscure and weak and helpless; no matter of what nationality or color the victim of oppression might be, Dr. Fuller was ever ready to plead his cause. And the poorer and humbler the victim, and the mightier and more influential the oppressor, the more did the great soul of this "friend of the poor" flame with indignation, and the more direct and scathing were his words of rebuke. The freedmen never had a truer friend or a braver advocate.

So fearless and outspoken was he that many times his friends advised more caution, and were in dread for days and even months together lest he himself should fall by the assassin's bullet.

The last letter he ever wrote, as I believe, was addressed to the writer, saying, that on account of pressure of work, and especially for want of means, he must decline an invitation to attend the session of the Holston Conference. The letter came, but before the seal had been broken came the telegram announcing his death.

Our Methodism is rich in the imperishable luster which crowns the names of her departed heroes.

The honor roll of the great and good who have gone up on high grows, alas, how fast!

As the nation unfurls her starry flag, and keeps it ever floating in quiet majesty over the cemeteries where her fallen heroes sleep, as though guarding with jealous care their honor and the great results their valor won, so may the grand old Methodist Episcopal Church ever cherish the names and virtues of her honored heroic dead, and ever bear upon her heart the lands and people gathered under her banner and into her fold by their untiring toil.

5.—GEORGE W. WOODRUFF. JOURNAL, PAGE 190.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF was a Christian; he had a living experience of God's love and power in his heart. He had as many infirmities as fall to the lot of ordinary men, and, I believe, in

the judgment of those who criticised him, more. Like Jacob, who began very low down, I think we must all confess, in his poor sort of life, in the bargain with his brother and in his fraud on his father, and finally worked clear, so that in Hebrews xi we read that "He worshiped leaning on the top of his staff, blessing the two sons of Joseph," so the faith of George W. Woodruff worked clearer until he worked out triumph at the end.

He was a Methodist. He believed in Methodism. He believed in the corner-stone doctrine of Methodism—in the great emphasis that Methodism puts upon one of its peculiar doctrines: Holiness unto the Lord. He strove for it. I believe that he finally found it. He was very sharply criticised by one of the old members of the New York East Conference, who said to him: "George, do you think that your life illustrates very much the doctrine of holiness?" "I don't know about that," said he; "but, Father Landon, just think how much worse I should be if I hadn't any of it!" And so he stood by and kept the flag flying, and died under its blessed folds, and believed in Methodism and carried out its methods, so far as I know, to the end. He never could be mistaken for any body else. He was a Methodist. He was a cheerful sort of a man, such as it is good to have at a Conference. Whenever we went to Conference, almost the first man we looked for was George W. Woodruff, and the shake of his hand, and a jolly laugh, and a cheerful word, and the inquiry for one's health would come, and he never let one go, perhaps, without some sharp, pretty thing to say. It all made us feel so good, that we all cry now because George W. Woodruff is not there. More than once this spring men came to me and said: "O, Adams, is there any body to take George Woodruff's place?" "No, sir, not until the city opens, and until we get where he is." George Woodruff was a sort of benefactor to us all, and to these men down here on this floor who knew him better than I knew him. We cannot talk from the head much about George Woodruff, but we can talk from our hearts. May God make us in our influence true and pure and good with the George W. Woodruff now translated.

He was a brilliant preacher. He was never a dry, unsatisfactory preacher. He despised quibbles, and never took any pains to tell it over in better phrase, but always sought for the best things, and earnestly sought to be at the front. To be at the front nowadays in the New York East Conference, it is no boasting to say, costs a man something; but he came to the front early, and stood there until the end, and has gone up, I humbly believe, to join those who have gone before in that brighter, better world, having worthily accomplished what God gave him to do.

Is he not a great man who does with all his heart, to the best of his ability, what God gave him to do? I think he is. George Woodruff did what God, in his providence, gave him to do. He was a faithful and worthy Secretary. He was a true, honest,

and faithful man, and is gone to his rest. I will only read the following few words that I have written here about him, a mere outline sketch that will appear on the record :

“George W. Woodruff was born in 1824; reared, converted, and trained in Methodism. He studied at Oberlin; joined the old New York Conference in 1845; on its division, in 1848, went with the New York East, remaining a member of it, with the exception of one pastorate in the Providence Conference, until his death, March 20, 1882, aged 58.”

From the opening of his ministry he was in demand as a preacher, and for years held his place among us as such, filling several of our best appointments. He came to the front among his brethren, and rapidly rose in their estimation, so that he was elected a delegate to this body in 1864, 1868, 1872, 1880, and had he been a member of the Conference in 1876 he would unquestionably been elected a delegate. He was Secretary of this body three times, and in 1876, when he was not a member of it; and Secretary of the New York Conference from 1859 to 1872. Dr. Woodruff was peculiar, and, perhaps, at times difficult to understand, but at the bottom was manly and honest. Impulsive, nervous, and peaceful in temperament, he often made mistakes; but he won the love of his brethren, was very useful in the Church, came out clear and victorious in faith, and died in holy triumph, leaving a place in the New York East Conference this generation of ministers do not expect to see filled.

APPENDIX III.



REPORTS TO THE CONFERENCE.

REPORTS TO THE CONFERENCE.

1.—REPORT OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE. JOURNAL, PAGE 91.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference assembled :

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Book Committee, appointed by the General Conference of 1880, have performed the duties assigned them, and respectfully present the following report:

The Committee met for organization in Cincinnati, May 28, 1880. Homer Eaton was elected Chairman, and Isaac S. Bingham, Secretary.

At the same meeting the salaries of the Bishops elected in 1880 were fixed, and the Book Agents, East and West, were authorized to make a new apportionment to the Annual Conferences of the sum required for the support of Bishops, in order to meet the increased demand upon the Episcopal Fund created by the election of an additional number of Bishops.

The Eastern and Western sections of the Committee met and organized by the election of Clinton B. Fisk, Chairman, and Charles J. Clark, Secretary, of the former; and Philip G. Gillett, Chairman, and Rudolph A. W. Brühl, Secretary, of the latter.

The General Committee has met in February of each year, as the Discipline directs, and at each annual meeting the business of our publishing houses has been carefully examined in every essential detail.

The Local Committees at New York and Cincinnati have met regularly each month during the quadrennium, and given careful attention to the interests intrusted to them. They have examined into the business methods employed by the Agents, inspected the books and accounts of the respective Concerns, kept themselves familiar with the current transactions of the two houses, and presented full and accurate reports to the General Committee at each of the annual meetings.

The reports which we have prepared and presented annually to the several Conferences, together with the reports of the Agents, East and West, will show the condition of our publishing interests from year to year, as well as at the present time. To those reports, copies of which are herewith presented, you are respectfully referred.

The following is a summary of the net results of the business:

The total sales at New York and its Depositories are as follows:

New York	\$2,678,037 63
Buffalo	113,660 19
Pittsburg	169,662 66
Boston	304,125 41
San Francisco	173,766 54
Syracuse, (Northern Christian Advocate,).....	95,343 32
<hr/>	
Showing total sales of books and periodicals of.....	\$3,534,595 75
An increase over previous quadrennium of.....	\$119,579 00

The total sales at Cincinnati and its Depositories are as follows:

Cincinnati	\$1,664,086 06
Chicago	739,682 18
St. Louis	475,142 01
Atlanta	41,981 28
<hr/>	
Showing a total sale of books and periodicals of.....	\$2,920,891 53
An increase over previous quadrennium of.....	\$245,765 71
<hr/>	
Grand total sales of both houses.....	\$6,455,487 28
Increase over previous quadrennium.....	\$365,344 71

The profits of the Book Concern at New York and its Depositories are as follows:

New York	Profit, \$262,764 96
Buffalo	" 3,354 19
Pittsburg	" 12,363 61
Boston	" 575 65
San Francisco.....	" 1,964 53
<hr/>	
Showing a net profit of.....	\$281,022 94

The profits and losses of the Western Book Concern and its Depositories are as follows:

Cincinnati	Profit, \$53,995 88
Chicago	" 35,443 74
St. Louis	" 32,992 96
Atlanta	Loss 21,339 66
<hr/>	
Showing a net profit of.....	\$101,092 92

Grand total net profit of both houses.....\$382,115 86

The net capital of the two Concerns is as follows:

New York and its Depositories.....	\$1,202,593 07
Cincinnati and its Depositories.....	414,857 23
<hr/>	
Showing a total net capital of.....	\$1,617,450 30

The indebtedness of the Concerns, East and West, has been reduced as follows:

New York	\$244,119 03
Cincinnati	57,804 75
<hr/>	
Total	\$301,923 78

On the first day of April, 1881, the Agents at New York called in for redemption all bonds of the Book Concern, amounting to \$450,000, and bearing six per cent. interest, and issued new bonds to the amount of \$260,000, at five per cent. interest.

The Western Agents, under date of June 1, 1880, issued fifty-two bonds to the amount of \$150,000, and bearing six per cent. interest, for the purpose of taking up notes to about that amount, which were bearing interest at seven and eight per cent. The Agents' report will show the exact figures in this transaction.

The sale, by the Western Agents, of the property situate on Main and Eighth Streets, in the city of Cincinnati, was ratified and approved by the Committee.

The Committee authorized the sale of the property on North Sixth Street, in the city of Saint Louis, and further authorized the Western Agents, with the consent of the Local Committee at Cincinnati, to purchase such other real estate in Saint Louis as they may need for the prosecution of their business at that point.

The Agents at New York were authorized to sell the stock and good-will of the Depository at Buffalo to H. H. Otis, on such terms as might be agreed upon with the consent of the Local Committee at New York.

The Committee, at its session in February, 1881, adopted the following:

Whereas, The Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church provides that the proceeds of the Book Concern shall be distributed among the several Annual Conferences; and,

Whereas, The Discipline now also provides that the Bishops shall be supported by the people as are other pastors; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as a Book Committee, believe it to be both right and expedient to make an appropriation, from the profits of the Book Concerns, to the Annual Conferences of such an amount as will at once be acting in good faith to the publishing interests of the Church and to the Conference claimants of the several Annual Conferences.

A subsequent resolution was presented and adopted, recommending the Book Agents to declare a dividend to the Annual Conferences of \$15,000.

The following resolution was then adopted, namely:

Resolved, That the dividends to be made to the Annual Conferences, under the provisions of the foregoing resolutions, shall be made to the several Conferences, in proportion to the number of members in full connection in each at the opening of their respective sessions in 1881.

This action of the Committee, both in the matter of declaring a dividend and the basis of distribution adopted, has, so far as we have been able to learn, given general satisfaction throughout the Church. The Book Agents, acting under our advice, have continued to declare an annual dividend of \$15,000.

The Depository at Atlanta has been closed, and the publication of The Methodist Advocate discontinued by the Western

Book Agents, under our instructions. The Committee regretted the necessity of such action, but the heavy financial loss incurred both by the Depository and The Methodist Advocate, together with the positive instructions of the last General Conference touching these interests, compelled us to direct their discontinuance.

The Depositories, except that at Atlanta, have increased their sales from year to year, and each shows a profit on the last year's business. We are clearly of the opinion that the Depositories now established are a source of great profit to the Book Concerns, East and West, and that they should be continued. While they may not, in every instance, show a large profit as per ledger account, they are still of great value to our publishing houses in the amount of trade they bring, which, without the Depositories, would be lost to us.

Four of our periodicals, namely, the Quarterly Review, Sandebudet, Bible Lessons, and New Bell, are published at a small financial loss. The three last-named will doubtless advance to a paying basis within a year or two; and, in our judgment, the Quarterly Review might be so popularized as to command a larger circulation, and yield a profit to the Book Concern. The California Christian Advocate and the South-western Christian Advocate have, with the subsidy granted to each by the last General Conference, paid expenses of publication, and give promise of becoming self-sustaining in the near future. All other periodicals published by us show a handsome profit on each year's business.

The Committee, having carefully considered the subject of a weekly Sunday-school paper, adopted the following:

Resolved, That this Committee recommend that the General Conference, at its approaching session, make provision for the publication of a first-class weekly Sunday-school paper, adapted to the wants of the working forces of the Sunday-school.

At a meeting of the Committee in February, 1883, a special committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of production and retail price of our books and periodicals as compared with those of other leading publishing houses, and report at the next annual meeting. That committee, at the expense of much time and labor, discharged the delicate duties assigned it, and in a thorough and exhaustive report showed, to the satisfaction of the General Committee, that our books and periodicals are produced and sold as cheap as those of other leading houses, and in many instances cheaper. This is a most gratifying showing, and ought to silence certain criticisms which have been made, touching the price of our publications, by parties in the Church who have not acquainted themselves with the real facts in the case.

This same special committee was instructed, in connection with its inquiries concerning the cost and selling price of our publications, to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the two houses, East and West; and, as a result of this inquiry, they

reported that in their judgment it is not expedient to consolidate our Eastern and Western Publishing Houses, as such consolidation would effect but a slight reduction in expense, and would incur great danger of a large decrease in the sale of our publications; and the report was adopted by the General Committee.

The General Conference, at its last session, passed a resolution instructing the Book Agents to discontinue the practice of furnishing each member of the Book Committee with a copy of each work published. The Agents followed this instruction, but the Book Committee found that, in order to become informed of the character of the publications of the Book Concerns, and properly to discharge its duties as required by the Discipline, it was necessary that they should have the publications for examination. The Agents were, therefore, instructed to forward to each member of the Committee copies of their publications for that purpose, and the Committee respectfully asks the General Conference to approve its action.

A sum necessary for the support and traveling expenses of the Bishops has been duly apportioned to each of the Annual Conference from year to year. Returns from some of the Conferences have shown a gratifying appreciation on their part of their obligation to meet this apportionment. The returns from many of the Conferences, however, have indicated either a misunderstanding of, or an indifference to, this just and reasonable claim upon them. The sum assessed has been equal to one and a quarter per cent. of the amount paid for ministerial support exclusive of missionary appropriations. The failure on the part of many Conferences to meet their apportionments in full would, had none of the Bishops died during the quadrennium, have left the treasury of the Episcopal Fund in debt, or the Bishops would have failed to receive the full amount of their salaries. The death of three of the Bishops so reduced the claim upon the Fund that we have gone through the quadrennium without incurring any debt, and are able to show a small balance in the treasury. The wisdom of the last General Conference in placing the support of the Bishops entirely upon the Church is seen in the gratifying results which the Treasurer's report will show.

At a meeting of the Committee in February, 1882, Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D., tendered his resignation as editor of the South-western Christian Advocate, which was accepted, and Rev. L. P. Cushman was elected to fill the vacancy. Bishops Wiley, Merrill, and Warren were present, and concurred in the election.

A difference of opinion arising as to the relation of the Bishops to the Book Committee in the matter of filling vacancies in General Conference offices—whether they were to act jointly with the Committee, or as a concurring body—the subject was referred to the chairman of the Committee, to examine and report at the next annual meeting. The result of the investigation of the subject by the chairman was embodied in a carefully prepared report, which was adopted and referred to a special committee to pre-

sent to your body, asking that the wording of the Discipline on the subject be made more explicit.

At the meeting of the Committee in 1882 James H. Taft, who had given ten years of faithful and efficient service to the Book Committee and the publishing interests of the Church, as a member of the Local Committee at New York, tendered his resignation, he being about to leave the country on a year's absence. The Committee, after giving expression to their appreciation of Mr. Taft's valuable services, accepted his resignation, and elected William Hoyt, of New York, to fill the vacancy.

The members of the General Committee take great pleasure in bearing emphatic testimony to the faithfulness and efficiency of the Local Committees at New York and Cincinnati, in looking after the matters intrusted to their care in connection with the two publishing houses.

The Agents and Editors elected by the General Conference of 1880 have proved themselves worthy of the important trusts committed to them, and we take pleasure in bearing our united testimony to their faithfulness and fidelity in their respective offices.

HOMER EATON, *Chairman.*

ISAAC S. BINGHAM, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA PA., May 1, 1884.

2.—MINORITY REPORT OF THE BOOK COMMITTEE. JOURNAL, PAGES 163.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The undersigned, a minority of the Book Committee, appointed by the General Conference of 1880, while agreeing with most of the items contained in the report of the Book Committee, desire to respectfully express their dissent from one item thereof, namely: That it is not expedient to consolidate the management of our Eastern and Western publishing houses.

The undersigned, in submitting this minority report, wish, first, to call attention to, and express our gratification with, the harmony and general unanimity that has prevailed in the deliberations of the Book Committee during the past quadrennium, and of being able to congratulate the Church over the prosperity and the financial success which has attended our publishing interests.

The question of the unification of the management of our two Book Concerns was brought before the Book Committee by members whose names are hereto appended, as a means for the accomplishment of two ends, namely: First, the cheapening of our publications; and, second, the saving of money, which resulted in the appointment, at the meeting of the Book Committee in February, 1883, of a special committee to ascertain the cost of production and retail price of our publications and periodicals, as compared with those of other publishing houses, in pursuance of the following resolution:

"Resolved, 1. That a committee of five be appointed to investi-

gate and report upon the comparative prices of our publications, and cost of production, with those of other publishing houses, and ascertain whether or not our publications can be cheapened, the report to be submitted to the next meeting of the Book Committee.

“Resolved, 2. Whether it is expedient, in order to such reduction, to consolidate our Eastern and Western publishing interests.”

We are satisfied that the special committee thus raised prosecuted the inquiries assigned them judiciously and effectively, yet we dissent from the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, that a consolidation of the management of our publishing interests is not expedient, and that such consolidation “would effect but a slight reduction in expense, and would incur great danger of a large decrease in the sale of our publications.” We think that such a consolidation would result in an important reduction in expense. We think that the facts adduced by the special committee confirm our opinion that a consolidation of the management of our publishing interests is of the first importance.

With the immense constituency that supports our publications, and the thousands of agents among our ministry, we believe that we should be able to dispose of our publications in such numbers as to warrant selling them at lower prices than we do, and have, as a result, such increased sales as to insure a larger per cent. of profit upon the great investment the Church has in her publishing interests. The ministry are our best customers, and through them most of our sales are effected, notwithstanding the discounts allowed them are not as favorable as those allowed some other parties. We believe that the practice of refusing to grant to our ministers, who constitute our regular Disciplinary agency, as favorable discounts as are allowed even to small dealers should be discontinued, being practically a discrimination against our best class of customers and against ourselves.

We believe that with two publishing houses, under separate management, our publishing interests are loaded with unnecessary officers and employés, involving a large salary account, which might be greatly reduced with the consolidation of the management of the same. That under these separate managements, to furnish employment for duplicate officers and employés, our houses are obliged to enter into a species of manufacturing that is foreign to the original and proper intent of the Book Concern, and is in no manner the province of a Church. The consolidation of the management of these houses would correct this, reduce expenses, bring our book business into harmony with the principles of business that have obtained since the advent of railroads and telegraphs, prevent such differences as have heretofore existed between the two houses, result in a large increase in the sale of our publications, and enable the Book Concern more speedily to return to the practice of former years, of making large dividends to Annual Conferences for the benefit of the “superannuated and worn-out preachers, their wives, widows,

and children," to whom the produce of the Book Concerns justly belongs.

The proposition stated as one of the conclusions of the special committee, that a consolidation of the management of our publishing interests would effect but a light reduction in expense, and would incur great danger of a large decrease in the sale of our publications, we regard as not a valid conclusion; on the contrary, a reduction of expense of production would result, in our opinion, in a reduced price of publications, and should, in the usual course of business, increase the sales and profits of the Book Concern and advance the prosperity of our publishing interests.

We accordingly recommend a consolidation of the management of our publication interests, believing that Agents having concurrent and equal authority in the houses, East and West, can manage the business more systematically, economically, and successfully than with divided authority as at present.

Respectfully submitted,

CLEMENT STUDEBAKER,
PHILIP G. GILLETT,
LEROY A. BELT,
CHARLES J. CLARK.

3.—REPORT OF THE AGENTS AT NEW YORK. JOURNAL, PAGE 97.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In accordance with well-established usage, we herewith present an exhibit of the work of the Methodist Book Concern in the city of New York for the last four years, and a statement of its present condition. It is to us a matter of profound gratitude that the annual reports of the business of the house show uninterrupted financial prosperity. While we concede the first aim of the Book Concern is not to make profits on its business, the debts heretofore contracted for the purchase of real estate, by authority of the General Conference, render it imperatively necessary that some profits should be made in order to the safety of the Concern.

It is a gratifying fact, however, that in order to make money we must make and sell books and periodicals in large quantities, so that in securing a secondary, but necessary, result, we are at the same time accomplishing the chief purpose of the Book Concern—the dissemination of religious literature.

An examination of the figures will show that while we have made good profits on our business, we have, in order to do this, furnished the Church with more reading matter than during any four years of our history.

As our Church and Sunday-schools increase in numbers, we would naturally expect an increasing demand for books and papers, but the figures herewith presented show that the increase in the circulation of our literature has been greater than the increase in the number of our readers.

This is the more gratifying when we consider that our work has been done in the face of the competition of private houses which are endeavoring to deprive the Church of her legitimate office of teaching her own children. We ask your careful study of the statements of our Sunday-school literature herewith submitted.

In order to do the work required we have purchased four new printing-presses during the quadrennium, and we need more, but we are suffering great inconvenience for the want of room.

Every available space in our factory is now used, and we have rented rooms adjoining to increase our facilities for binding. The question of rebuilding or purchasing new premises for a factory is one which must be considered at no distant day.

The following is the exhibit of our business at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883:

EXHIBIT OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, NEW YORK.

For the year ending June 30, 1883.

ASSETS.

1. REAL ESTATE.

One undivided three fourths of Property, 805 Broadway, corner Eleventh Street.....	\$525,000 00	
Buildings and lots, Mulberry and Mott Streets....	75,000 00	
Building and lot, San Francisco, Cal.....	48,000 00	
Building and lot, Pittsburg, Pa.....	25,000 00	
Land in Pearsall's, L. I.....	250 00	
Building and lots in Auburn, N. Y.....	7,000 00	
Farm in Ulster County, N. Y.....	2,000 00	
Total Real Estate		\$682,250 00

2. MERCHANDISE.

Bound Books, Stationery, etc.....	\$103,076 02	
Stereotype Plates, Steel Engravings, Wood-cuts, etc.	152,712 99	
Printed Sheets.....	53,074 81	
Presses, Type, Paper, etc., in Printing-office.....	98,654 41	
Materials and Tools in Bindery.....	29,267 55	
Editors' Library.....	1,829 15	
Safes, Shelving, Office and Store Fixtures and Furniture.....	5,930 71	
Stock in Depositories: Boston.....	16,999 84	
“ “ Buffalo.....	5,000 00	
“ “ Pittsburg.....	20,457 25	
“ “ San Francisco.....	37,917 05	
Stock, Accounts, Plates, etc., in Subscription Department.....	90,688 70	
Total Merchandise.....		615,608 48

3. NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.

Accounts in New York.....	\$291,674 51	
Notes in New York.....	76,473 11	
Notes and Accounts in Boston.....	20,944 47	
“ “ Pittsburg.....	25,125 57	
“ “ San Francisco.....	19,646 55	
Total Debts Due.....		433,864 21

		Amount brought forward.....	\$1,731,722 69
4. CASH.			
	Cash on hand in New York.....	\$41,692 47	
	" " Boston.....	279 89	
	" " Pittsburg.....	89 45	
	" " San Francisco.....	24 94	
	Total Cash.....		42,086 75
	Total Assets.....		\$1,773,809 44

LIABILITIES.

5. BONDS.			
	Balance of Bonds Issued and Sold for the Pay- ment of Property, 805 Broadway.....	\$260,100 00	
6. NOTES.			
	The Concern owes on Notes.....	66,292 01	
7. ACCOUNTS.			
	The Concern owes on Accounts.....	121,967 76	
			448,359 77
	Capital as per Ledger.....		\$1,325,449 67
	Deduct: Estimated amount necessary to fill con- tracts with subscribers for advance payments.....	\$47,079 85	
	" 20 per cent. on \$378,883 77 for proba- ble losses.....	75,776 75	
			122,856 60
	Net Capital, June 30, 1883.....		\$1,202,593 07
	Net Capital, June 30, 1882.....		1,125,423 72
	Profits for the year ending June 30, 1883.....		\$77,169 35

Our profits during the four years have been as follows:

1880	\$71,725 67
1881	69,064 85
1882	63,063 07
1883	77,169 35
	<u>\$281,022 94</u>

SALES.

The sale of books and periodicals for each of the four years past, ending November 30th of each year, has been as follows:

1880	\$867,667 16
1881	852,719 96
1882	881,078 99
1883	933,129 64
	<u>\$3,534,595 75</u>

These sales have been made at the following-named places:

New York	\$2,678,037 63
Boston Depository.....	304,125 41
*Buffalo "	113,660 19

*For two years only.

Pittsburg Depository.....	\$169,662 66
San Francisco Depository.....	173,766 54
Northern Christian Advocate	95,343 32

\$3,534,595 75

Sale for four years ending Nov. 30, 1879

3,415,016 75

Increase

\$119,579 00

The circulation of the periodicals of the Concern, Nov. 30, 1883, was as follows:

The Christian Advocate	56,000	Sunday-School Classmate.....	35,500
Quarterly Review.....	4,100	Picture Lesson Paper	142,500
Sunday-School Journal	77,000	The Study.....	2,300
Berean Leaf.....	670,000	Northern Christian Advocate ..	13,200
Senior Leaf.....	40,000	South-western Chris. Ad.(July 1)	3,360
Beginner's Leaf.....	64,000	Leaf Cluster.....	3,500
Sunday-School Advocate.....	80,000		

DEPOSITORIES.

We have not been required to close any of our Depositories under the stringent rule adopted by the last General Conference.

Under authority of the Book Committee, and with the advice of our Local Committee, the Depository at Buffalo was sold in 1882 to the agent, who had charge of it for over twenty years, with the contract that \$5,000 worth of our own books should be kept on deposit. To this extent it remains a Depository still.

The following figures show the result of the business in each one during the past four years:

Boston.....	1880.....	Loss	\$372 36	
	1881.....	"	1,859 15	
	1882.....	"	180 14	
	1883	Profit..	\$2,987 30	
Pittsburg.....	1880	"	2,012 88	
	1881	"	4,068 10	
	1882	"	3,063 45	
	1883	"	3,219 18	
San Francisco....	1880	"	171 10	
	1881	Loss	\$106 08	
	1882	"	168 17	
	1883	"	2,238 78	
Buffalo	1880	"	1,582 11	
	1881	"	1,772 08	

INDEBTEDNESS.

The last General Conference relieved the Book Concerns of some financial burdens which had been carried for many years.

We interpreted the action of that body as instruction to reduce our indebtedness as rapidly as possible. In harmony

with this, we have diligently used the surplus left each year for the payment of our interest-bearing debts. On June 30, 1879, there were outstanding \$450,000 in bonds at six per cent. interest. It was believed that we could place our bonds at a lower rate of interest, and hence we called in for payment all outstanding bonds, April 1, 1881, and issued new ones on the same date for \$260,000, at five per cent., payable in ten years, but redeemable at the pleasure of the Book Concern after three years. The demand for these far exceeded the amount we felt it necessary to issue.

On June 30, 1879, the Book Concern owed on bonds, notes, and accounts, \$692,478 80. On June 30, 1883, our indebtedness was \$448,359 77, making a reduction in the four years of \$244,119 03. Since the close of our last fiscal year, we have called in for redemption \$70,000 of the last issue of our bonds, and the payment of these, for which we are prepared, will still further reduce our indebtedness.

DIVIDENDS.

At the session of the Book Committee in February, 1881, the Book Agents were recommended to divide \$15,000 among the Annual Conferences during the year 1882, and the recommendation has been annually renewed since that time.

Although heretofore, with but the exception of a single instance, the General Conference has claimed and exercised exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of dividends, we have paid, in connection with the Western Agents, the amount requested. We trust the General Conference will take such action at its present session as will settle the policy of the Church on this subject.

BOOKS.

Soon after the last General Conference we reduced the price of the books of our General Catalogue on an average of fifteen per cent. The titles of the books published during the quadrennium show that we have brought out several of a substantial character. They are of that solid class which are very expensive and slow of sale, and yet imperatively needed by the Church.

We have also published a variety of cheap books, in paper covers, for those who desire them. Among these are the "Lycæum Library," of fifty volumes, which is sold at ten cents a volume, and the "Home College Series" of tracts, sold at \$3 50 a hundred.

Of library books for the older members of our schools we have issued as many as the market warranted.

We ask your careful attention to the character and number of the books issued during the quadrennium, as shown by the titles, which are entered on subsequent pages.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

With the year 1880 we discontinued premiums to the subscribers of *The Christian Advocate*, and also reduced the price twenty cents, thereby diminishing the receipts \$10,000 a year.

Although the circulation for the quadrennium is less than the preceding one, the profits are larger. The exact figures of profits are as follows:

1880.....	\$24,028 84	1882.....	\$32,322 72
1881.....	21,982 34	1883.....	28,221 69

Making an average of \$26,638 89.

We have studied with some care the effect of premiums to subscribers for this paper. Of their influence in increasing the list of subscribers while the premium is of a novel or valuable character there can be no doubt. And yet experience shows we cannot rely upon them for permanent increase. The following statement shows that from the highest figure reached in 1878 there was a steady decline, and, during the year 1880, when we were giving the most valuable premium ever offered to subscribers for the *Advocate*, the circulation fell off 4,000. The reaction from the stimulus of premiums brought the list down to 47,000 in 1882. From that reaction we are now rapidly recovering, although it will doubtless require a long time to reach the highest number when premiums were given.

On the 30th of July,		On the 30th of July,	
1877, the circulation was	53,000	1881, the circulation was	49,000
1878, " "	63,000	1882, " "	47,000
1879, " "	59,000	1883, " "	51,000
1880, " "	55,000	We are now issuing.....	54,000

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

We regret to say the patronage of the *Quarterly Review* is far below what its merits demand. It is an honor to the Methodist Episcopal Church as a literary and theological Review, but it does not pay its expenses by about \$1,000 a year.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PAPERS.

The list found elsewhere shows a remarkable increase in Sunday-school helps. The increase will appear from the following figures, which combine the whole together:

In 1880 the number was.....	839,000	In 1882 the number was.....	978,000
" 1881 "	900,500	" 1883 " "	1,114,800

being an increase in four years of 275,800, or over thirty per cent.

As proof that our own schools are increasingly patronizing our own literature, we call attention to the fact that while the

gain in the number of teachers, officers, and scholars has been only six per cent. during the past four years, the increase in our Sunday-school papers has been over thirty per cent.

We are holding and supplying our own market in our Sunday-school departments.

PACIFIC COAST PAPERS.

In accordance with the order of the General Conference, we have paid to the California Christian Advocate \$7,345 46, and to the Pacific Christian Advocate \$2,500 in cash, and transferred all the property held by the Book Concern. The last paper has given us a receipt in full, and a guaranty, signed by responsible parties, that the Book Concern shall not be held responsible for any debts or claims now existing or which may hereafter be found against the Book Concern.

In looking into the affairs of the California Advocate, it was our judgment that the size of the paper should be reduced. To this the friends of the paper strongly objected. It was finally agreed that the paper might be continued at its present size in case a sufficient guaranty should be furnished that no claims for deficiency should be made upon the Book Concern or the General Conference. A bond was executed, by well-known ministers and laymen, obligating the signers to make good any losses which may be sustained in the management of the paper during the present quadrennium, and especially binding themselves not to present any claim for deficiencies to the Book Concern or the General Conference. We felt that the position taken by the last General Conference in regard to these papers required us to take this course, which might otherwise appear unnecessarily exacting.

Annual reports have been made to us, from which it appears that, with the assistance of the subsidy which we have paid under the order of the General Conference, the income has been sufficient to meet expenses. On the first of June, 1883, there was a balance of \$676 59 in favor of the paper. The number of subscribers at the last report was 2,904, being an increase during the past four years of about twenty-five per cent.

NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The price of this paper was reduced in 1882 to \$2 a year, postage included.

The circulation reported for the four years is as follows:

1880	10,860	1882	13,320
1881	12,960	1883	13,200

This paper has the special patronage of the Central New York, Genesee, Northern New York, and Wyoming Conferences. Its receipts have met the expenditures of the last four years, and this is all we have asked or expected. An adjustment has been made of the interest of the Book Concern in property located in

Syracuse, donated by Mr. Remington, of Ilion, so that editors' offices are permanently secured free of rent.

SOUTH-WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

This paper has maintained about the same circulation during this quadrennium as during the preceding one. The reports show that it has met expenses with the aid of the subsidy ordered by the last General Conference. In 1882 Rev. J. H. Hartzell, D.D., resigned his position as editor for the purpose of entering upon work for the Freedmen's Aid Society, and Rev. L. P. Cushman was elected by the Book Committee to fill the vacancy.

It is but justice to the editor and assistant editor, who have devoted their time and labor with great fidelity to this paper, to say that they have not been adequately remunerated for the services rendered.

In order to keep the expenses as low as possible they have received very meager compensation for their work.

The demand for this paper is beyond all question, and you will no doubt be called upon to consider the propriety of giving it increased assistance in the future.

PHILLIPS & HUNT.

APPENDIX.

THE following new publications have been issued since the last General Conference:

GENERAL SALES DEPARTMENT.

8vo.	Pages.
General Conference Journal, 1880..	678
Science of Life.....	295
Prayers of the Bible.....	334
Clarke's Commentary, (new,) Vol. I.	541
Oinos.....	162
Biblical Hermeneutics.....	787
Critical History of Philosophy, Vol. I.	452
Critical History of Philosophy, Vol. II.....	452
Minutes of the Spring Conferences, 1880	199
Minutes of the Fall Conferences, 1880	266
Minutes of the Spring Conferences, 1881	208
Minutes of the Fall Conferences, 1881.....	280
Minutes of the Spring Conferences, 1882.....	208
Minutes of the Fall Conferences, 1882	282
Minutes of the Spring Conferences, 1883	211

Minutes of the Fall Conferences,	Pages.
1883.....	266
Pope's Theology, Vol. I.....	456
Pope's Theology, Vol. II.....	451
Pope's Theology, Vol. III.....	493
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.	346
Presiding Elder's Manual.....	190
Father Taylor.....	445
Index to the Methodist Quarterly Review.....	339
Theological Encyclopædia and Methodology.....	602

12mo.

Gilbert Haven: A Monograph....	42
Antislavery Struggle.....	379
Life of Bishop Janes.....	432
Christian Work and Consolation...	206
Autobiography of Rev. Luther Lee.	345
Whedon's Commentary. Old Testament, Vol. V	448
Whedon's Commentary. Old Testament, Vol. VI.....	557
Character Sketches.....	397
Preparatory Greek Course in English	298

	Pages.		Pages.
Preparatory Latin Course in English	382	14. Pierre and His Family, etc..	48
Church Lyceum.....	220	15. Popular Delusions, etc.....	48
Life of Bishop Gilbert Haven.....	538	16. The Alchemists, etc.....	44
Hugh Montgomery.....	416	17. Men of Iron.....	44
Lectures and Addresses of Thomas		18. The Wreck of the Golden	
Guard.....	383	Mary, etc.....	49
Autobiography of E. O. Haven.....	329	19. In the Tropics.....	39
Character-Building.....	360	20. Crabtree Fold, etc.....	49
Pictures from English History.....	350	21. Granada.....	44
Easy Lessons in Vegetable Biology..	94	22. Columbus.....	44
Irenics.....	215	23. Pizarro.....	46
Outlines of the Doctrine of the Res-		24. Cortez.....	39
urrection.....	407	25. Three Indian Heroes.....	47
Doomed Religions.....	455	26. David Livingstone.....	39
Methodist Year-Book, 1881.....	96	27. The Hill-side Farm.....	49
Methodist Year-Book, 1882.....	59	28. Short Stories and other Papers	47
Methodist Year-Book, 1883.....	148	29. Getting the Better of It....	49
Methodist Centennial Year-Book,		30. Jem the Cobbler.....	49
1884.....	422	LYCEUM LIBRARY. (Children's Series.)	
The Revivalist.....	320	1. Little Henry and His Bearer..	52
Glad Hosanna.....	192	2. Nora the Flower Girl.....	39
Young Workers in the Church.....	218	3. Talks to the Children.....	36
Thoughts on the Holy Gospels.....	384	4. Anna Ross.....	40
Problem of Religious Progress.....	603	5. Pearls for the Little Ones...	39
		6 The White Rat and some other	
		Stories.....	48
16mo.		7. Nurse Brame.....	39
Angels of God.....	295	8. The Blind Basket-Maker....	37
The Revival and After the Revival.	79	9. Charley and Edith.....	46
The Soul Winner.....	231	10. Little Sue and Her Friends..	44
Mottoes of Methodism.....	187	11. Gertrude's Birthday and other	
		Stories.....	35
18mo.		12. Wee Donald.....	47
Wesley and Early Methodism.....	142	13. Robert Dawson.....	49
Light to the Path.....	128	14. Harry Blake's Trouble.....	49
		15. Sermons for Children.....	49
24mo.		16. Little Ray and Her Friends..	46
Discipline, 1880.....	467	17. Pearl; or, Lost and Found..	40
Probationer's Catechism.....	89	18. Margery's Christmas-box....	43
		19. The Eldest of Seven.....	47
SUNDAY-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.		20. Davy's Friend and other Sto-	
8vo.		ries.....	47
LYCEUM LIBRARY. (Youth's Series.)		Lesson Commentary, 1881.....	342
1. The Two Kings, etc.....	52	Lesson Commentary, 1882.....	299
2. The Kaiserburg Doctor and		Lesson Commentary, 1883.....	312
Little Mat., etc.....	38	Lesson Commentary, 1884.....	312
3. The Fur Coat, etc.....	42		
4. The Eye-Doctor, etc.....	37	12mo.	
5. Knights of Industry, etc.....	43	Tales from the Norse Grandmother.	432
6. The Treasures of the Earth.		Chautauqua Library: English His-	
Part I.....	44	tory, Vol. II.....	125
7. The Treasures of the Earth.		Chautauqua Library: English His-	
Part II.....	44	tory, Vol. III.....	140
8. "Good-Will.".....	36	Baby Verses.....	56
9. The Use of a Child, etc.....	36	Sing Song.....	61
10. Getting Along.....	41	Stories about Moses.....	47
11. The Stony Road.....	41	Stories about Jesus.....	47
12. The History of the Tea-Cup,		What the Angels Saw.....	132
etc.....	43	The Story of Young Margaret....	324
13. "I'll Try.".....	45	Saxby.....	315

	Pages.
Gerald.....	344
Walter.....	364
Light Ahead.....	448

16mo.

Fur-clad Adventurers.....	342
American Conflict, Vol. I.....	273
American Conflict, Vol. II.....	291
American Conflict, Vol. III.....	194
Drifting and Anchored.....	253
Elizabeth Christine.....	253
Byrne Ransom's Building.....	208
Havilah.....	262
The Burden Lifted.....	169
Quaint Folk of Haverly.....	176
Boys and Girls.....	190
The School at Beechwood.....	156
Heroic Methodists.....	308
Three Successful Lives.....	180
Life of Captain John Smith.....	267
His Keeper.....	272
Sketches and Anecdotes of American Methodists.....	352
Small Things.....	231
Lindendale Stories. 5 vols.....	1239

18mo.

Senior Lesson Book, No. 1, 1881...	182
Berean Question Book, No. 2, 1881...	179
Berean Beginner's Book, No. 3, 1881	208
Senior Lesson Book, No. 1, 1882...	179
Berean Question Book, No. 2, 1882...	184
Berean Beginner's Book, No. 3, 1882	208
Senior Lesson Book, No. 1, 1883...	208
Berean Question Book, No. 2, 1883...	204
Berean Beginner's Book, No. 3, 1883	203
Senior Lesson Book, No. 1, 1884...	191
Berean Question Book, No. 2, 1884...	185
Berean Beginner's Book, No. 3, 1884	202

24mo.

CHAUTAUQUA TEXT-BOOKS:

No. 23. English Literature.....	111
" 24. Canadian History.....	71
" 25. Self-education.....	72
" 26. The Tabernacle.....	87
" 27. Reading from Ancient Classics.....	105
" 28. Manners and Customs of Bible Times.....	74
" 29. Man's Antiquity and Language.....	78
" 30. The World of Missions...	70
" 31. What Noted Men Think of Christ.....	82
" 32. A Brief Outline of the History of Art.....	65
" 33. Elihu Burritt.....	49
" 34. Asiatic History.....	91

	Pages.
No. 35. Outlines of General History.....	71
" 36. Assembly Bible Outlines.....	77
" 37. Assembly Normal Outlines.....	58
" 38. The Life of Christ.....	62
" 39. The Sunday-School Normal Class.....	78
" 40. Normal Outline for Primary Teachers.....	80
" 41. The Teacher Before his Class.....	49
" 42. Outlines of Methodism...	71
" 43. Good Manners.....	44
" 44. Jerusalem, The Holy City	86
" 45. Alcohol.....	48
" 46. Parliamentary Practice...	91
" 47. Readings from Herbert Spencer.....	75

48mo.

Gems of Literature.....	97
Gems of Sacred Literature.....	97
Gems of Scripture and Song.....	55

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thoughts on the Writings of Swedenborg.....	16
Sunday-school Centennial Service, No. 1.....	8
Sunday-school Centennial Service, No. 2.....	8
Assembly Service.....	12
Christmas Service—King of Nations	8
Christmas Service—Planting the Christmas-tree.....	4
Pocket Geography. I.....	74
Pocket Geography. II.....	76
Fourth of July Service.....	4
May-day Service.....	8
Tract Society Service, No. 1.....	8
Tract Society Service, No. 2.....	9
Vesper Service.....	2
International Lesson System.....	8
Lessons and Golden Texts. 1884...	3
Bible People.....	8
Review Service, 2d, 3d, and 4th Quarters, 1880.....	6
Review Service, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Quarters, 1881.....	8
Review Service, 2d and 4th Quarters, 1882.....	8
Review Service, 2d and 4th Quarters, 1883.....	8
Review Service, 1st Quarter, 1884...	2
Easter Cross.....	8

	Pages.		Pages.
TRACT DEPARTMENT.		The People's Cyclopedia.....	
8vo.		Lives of the Bishops.....	2,116
Our Temperance Story Series, 1-15.	146	Wesley Memorial.....	784
12mo.			467
Home College Series, 1-100	2,034	We have printed during the	
Magazine Series, 6 13-15, 25, 27,		last four years as follows :	
60-67	122	GENERAL SALES DEPARTMENT.	
Danish Tract, No. 14.....	4	4to	4,000 volumes.
French Tract, No. 9	4	8vo.....	95,804 "
Selected Series, 134-137.....	120	12mo	\$27,930 "
Pictorial Temperance Series, 1-6 ..	24	16mo	79,125 "
16mo.		18mo	31,250 "
Our own Church Series, 1-9.....	140	24mo, 48mo, etc..	133,000 "
18mo.		SUNDAY-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.	
New Series, 135-174.....	700	8vo.....	161,460 volumes.
Gold and Silver Series 1-6.....	128	12mo	31,750 "
24mo.		16mo	103,900 "
Pocket Series, 88-117.....	260	18mo	967,500 "
Missionary Series, 5-7	111	24mo, 48mo, etc..	274,950 "
SUBSCRIPTION BOOK DEPARTMENT.		TRACT DEPARTMENT.	
Ridpath's History of the United		8vo, 12mo, 16mo,	
States	709	18mo, etc.....	40,531,000 pages.
		SUBSCRIPTION BOOK DEPARTMENT.	
		8vo.....	191,490 volumes.

4.—REPORT OF THE AGENTS AT CINCINNATI. JOURNAL, PAGE 123.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :

DEAR BRETHREN: In submitting this report to you it behooves us first to gratefully acknowledge our obligations to that beneficent Providence that has exercised a constant care over the Western Methodist Book Concern, and favored it with a fair measure of prosperity throughout the past four years.

In what we herewith present for your consideration we aim to furnish the information that will enable you to form intelligent conclusions in regard to the more important transactions during this period, and obtain a correct view of the financial condition of the publishing interests intrusted to our management, and of what has been done in the way of producing and circulating Methodist literature.

At the close of this we give the last annual exhibit of this quadrennium, dated November 30, 1883, and the last one of the previous quadrennium, dated November 30, 1879, for convenient reference and comparison. We also give, in tabulated form, the sales of books and periodicals during each of the four years, and a comparative table of the circulation of the periodicals.

FUNDING THE DEBT.—The liabilities of the Western Meth-

odist Book Concern at the beginning of the quadrennium were \$487,952 82, on a large portion of which the rate of interest was eight per cent. per annum. After carefully considering the matter, and consulting with the Western Local Committee, we concluded to try the practicability of funding a part of the debt at a lower rate of interest, and, with the concurrence of the Local Committee, we provided for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$150,000, dated June 1, 1880, bearing six per cent. interest, redeemable in five years and payable in twenty years. We sold \$112,100 at par, and with the proceeds paid off that amount of eight per cent. debt as it matured. We also hoped to pay off at that time the claim of \$36,000 against the real estate in Chicago, bearing seven per cent. ; but it not being due, the creditor declined to receive the money, hence we held the remainder of the bonds, (not signed,) to be used, if needed, in meeting that claim at its maturity.

The funding of a portion of the debt through bonds readily placed at par, resulted in several advantages, two of which we name :

1. It gave us such control over the balance of the indebtedness that we were able to reduce the rate of interest on loans that we were not prepared to pay off. The amount of interest paid in 1883 was \$10,730 38 less than in 1880, and this was due in part to the reduction in the rate.

2. It enabled us to put the debt in a form by which we have provided against peremptory demands for the payment of large sums which previously might have been made. The favorable effect of this on the financial standing of the Concern will be obvious.

Since the first year after these six per cent. bonds were issued we have bought all that were offered at par, and, as will be seen by the exhibit, the amount outstanding November 30, 1883, was reduced to \$103,100. Up to that time we had only had opportunity to purchase to the amount of \$9,000.

It not seeming prudent to take from the business the \$36,000 required to pay the note in Chicago, it was necessary to secure it by loan of some form; we did not place six per cent. bonds, as had been formerly proposed, but provided for the issue of five per cent. five-twenty bonds to the amount of \$50,000 designated to take the place of \$50,000 of the first series. (All of the first series not issued have since been canceled and destroyed.)

We readily placed enough of these five per cents. at par to secure means to meet the Chicago claim and reduce the first series of bonds to the specified \$100,000, so that the entire funded debt does not now reach \$140,000. The issue of this second series of bonds did not increase the aggregate liabilities, but has changed the form and secured a material reduction in the rate of interest on the portion represented by the new bonds.

REAL ESTATE.—The value of the real estate at Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis was fixed for the quadrennium by the Book Committee at \$308,000, an increase being made at Chicago of \$10,000.

In December, 1881, we sold the real estate on the corner of Eighth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, valued by the Committee at \$78,000, for \$80,000 cash, which sale was ratified by the Committee. With \$69,000 of this money we secured a perfect title to the ground on Plum and Home Streets, on a part of which the printing-office stands. We had previously paid a leasehold rental of \$4,000 a year on this ground. One result of this change is, that while the net income of the Main Street property did not exceed three per cent. per annum on its value in the exhibit, we now save the \$4,000 annual leasehold rent, or nearly six per cent. on the amount paid to secure the title.

This sale reduced the value of real estate as fixed by the Committee \$78,000, but securing the title to that on Plum and Home Streets added \$69,000 to its value; hence the entire real estate stands in the exhibit at \$299,000, being \$9,000 less than the value fixed by the Committee, and \$1,000 in advance of the previous quadrennium.

An eight per cent. mortgage note against the Saint Louis real estate for \$15,000 was paid February 10, 1880, and an eight per cent. note against the same for \$8,000 was paid August 14, 1880; the seven per cent. mortgage note against the Chicago real estate for \$36,000, mentioned above, was paid at its maturity, March 14, 1884. While it was not practicable to take the entire sum, \$59,000, out of the business, yet by funding such part as we could not conveniently pay off, the interest in Saint Louis has been reduced from eight to six per cent., and in Chicago from seven to five per cent.

REDUCTION OF ASSETS.—Prior to the first exhibit of the quadrennium, dated November 30, 1880, the following reductions were made in the assets at Cincinnati, Chicago, and Saint Louis together:

1. The Local Committee classified the notes and accounts due the Concern, and passed to "profit and loss" and "suspense" accounts, \$119,793 63. These notes and accounts were in the exhibit of 1879 at \$89,845 22.

2. The Agents at the same time made a careful revaluation of machinery and stock, and with the concurrence of the Committee, reduced the value \$40,465 19.

3. By the order of the last General Conference the sum due from the Episcopal Fund, \$40,103 75, was charged to "profit and loss."

The net capital of 1879, reduced by the amount of these three items, namely, \$170,414 16, and increased by the revaluation of the real estate in Chicago \$10,000, a net reduction of \$160,414 16, forms the basis of the exhibits for the present quadrennium, namely, \$313,764 31, which is shown as follows:

Net Capital by Exhibit of November 30, 1879.....	\$474,178	47
Reduction in Notes, Accounts, Machinery, and Stock	170,414	16

Net Capital remaining after reduction	\$308,764	31
Increase in value of Real Estate in Chicago, by estimate of Committee.....	10,000	00

Net Capital—basis for this quadrennium	\$313,764	31
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GAIN IN NET CAPITAL.—The exhibit of each year during the quadrennium shows a gain in the net capital, after paying all the expenses, including interest and repairs, covering all ordinary reductions for the wear of machinery and depreciation in stock, meeting all losses, and our ratio of the dividends to the Annual Conferences and of the General Conference expenses. We present here the net capital at the beginning of the quadrennium, as shown above, and at the close of each of the four years:

Net Capital (after reductions) November 29, 1879	\$313,764	31
Net Capital by Exhibit November 30, 1880	\$330,020	50
“ “ “ 1881	355,486	63
“ “ “ 1882	369,081	90
“ “ “ 1883	414,857	23

Gain in Net Capital during the quadrennium.....	\$101,092	92
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The reduction in the liabilities has been \$57,526 35, and the increase in the assets, \$43,566 57. Total, \$101,092 92. Among other important additions to the assets are four Hoe printing-presses, three Loyd folders and pasters, one Gill's patent drying-press, and other necessary machinery.

NET EARNINGS.—The net earnings of the business have been \$166,041 26, being \$64,948 34 more than the gain in net capital. All the notes and accounts passed to suspense account in 1881, 1882, and 1883, were in the assets, prior to this quadrennium; the loss on the business at Atlanta, and the reduction in the stock, notes, and accounts there, and a special reduction in stock at Cincinnati in 1882, affected the assets, and all of these reductions had to be replaced from the current earnings; the loss on the National Repository and the Golden Hours, and the amount paid in dividends to the Annual Conferences and for General Conference expenses absorbed just so much of the current earnings, the six items aggregating \$66,948 34. The amount actually earned above all ordinary expenses and allowances was reduced as follows:

1. By loss on periodicals discontinued by order:

On National Repository in 1880	\$6,391	99
On Golden Hours in 1880.....	1,368	82
	\$7,760	81

2. Reduction in value of Notes and Accounts.

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Cincinnati	\$1,894 40	\$3,090 92	\$6,195 78
Chicago	4,762 20	1,950 11	1,551 85
Saint Louis.....	124 59	220 98	378 05

Total	\$6,781 19	\$5,262 01	\$8,125 68
Less 20 per cent.	1,356 24	1,052 40	1,625 13

Total	\$5,424 95	\$4,209 61	\$6,500 55	\$16,135 11
-------------	------------	------------	------------	-------------

Amount brought forward	\$23,895 92	
3. Loss at Atlanta and reduction in Capital	21,339 66	
4. Special reduction in Stock in 1882.....	8,317 63	
5. Dividends to Annual Conferences, 1882	\$5,000 22	
" " 1883	5,000 00	
		10,000 22
6. General Conference Expenses... 1880	\$1,016 20	
" " ... 1881	687 69	
" " ... 1882	731 95	
" " ... 1883	959 07	
		3,394 91
		<hr/>
Gain in Net Capital.....		\$66,948 34
		101,092 92
		<hr/>
Total gain for the quadrennium		\$168,041 26
Received for Eighth and Main Streets Real Estate above valuation..		2,000 00
		<hr/>
Net earnings of the business during the quadrennium.....		\$166,041 26

REDUCTION IN LIABILITIES.—The exhibit of November 30, 1883, shows a reduction in the liabilities of the Western Book Concern during the quadrennium of \$57,526 35. Even at this rate it will require only a few years to extinguish the entire debt, and, with the present measure of prosperity, an increased sum may properly be used for this purpose, as the immediate demand for new and expensive machinery has been quite fully met.

The indebtedness to the New York Book Concern has been reduced from \$129,863 75, due November 30, 1879, to \$98,617 53, due November 30, 1883, a reduction of \$31,246 22 during the quadrennium.

The indebtedness to Cincinnati of the Chicago and St. Louis Depositories has been diminished each year, while that of the Atlanta Depository has been somewhat increased. These changes in each year have been as follows:

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Chicago	\$219,626 08	\$211,307 70	\$198,358 78	\$182,906 78
Saint Louis...	91,030 96	82,953 05	80,170 34	70,984 57
Atlanta.....	66,729 08	74,000 79	71,133 47	69 768 35
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	\$377,386 12	\$368,261 54	\$349,662 59	\$323,659 70

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.—The real estate on Plum and Home Streets, Cincinnati, used in part by this department, is valued at \$125,000. The manufacturing is done in a substantial, six-story brick, (including basement,) 58 feet front by 80 feet deep, erected in 1869, and planned with special reference to the wants of a printing-office and bindery. Each of the six stories is amply lighted and ventilated, and the whole is in every way well adapted to its purpose. The basement and one floor of the Fourth Street building is used by the manufacturing department. Sufficient ground is owned for two more large buildings, one on Plum and one on Home Street, and if the business continues to

increase as it has, one of these will be needed soon. There are two old buildings here which yield an annual rental of \$2,280.

The manufacturing department is furnished with the necessary machinery and appliances for the production of our books and periodicals. 1. The room for type-setting is one of the most cheerful and commodious west of New York. We usually employ about forty compositors, English and German, and more can be accommodated when needed. 2. In November, 1880, an electrottype foundry was substituted for the stereotype foundry, and it has been so furnished that the work done is of the best quality. 3. The press-rooms contain all needful appliances, and sixteen large and two small presses—four of the largest having been recently put up by R. Hoe & Co., and are of the most improved kind. 4. The bindery is amply supplied with machinery, and is of sufficient capacity to accommodate about one hundred skilled laborers.

The wages in the manufacturing department, paid regularly each Saturday, averages about \$2,000 a week.

The Chicago Depository is supplied with a steam-engine, printing-press, folding-machine, type, and all requisites necessary to publish the North-western Christian Advocate, and the Swedish papers, the Sandebudet and Sunday-school Baneret.

The Saint Louis Depository is only supplied with the type and other requisites of a composing-room, where the type is set for the Central Christian Advocate.

The value affixed to the manufacturing department in the last exhibit, including stock on hand, was:

Real Estate in Cincinnati.....	\$125,000 00
Machinery, Type, Stock, etc., in Cincinnati.....	182,167 37
Machinery, Type, etc., in Chicago.....	12,534 51
Type, etc., in Saint Louis.....	1,495 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$321,196 88

Of our own works we printed and bound, during the quadrennium, 793,365 English volumes, and 154,790 German volumes, ranging in size from a small 24mo, such as Wesley's "Christian Perfection," to the Illustrated Quarto Family Bible of 1,918 pages; also 24,250 packages of German tracts.

A reference to the circulation of the periodicals will suggest the additional amount of work done in the printing-office and bindery.

JOB WORK.—The job work done for outside parties amounted to \$296,172 23. We do job work of a good class, and only take so much as can be conveniently done, without interfering with work on our own publications. We thus hold the job work entirely subordinate to our own work; all that we can do seeks us, so that we mainly avoid the unpleasant phases of competition with other houses. The job work we do aids us in keeping a full

corps of experienced hands employed, and at the same time yields a return that reduces the cost of our own books and papers.

SALES DEPARTMENT.—Through this department the books and periodicals are placed upon the market and furnished to our patrons. The sales-rooms, counting-rooms, editors' offices, etc., being in the same buildings, an exact statement of the value of the real estate occupied by the sales department can hardly be given.

The sales of periodicals at Cincinnati, Chicago, and Saint Louis during the quadrennium amounted to \$1,339,954 35, and of books, \$1,242,783 67. There has been a steady increase in the circulation of most of our periodicals, and in that of our Sunday-school periodicals it has been especially gratifying.

The stock of books and other merchandise at the three places, as shown by the exhibit, is \$141,617 59. This is the amount after liberal deductions to cover possible depreciation. The present value of the stock and the amount of book sales, during the last year, are as follows:

	STOCK.	SALES.
At Cincinnati.....	\$95,695 41	\$171,393 85
At Chicago.....	35,127 48	110,820 02
At Saint Louis.....	10,794 70	56,421 81
Total.....	\$141,617 59	\$338,635 68

The stock at Cincinnati is relatively large, because it comprises the English and German books printed and carried in quantity here.

The average value of merchandise stock shown by the exhibits for the four years, and the aggregate sales for the same period, were as follows:

	AVERAGE STOCK.	AGGREGATE SALES.
At Cincinnati.....	\$75,916 54	\$611,565 17
At Chicago.....	32,340 35	407,281 76
At Saint Louis.....	14,165 45	223,936 74
Total.....	\$122,422 34	\$1,242,783 67

From this it appears that the capital invested in merchandise stock has been turned ten times during the quadrennium. Most of the book sales are made at a discount from the retail prices, hence the above sum only represents what we received for the books put in circulation, and not their full market value. Practically, we do a retail business at wholesale rates, a fact that should be borne in mind when the question of profits in the merchandise department is considered.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT.—The sales of German books amounted to \$160,518 41, and German periodicals to \$196,297 66—total, \$356,816 07—about one eighth of the entire sales of the Western Book Concern, and an increase of \$16,756 58 during the quadrennium. It was deemed necessary to provide some additional literature to meet the increasing wants of the Sunday-school, which was not found remunerative at first; a small loss also appeared on the magazine, *Haus und Herd*; but, notwithstanding these

losses, the German department showed a net profit of \$18,888 62, an increase of \$2,069 40 over the previous quadrennium.

The circulation of the *Christian Apologist*, November 30, 1883, was 17,414 copies, an average of one subscriber to every three German members in our Church—a ratio which is threefold that of our English papers. The increase of 1,765 in circulation during the quadrennium is relatively large in view of the ratio of subscribers to the German membership.

The circulation of the *Haus und Herd*, November 30, 1883, was 7,183, which is relatively large for a religious magazine. The loss on its publication has diminished during the quadrennium, so that it may be confidently expected that it will hereafter be self-supporting. It furnishes to each yearly subscriber 672 octavo pages of excellent reading matter, much of it finely illustrated—a cheap and beautiful periodical, and useful both in the family and Sunday-school.

SWEDISH PUBLICATIONS.—It is gratifying to report an increase, each year, in the circulation of the *Sandebudet*, the Swedish weekly paper. In January, 1881, we began the publication of the *Baneret*, a Sunday-school paper, after the pledge of a patronage that warranted the enterprise. The circulation in 1881 was 2,529 copies; in 1883 it reached 3,047. The paper was greatly needed in our Swedish Sunday-schools, and its success seems to be assured.

No result was reached under the provision of the last General Conference for the publication of a Swedish hymn book; but a committee of the North-west Swedish Conference having begun the compilation of a hymnal, we arranged to publish it, after it should receive the approval of the Bishops. The plates are nearly completed, and the first edition will soon be placed on the market.

The Swedish work will require the publication of some Methodist books for the use of the preachers and people. Their publication naturally falls within the work of the Western Book Concern, and we respectfully suggest that the editor of the *Sandebudet* be charged with the duty of editing and preparing such Swedish books as are needed.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOK DEPARTMENT.—During the first half of the quadrennium little was done in selling subscription books, as the time that could be given to this department was chiefly occupied in the completion of an English and a German edition of the Family Bible, in every way adapted to this form of business. In addition to the text, with ample references, these Bibles contain collateral matter which, published in ordinary book form, would make several volumes. This matter has been carefully prepared by eminent writers, and comprises information that is not within the reach of most readers, and will be found helpful in the reading and study of the Bible. We felt at liberty to use the capital necessary to produce salable editions of the Bible in this form, as there is a steady market for it, and to promote its circulation is a proper work for the Book Concern. It requires time, as well as labor, to organize a complete system of agencies.

This is being done throughout the West, and with results that are quite satisfactory.

We have also begun the publication of full lines of English and German Family Bibles for the general trade. This places Bibles of the best styles within the reach of all pastors who desire to supply their charges with them, and we thus avoid the objections that are sometimes raised against the subscription-book business because of the special terms accorded to canvassing agents. We have reason to believe that this business will yield fair results.

AGGREGATE SALES.—The sales of books and periodicals at Cincinnati, Chicago, Saint Louis, and Atlanta amounted to \$2,920,891 53, showing an increase of \$245,765 11. This is gratifying, and yet to reach a correct view of the actual increase in the sales of our present publications, allowance must be made for the effect of discontinuing the National Repository and Golden Hours, the combined sales of which amounted to \$170,808 66 during the previous quadrennium and only to \$24,640 68 during 1880, a difference of \$146,167 98, which had to be made up from other sales before any increase would appear. Omitting these sales from both quadrenniums and the actual gain during the last four years would be \$391,933 09. The reduction in the prices of books and periodicals and an increase in discounts have also had an effect to be considered in estimating the actual increase in the volume of literature produced and sold.

NEW BOOKS.—In addition to the English and German Family Bibles, already mentioned, we have published during the quadrennium fifty-one new books in English and seventeen in German. Besides the General Catalogue and Sunday-school books in the list, such as were demanded by our market, we have produced one German and two English singing books for use in Sunday-schools and social meetings—securing thereby, as we believe, books better adapted to their purpose than most of this class on the market. We have printed about four hundred thousand volumes of the new books issued during this quadrennium.

THE CINCINNATI HOUSE.—The sales here, including German publications, were as follows: Books, \$611,565 17; periodicals, \$756,348 66; received for job work, \$295,172 23; total, \$1,664,086 06—a gain of \$89,094 87. This would appear greater by \$103,678 98 if allowance were made for the decrease in the sales of the National Repository and Golden Hours this quadrennium.

The Western Christian Advocate has increased in circulation from 19,408 copies, November 29, 1880, to 24,774 copies, November 30, 1883, a gain of nearly twenty-eight per cent. during the four years. This statement does not include 1,765 copies sent to the subscribers to the Methodist Advocate. The increase of 5,366 was within the patronizing territory of the Western, and chiefly in Ohio and Indiana.

The average number of each issue of the Sunday-School Ad-

vocate, (semi-monthly,) Sunday-School Classmate, (semi-monthly,) and the Picture Lesson Paper (monthly) during 1879 was 178,000 copies; during 1883 it was 260,000 copies. The average monthly issue of the Sunday-School Journal increased from 40,750 copies to 43,800 copies. The average quarterly issue of the Lesson Leaves in 1879 was 449,000; in 1883, including the Senior and Beginner's Leaves, it was 607,000. The increase in the German Sunday-school publication was about thirty per cent. during the quadrennium.

THE CHICAGO DEPOSITORY.—The business here has shown a profit each year during the quadrennium—the aggregate profit being \$35,443 74. During the past two years there has been a marked increase in the circulation of the Berean Lesson Helps and other Sunday-school periodicals within the patronizing territory of this Depository—a fact that is all the more gratifying because here competition with a professedly cheap literature has been the sharpest.

The North-western Christian Advocate has increased in circulation from 15,663 copies, November 29, 1879, to 18,812 copies, November 30, 1883, a gain of about twenty per cent. during the quadrennium, although a number of local papers published by Methodists have claimed a support from our people within its patronizing territory.

The sales of books and periodicals amounted to \$739,682 18. The amount received for periodicals, as compared with the previous quadrennium, has been affected by the discontinuation of the National Repository and Golden Hours, (the sales of which were \$31,841 16,) and also by the reduction in the price of some periodicals and an increased discount on others. The increase in the book sales has averaged about ten thousand dollars a year.

The Sandebudet and Baneret, our two Swedish papers, are published here. The Sandebudet has been enlarged and changed in form; the circulation has increased from 1,976 copies, November 29, 1879, to 3,323 copies, November 30, 1883.

The increasing value of the real estate in Chicago is evident from the fact that we now readily rent, to good tenants, every room in the building that is not needed for the uses of the Depository. We also rent some power, and thereby reduce somewhat the cost of power required for our own printing.

A substantial reduction has been made in the indebtedness of the Depository. As the profits of the business are increasing, there is good reason to expect that the remaining liabilities may be reduced even more rapidly hereafter.

SAINT LOUIS DEPOSITORY.—The business here for the quadrennium amounted to \$475,142 01, and yielded a net profit each year, and the sum of \$32,992 96 during the four years, showing that the prosperity is likely to be permanent.

The circulation of our Lesson Helps and other Sunday-school periodicals was affected for a time by the strenuous efforts to

supplant them with professedly cheap publications; but it is gratifying to be able to state that not only has the ground been recovered, but our Sunday-school periodicals have a wider circulation than ever before.

The Central Christian Advocate has increased in circulation from 10,046 copies, November 29, 1879, to 18,700 copies, November 30, 1883—a gain of eighty-six per cent. during the four years. It has yielded a profit each year of the quadrennium.

The sales of books and periodicals amounted to \$475,142 01. This shows a total increase over the previous quadrennium of \$131,972 20. The sales of the National Repository and Golden Hours during that quadrennium amounted to \$17,690 41, but in 1880 only \$3,198 87, a falling off that affects the comparison unfavorably to that amount. The increase in book sales alone has averaged nearly \$14,000 a year.

In 1881 we leased a property on the corner of Olive and Eleventh Streets for ten years, for a store and editor's office, and rented the Sixth Street property advantageously for manufacturing purposes. By this change we have reduced the expense of providing a place for business, and have secured a very eligible locality for retail trade. A large number of our people visit the store, and the local trade is constantly increasing.

The liabilities of the Depository have been materially decreased. Our Church is growing within the patronizing territory, and the condition of our people is improving, which gives good promise of larger sales, with corresponding profits and a steady reduction of the remaining liabilities.

THE ATLANTA DEPOSITORY.—The subsidy authorized by the last General Conference not being sufficient to cover the loss incurred by publishing the Methodist Advocate, the Book Committee, at its session in February, 1883, directed us to discontinue its publication, and supply the patrons with the Western Christian Advocate during the time for which they had subscribed. In 1880 the loss was less than the subsidy; in 1881 it exceeded the subsidy by \$745 95, and in 1882 by \$559 80. The loss of 1883, without deducting the subsidy, was \$1,797 25, owing chiefly to the fact that the subscription price was reduced to \$1, in view of publishing the paper at Cincinnati in a cheap way by using matter already put in type. The entire receipts for this year were only \$1,495 26. The Western Book Concern expended on the paper during the quadrennium \$7,737 07 above the receipts, not deducting the amount of the subsidy authorized by the General Conference.

While the Methodist Advocate was published at Atlanta, it was deemed advisable to maintain the Depository there. When the suspension of the paper became necessary, the Book Committee recommended that the Depository be closed, and the sale of our books be otherwise provided for. We made an arrangement with Rev. C. O. Fisher, D.D., by which we left with him such part of the Depository stock as was needed to meet the demand

there—an arrangement that we think gives general satisfaction—and will not be attended with loss to the Concern.

Including the loss on the Methodist Advocate, the exhibits for the four years show an aggregate loss at Atlanta of \$21,339 66, but only a part of it belongs to the current business. The re-valuation of the stock that had been carried at cost, and the classification of the notes and accounts that had been held at par, made a large reduction in the assets. This reduction in 1882 and 1883 amounted to \$13,275 62, of which \$9,137 96 was in notes and accounts classified as worthless, and passed to suspense account.

The Methodist Advocate having been discontinued, and the sale of books having been provided for so as to incur no further loss, we deem it our duty to state the financial results of the fourteen years through which the paper and Depository were maintained together. From January 1, 1869, to November 30, 1883, the expenditures at Atlanta were \$67,143 49 more than was received from the Methodist Advocate and the store. Of this amount the Western Methodist Book Concern paid \$55,417 84, and the New York Book Concern, \$11,725 75, this being one half the current loss in 1872–1876 inclusive.

SUGGESTIONS.—We have already called attention to the ground on Plum and Home Streets, Cincinnati, to which the Western Book Concern has a clear title. The Fourth Street lot, on which the store owned by the Concern is located, is held under a lease. There is an increasing demand for business property on Fourth Street, and it is probable that an advantageous sale may be made. We suggest that the Agents be authorized, with the concurrence of the Local Committee, to sell or release the Fourth Street property, and erect on Plum Street a building fully adapted to our business.

The Book Committee authorized the Agents to sell the Sixth Street property in Saint Louis. A market has not been found at the price we fixed; but real estate in that vicinity is steadily improving in value. Manufactories are being established there, so that it is not a good locality for a Depository. We suggest that authority also be given to the Agents, with the concurrence of the Local Committee, to sell this property and purchase elsewhere.

Under the rules adopted by the last General Conference for the control of the publishing interests of the Church, we have had the counsel and co-operation of the Local Committee in all important matters, a fact that has given us the more confidence in the plans we have adopted, and the business policy that has guided in our administration of the important trust committed to us.

In conclusion, we note and acknowledge the hearty co-operation of the preachers, and particularly the service they have rendered the Church in aiding in the circulation of our Sunday-school periodicals, so that, notwithstanding the persistent effort

by the publishers of a professedly cheap literature, a much larger proportion of Methodist Sunday-schools in the West are using the publications of the Methodist Book Concern than four years ago.

WALDEN & STOWE, *Agents.*

CINCINNATI, O., April 25, 1884.

EXHIBIT OF THE WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

For the Year ending November 29, 1879.

ASSETS.

MERCHANDISE:

Books, bound and in sheets, Stationery, etc.:	
In Cincinnati.....	\$130,684 00
In Chicago.....	34,050 50
In Saint Louis.....	18,018 07
In Atlanta.....	9,938 81
	<hr/> \$192,691 38

Presses, Plates, Type, Printing-paper, etc.:

In Cincinnati.....	\$157,568 09
In Chicago.....	7,837 37
In Saint Louis.....	806 97
In Atlanta.....	1,731 50
	<hr/> 167,943 93

Materials and Tools in Bindery, in Cincinnati..... 15,341 02

Cuts, Material, and Tools in Stereotype Foundry, in Cincinnati.... 4,124 90

Furniture and Fixtures and Heating Apparatus:

In Cincinnati.....	\$4,550 00
Furniture and Fixtures, Engine, Boilers, Fire-escape, etc., in Chicago.....	14,540 80
In Saint Louis.....	1,305 00
In Atlanta.....	460 35
	<hr/> 20,856 15

REAL ESTATE:

In Cincinnati.....	\$178,000 00
In Chicago.....	80,000 00
In Saint Louis.....	40,000 00
	<hr/> 298,000 00

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS:

In Cincinnati.....	\$139,354 18
In Chicago.....	106,375 35
In Saint Louis.....	30,917 10
In Atlanta.....	9,453 95
	<hr/> \$286,100 58

Deduct 25 per cent. for probable losses..... 71,525 14

Due from Episcopal Fund..... 32,194 91

Cash on hand..... 16,403 56

Total assets.....\$962,131 29

LIABILITIES.

NOTES AND ACCOUNTS:

In Cincinnati.....	\$397,096 87
In Chicago.....	54,759 91
In Saint Louis.....	33,835 00
In Atlanta.....	2,261 04
	<hr/> 487,942 82

Net Capital November 29, 1879, carried forward.....\$474,178 47

Brought forward.....	\$474,178 47
Net Capital November 30, 1878.....	446,371 33
Profit for the year.....	\$27,807 14
Of this amount there was a gain at Cincinnati, of.....	\$24,671 58
At Chicago, of.....	4,605 36
At Saint Louis, of.....	1,429 06
	<hr/>
Loss at Atlanta, of.....	\$30,706 00
	2,898 86
	<hr/>
Net gain.....	\$27,807 14

REDUCTION IN ASSETS.

The following reductions were made before the close of the fiscal year 1880:

IN NOTES AND ACCOUNTS:

In Cincinnati—To Suspense Account.....	\$47,539 66
In Chicago “ “ “	58,748 18
In Saint Louis “ “ “	10,201 83
In Atlanta “ “ “	3,303 96
	<hr/>
	\$119,793 63
Less 25 per cent. deducted in 1879 to cover probable losses.....	29,948 41
	<hr/>
Value in exhibit, November 29, 1879.....	\$89,845 22
REDUCTION BY REVALUATION OF MACHINERY AND STOCK:	
In Cincinnati.....	\$28,047 77
In Chicago.....	11,349 26
In Saint Louis.....	1,068 16
	<hr/>
	40,465 19
EPISCOPAL FUND, charged to Profit and Loss by order of General Conference	40,103 75
Total reduction.....	170,414 16
Less increase in Real Estate in Chicago, as reappraised by Book Committee	10,000 00
	<hr/>
Net reduction.....	\$160,414 16

EXHIBIT OF THE WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

For the Year ending November 29, 1883.

ASSETS.

REAL ESTATE—Value fixed by Book Committee in 1880:

In Cincinnati.....	\$169,000 00
In Chicago.....	90,000 00
In Saint Louis.....	40,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$299,000 00

MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT:

Books, bound and in sheets, Stationery, etc.:

In Cincinnati.....	\$136,338 55
In Chicago.....	35,127 48
In Saint Louis.....	10,794 70
	<hr/>
	182,260 73
Carried forward.....	<hr/>
	\$481,260 73

Brought forward.....	\$481,260	73	
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT:			
Presses, Plates, Type, Printing-paper, etc., in Cincinnati.....	\$155,928	31	
Machinery, Tools, and Materials in Bindery, in Cincinnati.....	17,765	73	
Machinery, Cuts, and Materials in Electro- type Foundry, in Cincinnati.....	8,478	33	
			\$182,167 77
Engine, Boiler, Presses, Type, Printing-paper, etc., in Chicago.....	12,534	51	
Type, Printing-paper, etc., in Saint Louis.....	1,495	00	
			196,196 88
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES,			
And Heating Apparatus, in Cincinnati.....	\$6,900	00	
Office Fixtures, etc., in Chicago.....	5,045	00	
In Saint Louis.....	2,300	00	
			14,245 00
NOTES AND ACCOUNTS:			
In Cincinnati, amount as per Ledger....	\$100,242	13	
To Suspense Account.....	6,195	78	
			\$94,046 35
In Chicago, amount as per Ledger.....	\$39,278	45	
To Suspense Account.....	1,551	85	
			37,726 60
In Saint Louis, amount as per Ledger....	\$29,262	56	
To Suspense Account.....	378	95	
			28,884 51
Aggregate amount remaining in capital.....	\$160,657	46	
Less 20 per cent. for probable losses.....	32,131	49	
			128,525 97
CASH ON HAND:			
In Cincinnati.....	\$17,008	02	
In Chicago.....	4,108	53	
In Saint Louis.....	1,036	31	
			22,152 86
Assets at Cincinnati, Chicago and Saint Louis.....	\$842,381	44	
LIABILITIES.			
BONDS, NOTES, ACCOUNTS:			
In Cincinnati—Bonds.....	\$103,100	00	
Notes and Accounts.....	261,885	81	
Accrued interest on bonds,*	3,141	00	
			\$368,126 81
In Chicago—Notes and Accounts.....	53,306	16	
In Saint Louis—Notes and Accounts.....	8,715	10	
			\$430,148 07
Net Capital at Cincinnati, Chicago, and Saint Louis, Nov. 30, 1883....	\$412,233	37	
ATLANTA DEPOSITORY:			
Assets, November 30, 1883:			
Merchandise Stock.....	\$628	33	
Notes and Accounts.....	\$2,842	35	
Less 20 per cent.....	568	47	
			2,273 88
Total assets.....	\$2,902	26	
Liabilities.....	278	40	

*Due December 1—the day after the close of the fiscal year.

Brought forward.....	\$412,233	37
Net Capital at Atlanta, Nov. 30, 1783.....	2,623	86
Net Capital Western Methodist Book Concern, Nov. 30, 1883.....	\$414,857	23
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ 1882.....	369,081	90
Gain in Net Capital	\$45,775	33
Net Capital, November 30, 1883.....	\$414,857	23
Net Capital, November 30, 1882	\$369,081	90
Increase of aggregate loss at Atlanta.....	4,434	10
	364,647	80
Gain at Cincinnati, Chicago, and Saint Louis.....	\$50,209	43

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN THE NET CAPITAL OF THE WESTERN
METHODIST BOOK CONCERN AT CINCINNATI AND WESTERN DE-
POSITORIES.

	1880	1881	1882	1883	Total.
Cincinnati, g. \$10,428 74 g. \$15,988 24 g. \$451 02 g. \$27,127 88 g. \$53,995 88					
Chicago.. g. 1,152 98 g. 7,736 54 g. 14,169 85 g. 12,384 37 g. 35,443 74					
St. Louis. g. 6,126 62 g. 5,120 24 g. 11,048 92 g. 10,697 18 g. 32,992 96					
Atlanta.. l. 1,452 15 l. 3,378 89 l. 12,074 52 l. 4,434 10 l. 21,339 66					
Increase of Net Capital at Cincinnati.....				\$53,995	88
“ “ “ Chicago				35,443	74
“ “ “ Saint Louis.....				32,992	96
				\$122,432	58
Loss and reduction in Capital at Atlanta.....				21,339	66
Increase in Net Capital, Western Methodist Book Concern.....					\$101,092 92

BOOK AND PERIODICAL SALES DURING THE QUADRENNIUM.

Cincinnati:	Books.	Periodicals.	Job Work.	Total.
1880....	\$139,471 47	\$193,532 90	\$82,794 16	\$415,798 53
1881....	143,068 33	174,038 11	83,201 12	400,307 56
1882....	157,631 52	189,764 88	73,000 84	420,397 23
1883....	171,393 85	199,012 77	57,176 11	427,582 73
Total..	\$611,565 17	\$756,348 66	\$296,172 23	\$1,664,086 06
Chicago:				
1880....	\$95,555 02	\$78,198 12	.....	\$173,753 14
1881....	96,224 51	81,494 10	.....	177,718 61
1882....	104,682 21	85,823 25	.....	190,505 46
1883....	110,820 02	86,844 95	.....	197,704 97
Total..	\$407,281 76	\$332,400 42	.....	\$739,682 13
Saint Louis:				
1880....	\$54,001 89	\$53,935 57	.....	\$107,937 46
1881....	56,321 05	60,976 92	.....	117,297 97
1882....	57,191 99	66,527 66	.....	123,719 65
1883....	56,421 81	69,765 12	.....	126,186 93
Total..	\$223,936 74	\$251,205 27	.....	\$475,142 01
Atlanta:				
1880....	\$7,008 32	\$4,619 38	.....	\$11,627 70
1881....	11,005 27	7,690 61	.....	18,695 88
1882....	5,746 43	3,381 39	.....	9,127 82
1883....	1,034 62	1,495 26	.....	2,529 88
Total..	\$24,794 64	\$17,186 64	.....	\$41,981 28
Total for the four years ending November 30, 1883.....				\$2,920,891 53

The total sales for each year were as follows:

1880.....	\$709,116 83	1882.....	\$743,750 17
1881.....	714,020 02	1883.....	754,004 51
Total sales for the quadrennium ending Nov. 30, 1883.....			
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1879.....	\$2,920,891 53
			2,675,125 82
Increase.....			\$245,765 71

SALES IN GERMAN DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI.

Included in the sales above.

	Periodicals,	Books.
1880.....	\$47,627 00	\$36,481 20
1881.....	48,310 97	40,181 15
1882.....	49,311 94	42,950 81
1883.....	51,637 75	40,905 25
	\$196,297 66	\$160,518 41
Periodicals		196,297 66
		\$356,816 07
Previous quadrennium.....		340,059 49
Increase.....		\$16,756 58

CIRCULATION OF WESTERN PERIODICALS.

The following table shows the circulation of the periodicals published by the Western Methodist Book Concern, November 29, 1879, and November 30, 1883:

Published at Cincinnati:	1879.	1880.
Western Christian Advocate.....	19,408	24,774
Christian Apologist (German).....	15,649	17,414
National Repository*.....	8,074	.....
Golden Hours*.....	4,590	.....
Hearth and Home (German).....	6,982	7,183
Sunday-School Journal, <i>average</i>	40,750	43,800
Lesson Leaf †.....	449,000	536,000
Senior Leaf †.....	.....	31,000
Beginner's Leaf, ".....	.....	49,000
Picture Lesson Paper, ".....	55,000	93,333
Sunday-School Advocate, ".....	95,000	107,212
Sunday-School Classmate, ".....	28,000	59,458
S. S. Bell, (German,) ".....	26,500	23,987
New Bell, † ".....	.....	8,600
Bible Lessons, ".....	23,200	31,625
Little Folks,* ".....	7,000	.....
Published at Chicago:		
North-western Christian Advocate.....	15,663	18,812
Sandebudet (Swedish).....	1,976	3,323
S. S. Baneret, † (Swedish,) <i>average</i>.....	.....	3,047
Published at St. Louis:		
Central Christian Advocate.....	10,046	18,700
Published at Atlanta:		
Methodist Advocate.....	2,720	1,765
Published in New York (mailed in the West):		
Quarterly Review.....	1,150	1,000
Berean Quarterly,* <i>average</i>	10,000	.....

* Discontinued.

† Commenced this quadrennium.

5.—QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 91.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church :

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: With gratitude to God, we review the work committed to us by your reverend and honorable body, and especially note the success with which it has pleased God to crown our labors.

The brethren intrusted by you with the important interests of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church accepted their appointments and entered upon their duties.

Rev. J. N. FitzGerald, D.D., who was appointed to represent the Second District, was elected by the Board of Managers Recording Secretary of the Missionary Society, and on that account resigned his place on the General Committee; and Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D.D., was chosen by the Board of Bishops to fill the vacancy caused by said resignation.

We have been called during the quadrennium to mourn the loss by death of three of our chief pastors, men among the chiefest in labors and usefulness in our body: Bishop Levi Scott, Senior Bishop; Bishop E. O. Haven, and Bishop Jesse T. Peck. We record, with gratitude, that the lives and health of all the other members of the Committee have been so preserved that they have been able to attend each of the sessions of the Committee, and perform the duties assigned to them, with the single exception that the Rev. C. V. Anthony, representative from the Eleventh District, did not attend the session in November, 1883.

We submit, for your consideration, the receipts and appropriations in detail for the four years:

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS DURING THE YEARS 1880-1883.

Conferences.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Totals.
Alabama	\$88 80	\$69 75	\$146 20	\$97 75	\$402 50
Arkansas.....	273 73	323 86	266 55	191 18	1,055 32
Arizona .....	...	350 00	200 00	...	550 00
Austin.	143 80	201 00	412 85	490 50	1,248 15
Baltimore	22,740 00	25,746 86	26,580 63	26,161 76	101,229 35
Black Hills ...	...	...	...	21 50	21 50
Blue Ridge ...	38 01	85 95	55 15	118 00	307 11
Bulgaria	40 78	...	41 92	41 57	124 27
California	3,303 65	2,892 50	2,689 93	5,433 79	14,319 87
Cen. Alabama.	16 80	18 25	53 25	89 90	178 20
Cen. China...	131 53	...	7 33	36 00	174 86
Cen. German...	6,802 58	7,732 62	7,938 24	8,357 11	30,830 55
Cen. Illinois ..	9,040 99	10,702 94	11,621 20	11,847 52	23,212 65
Cen. New York	11,104 00	14,487 28	14,382 36	13,807 90	49,781 54
Cen. Ohio	10,427 80	12,605 02	13,269 65	12,782 23	49,084 70
Cen. Penn.	17,581 37	20,186 61	23,126 18	25,581 70	86,469 86
Cen. Tennessee	272 30	707 67	...	403 89	1,376 86
Chicago Ger...	3,447 35	3,685 66	4,002 58	3,730 97	14,866 56
Cincinnati	13,447 64	16,488 60	17,935 27	18,702 93	66,574 44
Colorado	1,888 61	2,366 30	2,471 47	2,532 23	9,258 61
Columbia River	870 10	883 25	960 65	1,101 35	3,815 35

Conferences.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Totals.
Dakota.....	\$86 33	...	\$288 35	\$309 04	\$683 72
Delaware.....	900 00	\$966 69	720 56	1,285 78	2,873 03
Denmark.....	401 74	396 37	428 80	...	1,226 91
Des Moines....	5,783 09	7,325 79	8,569 54	7,310 05	28,988 47
Detroit.....	6,536 91	8,657 69	9,945 99	10,180 93	35,321 52
East German..	3,324 88	3,491 39	4,368 12	4,974 93	16,159 32
East Maine....	1,604 35	1,749 95	2,834 95	1,710 22	7,899 47
East Ohio....	12,374 30	14,481 37	16,893 83	16,749 82	60,499 32
East Tennessee	...	151 80	132 84	131 33	616 02
Erie.....	6,986 82	8,022 86	8,668 16	9,074 87	32,752 71
Florida.....	527 07	396 77	560 99	374 91	1,857 74
Foochow.....	81 16	182 52	172 50	150 66	586 84
Genesee.....	8,581 97	9,826 17	11,784 98	11,532 89	41,726 01
Georgia.....	167 02	186 92	285 81	266 45	906 20
Ger. and Switz.	1,296 50	1,390 00	1,185 40	1,332 00	5,114 80
Holston.....	...	1,450 50	664 65	595 42	2,710 57
Illinois.....	14,580 87	16,904 35	17,016 13	17,027 56	65,528 91
Indiana.....	6,365 05	6,772 22	7,001 83	6,886 19	27,025 29
Indian Ter....	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa.....	6,027 25	7,120 54	6,579 22	6,702 74	26,429 75
Italy.....	...	...	...	...	...
Japan.....	100 00	...	75 95	108 00	283 95
Kansas.....	1,837 39	2,093 84	2,477 06	2,568 34	8,976 63
Kentucky.....	2,833 42	2,116 19	2,089 62	2,255 04	9,294 27
Lexington....	230 56	343 35	321 67	377 31	1,272 89
Liberia.....	29 75	82 62	8 25	...	120 62
Little Rock...	188 50	163 70	86 60	198 65	638 45
Louisiana....	694 35	327 90	582 80	662 45	2,267 50
Maine.....	2,306 59	2,822 37	2,558 42	3,505 96	11,193 34
Mexico.....	201 96	166 48	24 33	143 05	535 82
Michigan.....	7,896 58	7,908 74	9,200 02	9,366 70	34,372 04
Minnesota....	3,694 75	4,389 53	5,379 85	5,292 73	18,756 86
Mississippi...	337 65	199 05	279 70	239 35	1,055 85
Missouri.....	1,613 93	18,05 77	2,169 15	2,178 56	7,767 41
Montana.....	...	127 75	...	464 71	592 46
Nebraska....	1,256 94	1,660 96	1,570 60	1,964 20	6,452 70
Nevada.....	221 85	253 45	379 60	364 41	1,218 71
Newark.....	14,298 80	15,223 43	17,630 14	19,615 09	66,767 46
New England..	13,144 75	12,717 00	14,072 43	15,457 16	55,391 34
N. Eng. South.	7,515 10	8,580 18	8,943 43	9,099 66	34,138 37
N. Hampshire.	3,532 87	3,820 33	4,452 73	4,410 76	16,216 69
New Jersey...	15,535 50	16,266 61	18,240 53	20,623 84	70,666 48
New Mexico...	25 00	150 90	180 00	197 00	552 00
New York....	28,048 12	32,029 83	32,659 50	31,648 68	124,386 13
N. York East.	27,051 70	31,616 05	32,518 21	31,865 99	123,051 95
North Carolina.	116 01	184 96	96 36	178 52	575 85
North China...	47 01	...	99 12	62 72	209 15
Northern N. Y.	8,833 83	8,228 76	9,986 15	10,289 61	33,338 35
North India ..	172 55	248 24	240 00	396 00	1,056 79
North Indiana.	6,263 90	6,808 86	8,102 32	8,045 82	29,220 90
N. Nebraska...	...	...	490 35	513 31	1,003 66
North Ohio....	8,579 18	8,879 66	9,121 82	8,433 32	35,013 96
N. W. German.	2,755 68	3,249 29	3,450 14	3,438 95	12,894 08
N. W. Indiana.	5,044 33	5,124 01	6,169 00	6,018 64	22,355 98
N. W. Iowa....	779 53	1,096 60	1,265 46	2,031 35	5,172 94
N. W. Kansas..	1,202 09	...	...	591 84	1,793 93
N. W. Norweg'n	1,998 89	1,859 96	1,850 00	1,928 03	7,636 88
N. W. Sweden..	382 17	2,118 30	7,573 79	3,004 77	8,079 03
Norway.....	...	535 20	...	832 67	1,367 87
Ohio.....	14,103 76	15,881 77	16,758 74	17,201 00	63,945 27

Conferences.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Totals.
Oregon	\$602 50	\$774 30	\$39 05	\$2,616 75	\$4,032 60
Philadelphia ..	38,010 07	46,240 00	46,500 00	49,000 00	179,750 07
Pittsburg	10,671 35	11,679 46	12,375 07	13,946 13	48,672 01
Rock River...	12,161 23	15,303 92	21,099 17	20,402 71	68,967 03
Saint Louis...	2,490 73	3,484 67	3,690 36	3,756 89	13,422 65
St. Louis Ger..	4,597 45	5,392 56	5,327 35	5,323 55	20,640 91
Savannah	294 53	478 50	366 40	390 68	1,530 11
South America	125 00	.....	.....	.....	125 00
South Carolina	2,337 34	2,288 01	2,470 23	3,283 93	10,379 41
S. E. Indiana..	4,728 54	4 902 31	4,986 98	5,312 35	19,930 18
S'n. California.	444 23	641 90	20 00	2,385 80	3,499 93
S'th'n. German.	1,205 40	1,679 95	1,638 60	2,055 65	6,579 60
S'th'n. Illinois.	5,881 91	6,497 61	7,261 50	7,341 85	26,981 87
South India ..	363 66	.....	.....	.....	363 66
South Kansas.	1,980 74	2,260 96	2,768 80	1,891 13	8,901 63
S. W. Kansas..	.....	.....	95 50	1,559 63	1,655 13
Sweden	1,649 28	1,960 22	2,284 65	3,126 79	9,020 94
Tennessee	405 37	412 18	414 43	557 35	1,789 33
Texas	230 10	533 15	801 30	412 50	1,977 05
Troy	10,119 27	11,475 42	12,422 26	13,143 82	47,160 79
Upper Iowa...	6,356 69	8,388 78	8,540 48	9,508 49	32,794 44
Utah .....	.....	138 75	131 95	137 56	408 26
Vermont	2,880 57	3,507 38	5,109 58	5,042 79	16,540 32
Virginia	560 09	508 40	803 28	784 35	2,656 12
Washington...	1,973 51	1,071 37	3,081 80	2,397 21	8,523 89
West German..	1,654 72	2,207 78	2,970 95	3,115 90	9,949 35
W. Nebraska ..	78 75	199 77	212 67	305 50	796 69
West Texas ..	322 50	410 59	347 00	480 25	1,560 34
West Virginia.	2,744 32	3,078 76	3,287 66	3,672 34	12,782 98
W. Wisconsin.	2,547 92	3,156 62	3,236 88	3,463 34	12,404 76
Wilmington...	10,024 09	11,318 70	12,835 13	13,657 06	47,834 98
Wisconsin ...	4,174 22	4,282 35	5,333 42	5,556 70	19,346 69
Wyoming	8,406 80	9,689 74	10,550 73	12,447 63	41,091 00
Total	\$500,182 46	\$570,965 77	\$621,381 08	\$650,772 54	\$2,343,301 85

MISCELLANEOUS.

Legacies	\$34,710 27	\$33,865 26	\$48,605 09	\$78,091 32	\$195,271 94
Sundries	22,478 41	20,832 86	21,679 84	22,606 04	87,597 15
Total	\$57,188 68	\$54,698 12	\$70,284 93	\$100,697 36	\$282,869 09

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.

Total Conf....	\$500,182 46	\$570,965 77	\$621,381 08	\$650,772 54	\$2,343,301 85
Total Miscel..	57,188 68	54,698 12	70,284 93	100,697 36	282,869 09
Total	\$557,371 14	\$625,663 89	\$691,666 01	\$751,469 90	\$2,626,170 94

APPROPRIATIONS.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Totals.
Liberia.....	\$8,900	\$9,000	\$6,000	\$4,000	\$27,900
South America.....	9,000	11,517	13,250	29,775	63,542
China:					
Central China.....	8,000	12,068	22,800	28,130	70,998
Foochow.....	16,000	15,291	22,557	20,000	63,848

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Totals.
China:					
North China.....	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$22,167	\$82,167
West China.....	....	5,000	5,000	10,000	20,000
Germany and Switzerland.	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	96,000
Scandinavia:					
Denmark.....	8,600	9,258	9,613	9,432	36,903
Norway.....	12,000	12,495	13,963	14,470	52,928
Sweden.....	22,000	22,200	22,350	21,949	88,449
India:					
North India.....	60,000	60,015	62,259	62,640	244,914
South India.....	500	2,912	500	4,250	13,162
Bulgaria and Turkey...	10,496	12,854	11,754	16,504	51,608
Italy.....	22,520	25,000	25,000	26,500	99,020
Mexico.....	30,500	27,564	30,000	32,895	120,959
Japan.....	27,000	30,000	38,281	35,677	130,948
Totals.....	\$279,516	\$299,174	\$327,327	\$362,379	\$1,268,396

MISSIONS IN TERRITORIES OF U. S. TO BE ADMINISTERED AS FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Arizona.....	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$8,000	\$29,000
Black Hills.....	....	3,000	2,500	3,600	9,100
Dakota.....	....	3,000	4,000	5,500	12,500
Indian Territory.....	....	500	500	200	1,200
Montana.....	3,000	5,000	5,500	8,500	19,000
Indian Work.....	....	1,750	3,500	2,500	7,750
New Mexico.....	12,000	12,000	11,500	12,500	48,000
Utah.....	4,000	6,200	7,000	12,500	29,700
West Nebraska.....	....	2,250	3,865	3,800	8,915
Alaska.....	1,000	....	....	....	1,000
Totals.....	\$27,000	\$40,700	\$44,365	\$57,100	\$169,165

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

WELSH MISSIONS.

Northern N. Y. Conference.	\$150	\$200	\$200	\$550
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SCANDINAVIAN MISSIONS.

California Swedish.....	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$6,250
California Norwegian....	700	700
New York East Swedish..	1,200	1,200	1,400	1,600	5,400
New York East Norwegian	1,500	1,900	1,900	2,000	7,300
New England Swedish....	....	500	800	1,500	2,800
North-west Norwegian....	....	5,000	5,000	5,500	15,500
North-west Swedish.....	5,700	7,000	7,000	7,000	26,700
Oregon Norwegian.....	....	....	....	1,000	1,000
Minnesota Norwegian....	2,600	....	....	....	2,600
Wisconsin Norwegian....	2,200	....	....	....	2,200
Totals.....	\$14,450	\$17,600	\$17,600	\$20,800	\$70,450

GERMAN MISSIONS.

California.....	\$3,000	\$2,100	\$1,800	\$2,800	\$9,700
Central German.....	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	18,000
Chicago German.....	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	14,000
East German.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
North-west German.....	4,700	5,000	5,000	5,500	20,200
Oregon.....	....	1,200	1,000	1,500	3,700
Southern German.....	9,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	35,000
Saint Louis German.....	3,200	3,200	4,000	4,000	14,400

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Totals.
Southern California.....	....	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,500	\$3,900
West German.....	\$4,000	5,000	5,000	5,500	19,500
Louisiana German.....	2,200	....	....	....	2,200
Columbia River.....	....	....	....	500	500
Totals.....	\$40,100	\$41,700	\$40,000	\$43,300	\$165,100

CHINESE MISSIONS.

California.....	\$11,016	\$11,560	\$10,870	\$10,120	\$43,566
New York.....	1,500	1,600	1,600	....	4,700
Oregon.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	750	3,750
Totals.....	\$13,516	\$14,160	\$13,470	\$10,870	\$52,016

FRENCH MISSIONS.

Central Illinois.....	....	....	....	\$1,000	\$1,000
New England.....	....	....	\$200	....	200
Totals.....	....	....	\$200	\$1,000	\$1,200

AMERICAN INDIANS.

California.....	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$2,000
Central New York.....	500	500	500	500	2,000
Columbia River.....	200	200	200	200	800
Detroit.....	700	700	700	700	2,800
Genesee.....	300	300	300	300	1,200
Michigan.....	700	800	800	800	3,100
Northern New York.....	350	350	350	350	1,400
Oregon.....	....	....	....	250	250
South Kansas.....	100	....	....	....	100
Wisconsin.....	200	200	200	200	800
Totals.....	\$3,550	\$3,550	\$3,550	\$3,800	\$14,450

ENGLISH-SPEAKING.

Alabama.....	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,250	\$2,250	\$9,500
Arkansas.....	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,500	14,500
Austin.....	6,000	7,250	6,750	7,250	37,250
Blue Ridge.....	2,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	13,000
California.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,500	12,500
Central Alabama.....	2,800	2,800	2,500	2,500	10,600
Central Tennessee.....	3,320	4,000	3,500	3,500	14,300
Colorado.....	5,000	5,400	5,400	5,400	21,200
Columbia River.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	21,000
Delaware.....	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	46,000
Detroit.....	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	1,400
East Maine.....	900	1,000	1,000	1,600	3,900
East Tennessee.....	....	2,000	1,750	1,750	5,500
Florida.....	3,700	3,700	3,500	3,500	14,400
Georgia.....	4,300	4,600	4,000	4,000	16,900
Holston.....	5,500	3,500	3,000	3,000	15,000
Kansas.....	6,500	8,000	7,500	2,500	24,500
Kentucky.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
Lexington.....	2,200	3,000	2,700	2,700	10,600
Little Rock.....	2,200	2,500	3,000	3,000	40,700
Louisiana.....	7,000	7,000	6,800	6,000	26,300
Michigan.....	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,000	12,600
Minnesota.....	8,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	35,000
Mississippi.....	6,500	6,500	6,000	5,500	24,500
Missouri.....	3,250	3,250	3,000	3,000	12,500

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	Totals.
Nebraska.....	\$6,000	\$5,000	\$3,200	\$3,300	\$17,500
Nevada.....	2,500	3,000	2,500	3,000	11,000
North Carolina.....	3,000	3,000	2,700	2,700	11,400
North Nebraska.....	.....	.....	2,200	2,500	4,700
North-west Iowa.....	6,500	2,200	2,500	2,500	13,700
North-west Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	4,000
Oregon.....	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	10,500
Saint Louis.....	4,250	4,250	4,000	4,000	12,500
Savannah.....	3,500	3,500	3,150	3,150	13,800
South Carolina.....	7,000	7,000	6,500	6,500	27,000
Southern California.....	3,500	4,000	4,000	4,800	16,300
Southern Illinois.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	3,000
South Kansas.....	4,500	5,500	5,500	2,100	17,600
South-west Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	4,000
Tennessee.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000
Texas.....	4,500	4,000	3,750	4,000	16,250
Vermont.....	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,900
Virginia.....	5,500	5,500	5,000	5,000	21,000
Washington.....	2,500	2,500	2,000	2,300	9,300
West Texas.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,000
West Wisconsin.....	1,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	11,000
Wisconsin.....	1,200	2,000	2,000	2,000	7,200
West Virginia.....	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	11,500
Totals.....	\$164,700	\$170,850	\$167,550	\$168,400	\$671,500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contingent Fund.....	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$100,000
Incidental expenses.....	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	120,000
Office expenses.....	15,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	69,000
For disseminating mis- sionary information...}	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	18,000
Totals.....	\$73,000	\$78,000	\$78,000	\$78,000	\$307,000

RECAPITULATION.

Foreign Missions.....	\$279,516	\$299,174	\$327,327	\$362,379	\$1,268,396
Missions in U. S., etc.....	27,000	40,700	44,365	57,100	169,165
Domestic Missions:					
Welsh.....	.....	150	200	200	550
Scandinavian.....	14,450	17,600	17,600	20,800	70,450
German.....	40,100	41,700	40,000	43,300	165,100
French.....	.....	.....	200	1,000	1,200
Chinese.....	13,516	14,160	13,470	10,870	52,016
American Indians.....	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,800	14,450
English-speaking.....	164,700	170,850	167,550	168,400	671,500
Miscellaneous.....	73,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	307,000
Liquidation of debt.....	63,037	112,150	6,000	32,000	267,187
Grand totals.....	\$678,869	\$778,034	\$752,262	\$777,849	\$2,987,014

It is a matter for which the Church ought to be profoundly grateful to God that we have been able to do so much work, in spite of the depressed condition of business throughout the country, and yet reduce the indebtedness of the Society to a point where it cannot seriously embarrass our plans and work for the future.

We submit the following statement of progress in the foreign

fields from the organization of the Missionary Society. The Society was organized in 1819, and was occupied with purely home work, among the Indians and in the neglected parts of our country, for the first few years of its existence.

In 1833 appears its first appropriation to foreign work in response to the cry of the Flatheads in far distant Oregon. The same year work was opened in Liberia. In 1836 the Society went into South America. Both this mission and the mission in Liberia were to English-speaking people. In 1847 the Society went into Foochow, China; in 1849, into Germany and Switzerland; in 1853, into Scandinavia; in 1856, into North India; in 1857, into Bulgaria; in 1868, into Central China; in 1869, into North China; in 1872, into South India, Italy, and Japan; in 1873, into Mexico; in 1880, into West China; in 1881, into enlarged Spanish work in Uruguay and Argentine Republic; in 1882, into Finland; in 1883, into Corea.

From these facts your reverend and honorable body will see that the Church, in her mission work, has been able in this quadrennium to continue her advance into the heathen and neglected portions of the earth.

Coming back to you with a good report of work accomplished in the quadrennium, we return our trust, grateful to you for the honor you conferred upon us, and especially grateful to God for the blessings he has bestowed upon us in our work.

6.—REPORT OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF CHURCH EXTENSION. JOURNAL, PAGE 91.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The General Committee of Church Extension respectfully submit the following report:

We have met in the Church Extension Rooms, Philadelphia, in the month of November of each year, in accordance with the provisions of Discipline, and have given careful attention to the duties devolved upon us.

In determining what amount each Conference shall be asked to raise by collections for our Church Extension work, we were constrained to consider not only the wants and opportunities before the Church, but the probable responses of the Conferences to the call made upon them as indicated by the experiences of the past. When the first call was made in behalf of this work in November, 1865, so obvious were the necessity and importance of the work to be done, that it was thought \$200,000 a year might be reasonably expected, and that amount or more was asked. But two years of sad and painful experience served to dispel this illusion, and although since then our membership, and perhaps our wealth, have doubled, never until last year did the General Committee venture to ask as much as \$150,000, and never until last year did the collections from Conferences reach \$100,000.

That it may be seen at a glance how slowly and yet how healthfully this work has grown, we collate from the several Annual Reports of the Board the following statement; and, that it may be the more complete, we include, with the last four years, the preceding quadrennium; also receipts from other sources, as well as from Conference collections, giving the totals on General Account, but not including the Loan Fund.

COLLECTIONS ON GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.

YEAR.	No. of Conferences.	No. of Pastoral Charges.	No. of Collections of \$10 and over.	No. of Collections under \$10.	No. taking no Collections.	Amount asked of Conferences.	Received from Conferences.	Received from other sources.	Total receipts of General Account
1876	82	9,234	1,318	4,625	3,291	\$114,050	\$56,851 59	\$21,393 59	\$78,245 18
1877	87	9,429	1,326	4,899	3,204	142,500	54,505 75	28,676 67	83,182 42
1878	87	9,467	1,196	5,256	2,899	137,000	52,638 94	18,160 41	70,799 35
1879	88	9,635	1,325	5,667	2,343	137,500	66,692 72	21,308 06	88,000 78
1888	96	9,853	2,112	5,487	2,263	140,850	69,782 69	35,490 98	105,273 67
1881	97	10,062	2,111	5,702	2,249	148,050	89,387 06	24,616 44	114,003 50
1882	99	10,357	2,322	5,785	2,250	146,375	87,603 26	38,186 82	125,790 08
1883	99	10,364	2,476	5,929	1,959	153,300	108,433 56	30,573 78	139,007 34

It will be seen that in eight years the number of Conferences, including the organized Missions, has increased from 82 to 99, and the number of pastoral charges from 9,234 to 10,364. That of this number there were, eight years ago, only 1,318 reporting sums of \$10 and over, while in 1883 there were 2,476. That the number reporting collections of less sums increased from 4,625 to 5,929, while the number reporting no collections has decreased from 3,291 to 1,959, and that the collections from Conferences increased from \$56,851 50 to \$108,433 56; the total amounts per annum on General Account, including miscellaneous receipts, having advanced from \$78,245 18 to \$139,007 34. We trust that this progress may continue until every pastoral charge shall come with an annual offering to this cause at least equal to the amounts asked from year to year.

The success of any great benevolent work like this, involving the co-operation of a large number of people, requires not only the cultivation and development of a generous spirit of benevolence, but the application of sound business principles. Accordingly the Discipline provides that each Conference and congregation shall be asked at the beginning of the year for a definite minimum sum, and that at the close of the year the response should be reported and placed side by side with the sum asked, showing the results the same as on the two sides of a ledger. Of course all understand that our Church claims no authority to levy a tax upon any, but only seeks to lead all to see as definitely as possible the magnitude of the work to be done, and to indicate a godly judgment of the *least amount* with which any who would do a reasonable proportion of this work should be satisfied. The published reports of the Board show annually the amounts

asked and the amounts received from the Conferences severally, but a corresponding exhibit for each district and pastoral charge has not been procured. The provision of the Discipline, paragraph 307, that the pastor "shall at each Conference report the amount asked, and the amount received for Church Extension," fails almost every-where for the reason that the time and manner of making such report are not specified, and the statistical forms make no provision for reporting amounts asked. We are persuaded that the great failure in the application of sound business principles to our benevolent work lies at this point. No great business enterprise can be carried on successfully without constant and careful regard to the two sides of the account involved, such as business men find in their ledgers. We earnestly recommend that the General Conference carefully consider whether any thing further can be done to secure in all cases proper reports of amounts received in their relations to amounts asked.

In determining what amount may be donated and loaned within each Conference from year to year, we have authorized but a small sum for the older Conferences, which might be sufficient to provide for the few cases likely to arise, and have authorized the larger amounts for the newer Conferences, where the work to be done chiefly lies. As appropriations are actually made only upon direct application from the churches to be aided, the responsibility for disbursements rests chiefly with the Board. The special gifts for frontier churches which have been invited and made during the quadrennium have greatly assisted the work on the frontier, and the plan has received the cordial approval of the General Committee.

The counsel and direction which the General Committee have deemed it wise to give the Board, are embodied in resolutions adopted from year to year, and published annually as the action of the General Committee in the published reports of the Board. Until our last annual meeting we gave general direction that no loans should be made to churches costing over \$20,000, but in view of the frequent calls for exception from this rule, and the further development of the Loan Fund, we deemed it wise, at our last meeting, to rescind this order, and leave the Board to act on its own judgment on each application as the facts and circumstances at the time may justify.

The following shows the counsel and direction which we have given to the Board, under paragraph 301 of the Discipline:

1. That the Board be authorized to make appropriations within each Conference *in proportion to the response of the Conference by its collections to the call made upon it.*

2. That the amounts authorized to Conferences are to be furnished, as far as practicable, by *pro rata* division of the collections. The Board may supplement, as far as practicable, the balance of the appropriations authorized by loans from the Loan Fund.

3. That moneys received in response to the appeal of C. C.

M'Cabe for a special fund of \$100,000, be appropriated within the frontier Conferences and Missions, and administered by the Board, without reference to the amounts authorized for the Conferences severally, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of the donors.

4. That no application for a donation from any church costing over \$10,000 shall be entertained, unless such church shall have consulted the Board of Church Extension before commencing to build.

5. That, except in the most extraordinary cases, no demand should be made upon the Board for aid in the older communities, nor for the payment of church debts, unless to avoid imminent and otherwise inevitable disaster in the loss of church property.

6. That we urge all the Conference Boards of Church Extension to inquire, with the greatest care, into all applications for aid, and to apply most rigidly the rule for their government, and "recommend only such as are found to be truly needy and meritorious."

7. That in the judgment of this Committee, while the recommendation of an appropriation by the Conference Board of Church Extension, upon application duly made, is entitled to respectful consideration, the Parent Board is not thereby relieved of the responsibility, inseparable from its ultimate authority, in granting appropriations; and we urge upon said Board the due recognition of this responsibility, to the end that the funds of the Board may be wisely administered.

8. That we hereby express our decided disapproval of pastors and presiding elders making promises of aid to churches in the absence of any authority from the Parent Board of Church Extension, and such promises are not in any sense binding on the Board, and should not be regarded.

9. That we consider the obligation of the Board of Managers to protect and preserve the Loan Fund, in all its branches, from diminution or loss, as of the most sacred character; and while we should deprecate the necessity of resort to legal measures in any case, yet, in our judgment, the Parent Board has no choice but to discharge the paramount obligation, and we do earnestly appeal to all who may receive loans from this fund, to save the Board from the painful duty of using extreme measures, by promptly paying such loans when they shall mature.

10. That we cordially approve the practice of the Parent Board of recognizing the recommendation of loans by the Conference Boards of Church Extension, as of the nature of indorsements of the securities offered, making all accounts accruing to the credit of the Conference liable for the payment of such loans.

11. That the final decision as to what securities are to be resorted to, in order to secure the return of loans made to churches unable to meet their obligations, must be left to the Board, after a full investigation of all the facts in the case.

12. That loans shall not be made for a longer period than five years, nor in sums exceeding five thousand dollars to any church or society.

13. That the maximum rate of interest to be charged on loans to churches shall not exceed six per cent., and the interest on large sums shall be paid semi-annually, and on small sums annually, at the rate agreed upon; and a failure to pay the same within thirty days from the time it becomes due, should make the principal sum due and collectable.

14. That a loan shall not be made to any church or society that, in the judgment of the Board, will not be able to pay the principal and interest of such loan promptly as they mature; and, in addition to the foregoing ability, every loan made shall be secured as amply and fully as prudent, careful, business men require their money to be secured when loaning it; and the Board shall insist on individual security, as far as practicable.

15. That we re-affirm that no part of said Loan Fund shall ever be donated for any purpose, or used for current expenses, but shall be preserved without diminution a perpetual fund.

16. That while the strictest regard shall be had to the preservation of the integrity of the Loan Fund, yet no loan shall, under any circumstances, be made with the expectation of replacing it by subsequent donations; and when application is made for a donation by a church already indebted to the Loan Fund, the Board shall not discriminate in favor of such application as against other churches having no indebtedness to the Board.

17. That when, by the concurrence of the Board of an Annual Conference, a loan to a church within its bounds is accepted as the whole or part of the annual appropriation authorized within such Conference, then, on payment of such loan by the said church, the amount so paid shall stand to the credit of the said Conference for further loans within its bounds.

18. That all special application for church relief by donations or loans ought to be made to the Board of Church Extension, and should not come before the General Committee except through the Board.

19. That in no case shall securities held for outstanding loans be weakened or diminished, but, as far as practicable, strengthened and increased.

20. That, in the judgment of the General Committee, the Board should credit the Conference *only* with the amounts received by the Treasurer of the Parent Board.

21. That all *special* collections for the relief of particular churches should be taken separately from the general collection for Church Extension.

22. That the members of the several Conferences be earnestly requested to present the cause of Church Extension separately from all other causes.

23. That the Bishops be requested to discourage embarrassed

churches from sending their pastors beyond the limits of their own Conferences to solicit aid.

24. That in all cases where preachers travel beyond the limits of their pastoral charges, soliciting funds for any special purpose, the Bishop be requested to suggest the appointment of an auditing committee by the Conference to which the solicitor belongs, to audit his accounts.

25. That the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church be requested to inquire carefully into the authority of all traveling solicitors, and when the requisite authority from the Bishop presiding at their Conference cannot be shown, that aid should be refused in all cases.

26. That this General Committee deem it highly inexpedient that aid should be granted to churches where the grounds procured are not sufficient to provide adequately for all the probable wants of the congregation.

27. That it is the judgment of the General Committee, that in all cases where aid is granted by the Board of Church Extension for the building of churches, the Board should insist that the churches be built in accordance with the excellent plans furnished by the Board.

28. That amounts accruing to the credit of the Conferences severally under the action of the General Committee shall be held to the credit of such Conferences for one year, and all balances remaining unappropriated at the end of that time shall be covered back into the treasury for use as occasion may require.

29. That special contributions be invited for the purpose of procuring church sites, and that contributions so made shall constitute a separate fund, to be appropriated for the object named under the direction of the Board of Church Extension.

30. That the expenses incurred in the work of procuring church sites shall be charged to said fund, and shall be kept separate from all other expenses incurred in the general work of the Board.

31. That the funds collected for special purposes be kept entirely separate from the regular collections in the accounts of the Board with the Conferences.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the General Committee.

M. SIMPSON,	} Subcommittee.
A. J. KYNETT,	
W. J. PAXSON,	

7.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION. JOURNAL, PAGE 91.

To the General Conference:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHERN: With this report we close the second decade of organized Church Extension in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Twenty years ago the General Conference, held in this city, directed the organization of this work,

and adopted a Constitution under which such organization should be effected. Nearly two years were required to perfect the plans in accordance with the directions of the General Conference, so that, closing our last fiscal year with October 31, 1883, only eighteen years of actual work have been completed. By change of our fiscal year, closing it October 31, instead of December 31, as explained in our Annual Reports, the last quadrennium covers two months less time than those preceding.

The continuation of the tabulated form of report heretofore adopted, enables us to lay before you along with the work of the last four fiscal years (46 months) that of the entire period since our organization, thereby showing the progress made, year by year, from the first. It will be seen that a regular and healthful development has marked our history from the beginning, interrupted only by the general financial depression, which affected us most during the four or five years preceding the year 1880. We invite the careful study of all our tabulated statements, and of that included in the Report of the General Committee, in the preceding pages. It will be found that, though the progress shown is highly gratifying, it is impossible to resist the evidence every-where manifest that, even yet, only a small proportion of our preachers and people are really enlisted in this work. We cordially unite with the General Committee in soliciting the earnest attention of the General Conference to all the facts set forth, and trust that some measures may be devised which will hasten the hearty co-operation of all in this great and important work.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

From Organization to November 1, 1884.

I. RECEIPTS.

1. ON GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Year.	Conferences.	Personal and Special.	Bequests.	Advertis- ing.	Architect- ural Plans.	Interest.	Total.
1866	\$57,473 58	\$2,803 59	.....	.....	.....	\$243 09	\$60,520 26
1867	27,961 42	4,111 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,072 49
Totals.	85,435 00	6,914 66	.....	.....	.....	243 09	92,592 75
1868	50,216 67	3,459 60	.....	.....	.....	390 84	54,067 11
1869	62,092 63	1,958 00	\$1,444 75	\$425 00	.....	572 15	66,492 53
1870	63,768 01	810 80	2,565 00	361 25	.....	1,757 14	69,262 20
1871	71,775 60	4,559 29	1,119 37	352 00	.....	3,724 23	81,530 49
Totals.	257,852 91	10,787 69	5,129 12	1,188 25	.....	6,444 36	271,352 33
1872	66,554 39	1,941 81	100 00	400 00	.....	6,098 85	75,095 55
1873	52,112 21	3,524 20	.....	330 00	.....	5,833 27	61,799 63
1874	79,804 57	4,577 29	2,924 53	405 00	.....	8,611 45	96,823 17
1875	68,252 98	6,047 27	412 66	290 00	.....	7,374 94	82,377 85
Totals.	296,724 65	16,090 57	3,437 49	1,425 00	.....	27,913 54	345,596 35
1876	56,851 59	12,765 40	814 00	520 00	\$117 50	7,176 69	78,245 18
1877	54,505 75	6,257 44	12,300 00	125 00	180 12	9,814 11	83,182 42
1878	52,638 94	7,307 06	710 47	100 00	235 00	9,807 88	70,799 35
1879	66,692 72	9,029 05	1,457 11	372 50	468 00	9,807 99	87,527 37
Totals.	230,689 00	35,358 95	15,281 58	1,117 50	1,000 62	36,606 67	320,054 32

1. ON GENERAL ACCOUNT.—CONTINUED.

Year.	Conferences.	Personal and Special.	Bequests.	Advertis- ing.	Architect- ural Plans.	Interest.	Total.
1880	\$69,782 69	\$13,602 53	\$9,532 18	\$123 00	\$1,150 00	\$11,088 27	\$105,273 67
1881	89,387 06	9,406 00	1,894 00	143 67	1,930 25	11,242 52	114,003 50
1882	87,603 26	14,205 89	7,964 07	55 00	2,819 06	13,142 80	125,790 03
1883	108,433 56	6,937 90	6,596 76	180 00	3,154 61	13,704 51	139,007 34
Totals.	355,206 57	44,152 32	25,987 01	501 67	9,053 92	49,173 10	484,074 59
G. Tot's	\$1,215,903 13	\$113,304 19	\$49,535 20	\$4,182 42	\$10,054 54	\$120,385 76	\$1,513,670 42

2. ON LOAN FUND ACCOUNT.

Year.	Cash.	Annuity.	Bequests.	Net Total.	Loans Returned.
1863	\$1,325 00	.....	.....	\$1,325 00	.....
1869	10,222 00	.....	.....	10,222 00	\$400 00
1870	19,196 24	\$11,169 81	.....	30,336 05	4,338 00
1871	19,704 00	43,310 00	.....	68,014 00	7,051 75
Totals.	50,447 24	59,479 81	.....	109,927 05	12,289 75
1872	29,475 50	6,900 00	\$30 00	36,405 50	6,813 05
1873	8,130 50	22,943 50	5,250 00	36,324 00	7,417 10
1874	8,234 85	6,221 50	.....	14,476 35	16,478 70
1875	32,244 00	17,750 00	.....	49,994 00	15,103 73
Totals.	78,104 85	58,315 00	5,280 00	137,199 85	45,812 58
1876	9,640 00	4,000 00	1,138 04	14,778 04	15,961 71
1877	5,220 00	20,100 00	20 00	25,340 00	26,730 00
1878	2,731 10	9,700 00	380 00	12,861 10	21,157 61
1879	5,374 00	21,135 50	.....	26,509 50	27,703 41
Totals.	23,015 10	54,935 50	1,538 04	79,488 64	91,552 73
1880	16,954 00	11,648 55	.....	28,602 55	33,238 84
1881	8,535 00	28,955 09	440 00	32,930 09	38,817 33
1882	6,155 00	49,408 61	100 00	55,663 61	36,838 02
1883	5,725 00	58,069 10	.....	63,794 10	44,268 58
Totals.	37,369 00	143,081 35	540 00	180,990 35	153,162 77
G. Tot's	\$138,936 19	\$311,311 '66	\$7,353 04	\$507,605 89	\$302,817 83

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

On General Account.....\$1,513,670 24
 On Loan Fund Account..... 507,605 89

Net Receipts\$2,021,276 13

If we add to net receipts on General Account\$1,513,670 24
 Amounts borrowed on Bonds 48,950 00

We shall have the whole Amount in General Account.....\$1,562,620 24
 And add to net receipts on Loan Fund Account..... \$507,605 89
 Loans returned 302,817 83

We have the whole amount on Loan Fund Account..... 810,423 72

Showing the total in use to have been..... \$2,373,043 96

II. DISBURSEMENTS.

1. ON GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Year.	Donations to Churches.	Bonds Redeemed	Interest and Annuities.	Office and Incidental Expenses.	Salaries and Traveling Expenses.	Printing & Posting Annual.	Gen. Com. & Anniv'y Expenses.	Architectural Plans.
	\$298,444 87	\$2,314 55	\$17,898 31	\$10,135 37	\$33,352 01	\$4,510 85	\$2,557 60	
1872	52,062 99	2,200 00	6,594 05	1,979 43	9,971 18	1,880 40	657 85	
1873	62,937 90	6,000 00	9,661 85	2,703 31	9,952 49	1,442 24	703 25	
1874	66,649 39	12,223 45	7,897 51	3,403 37	10,001 97	1,023 50	814 25	
1875	54,720 08	8,457 00	9,356 12	2,139 85	10,479 70	1,324 73	718 00	
Totals.	236,370 36	28,885 45	38,509 53	10,225 52	40,405 29	5,175 92	2,893 35	
1876	57,633 59	1,150 00	9,477 85	2,245 10	9,194 08	1,900 10	404 94	\$527 10
1877	53,101 15	6,000 00	10,295 44	2,444 54	9,632 90	1,561 21	519 52	40 85
1878	52,183 05	.....	12,261 15	1,704 79	9,353 29	1,535 06	401 54	180 42
1879	66,357 84	.....	11,133 40	2,297 84	9,548 04	1,207 10	419 12	263 41
Totals.	229,325 63	7,150 00	43,217 84	8,691 77	37,778 31	6,203 47	1,745 12	1,011 78
1880	70,938 26	1,000 00	11,637 08	4,244 69	10,346 04	1,055 53	349 36	953 77
1881	55,475 05	2,000 00	13,846 72	2,713 21	10,716 67	239 73	429 57	1,530 08
1882	57,640 57	1,000 00	13,115 25	3,297 73	11,126 71	991 23	454 68	2,545 33
1883	94,548 61	100 00	16,341 02	2,303 83	11,513 99	117 83	.....	2,064 70
Totals.	338,652 49	4,100 00	54,990 07	12,559 51	43,708 41	2,404 32	1,233 61	7,094 83
G.Totals	\$1,102,793 25	\$42,450 00	149,615 75	\$41,612 17	\$160,239 02	\$18,294 56	\$5,429 68	8,106 16

Totals.

Disbursements from organization to January 1, 1872.....	\$374,213 56
Disbursements from January 1, 1872 to January 1, 1876.....	357,465 42
Disbursements from January 1, 1876 to January 1, 1880.....	335,123 92
Disbursements from January 1, 1880, to November 1, 1883.....	464,737 79

Total Disbursements on General Account.....\$1,531,540 69

2. ON LOAN FUND ACCOUNT.

Year.	Loans to Churches.	Property received.
From organization to Jan. 1, 1872.....	\$145,997 00	\$12,550 00
1872	30,885 00	20,000 00
1873	37,630 00	5,000 00
1874	29,125 90	.....
1875	27,060 00	34,000 00
Totals	\$124,700 90	\$59,000 00
1876	\$27,350 00	.....
1877	33,495 00	\$10,500 00
1878	34,745 00	872 33
1879	15,100 00	6,200 00
Totals.....	\$110,690 00	\$17,572 33
1880	\$48,750 00	\$6,399 05
1881	64,600 00	11,463 44
1882	65,150 00	19,175 00
1883	90,685 00	10,609 79
Totals.....	\$269,185 00	\$47,647 28
Grand Totals	\$650,572 90	\$136,769 61

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.

Total Disbursements on General Account.....	\$1,531,540	69
Total Loans to Churches.....	650,572	90
Property held belonging to Loan Fund.....	75,084	10
Property held belonging to General Fund.....	2,535	20
Annuity Principal returned.....	1,500	00
Special Loan in 1026 Arch Street property	7,216	37
Balance in Loan Fund.....	\$83,094	78
Balance in General Fund	21,499	92
	<hr/>	104,594 70
		\$2,373,043 96

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY CONFERENCES.

The following statement shows the receipts, donations, loans, and number of churches aided within the Conferences, severally, as accurately as possible. In a few instances we estimated the number of churches aided prior to 1868, as under the system then prevailing it was found impossible to get accurate reports from the Conference Boards, through which disbursements were then made. By changes in Conference boundaries and the organization of new Conferences, covering in part territory previously occupied by old Conferences, strict accuracy as to every Conference has been rendered impossible. The aggregates, however, are correct, the uncertainty being only as to the receipts, disbursements, and churches aided within the territory of a few of the Conferences as now organized:

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY CONFERENCES, FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

CONFERENCES.	Receipts.	Donations.	Loans.	No. of Churches Aided.
Alabama.....	\$135 87	\$9,343 35	\$3,500 00	56
Arizona Mission.....	...	3,050 00	1,000 00	6
Arkansas.....	251 95	6,081 00	17,170 00	42
Austin.....	388 80	15,300 00	21,650 00	32
Baltimore.....	33,346 71	17,700 22	4,950 00	78
Black Hills Mission.....	11 30	1,900 00	1,650 00	9
Blue Ridge.....	46 17	1,150 00	900 00	4
California.....	5,951 82	7,317 60	15,300 00	22
Central Alabama.....	73 25	3,350 00	1,300 00	25
Central German.....	68,464 25	69,371 25	1,000 00	89
Central Illinois.....	23,084 99	9,800 00	2,750 00	40
Central New York.....	24,984 21	1,850 00	12,650 00	11
Central Ohio.....	14,576 43	7,227 37	3,050 00	17
Central Pennsylvania.....	35,603 66	9,299 00	4,125 00	39
Central Tennessee.....	281 60	2,100 00	500 00	24
Chicago German.....	42,772 09	44,472 19	.....	99
Cincinnati.....	28,019 85	2,850 00	3,850 00	9
Colorado.....	5,808 45	18 220 00	28,200 00	63
Columbia River.....	2,709 50	8,150 00	7,100 00	28
Dakota Mission.....	370 57	7,200 00	8,300 00	33
Delaware.....	1,963 06	5,778 52	8,805 00	69
Des Moines.....	12,740 03	15,495 23	8,900 00	82
Detroit.....	15,574 49	12,915 00	10,950 00	60
East German.....	16,437 77	16,927 77	.....	21
East Maine.....	3,327 51	2,399 20	1,500 00	17

CONFERENCES.	Receipts.	Donations.	Loans.	No. of Churches Aided.
East Ohio	\$11,308 87	\$1,300 00	\$700 00	8
East Tennessee	93 20	2,300 58	.....	4
Erie	15,544 77	200 00	1,900 00	12
Florida	217 08	8,317 00	6,070 00	30
Genesee	21,958 42	4,764 59	1,000 00	14
Georgia	728 09	12,224 05	7,980 00	72
Holston	1,360 83	17,150 48	12,700 09	51
Illinois	18,350 51	2,225 00	.....	6
Indiana	7,705 00	1,100 00	.....	6
Indian Mission .....	.....	.....	.....	..
Iowa	7,184 93	981 61	1,800 00	11
Kansas	7,040 36	23,813 84	18,850 00	123
Kentucky	8,352 14	41,430 27	7,500 00	72
Lexington	1,285 03	9,625 00	11,090 00	69
Little Rock	97 15	2,325 00	4,500 00	19
Louisiana	2,737 84	19,333 00	14,630 00	70
Maine	6,098 79	2,765 00	.....	15
Michigan	13,749 17	11,420 00	5,912 00	61
Minnesota	15,307 90	29,248 42	26,350 00	157
Mississippi	1,917 93	10,533 75	5,150 00	72
Missouri	13,796 02	31,471 90	26,650 00	120
Montana Mission	546 35	3,550 00	7,300 00	14
Nebraska	3,933 54	27,075 00	24,825 00	140
Nevada	1,140 52	7,444 65	18,060 00	20
Newark	27,012 81	7,589 15	1,050 00	25
New England	19,497 12	10,437 00	1,000 00	9
New England Southern	20,260 96	12,240 80	.....	11
New Hampshire	7,461 96	7,215 00	3,500 00	10
New Jersey	29,291 68	5,875 00	1,250 00	22
New Mexico Mission	67 00	8,300 00	3,250 00	19
New York	57,519 62	7,412 45	500 00	19
New York East	45,821 03	3,966 99	500 00	12
North Carolina	573 08	11,002 00	2,650 00	69
North Indiana	10,317 21	1,300 00	2,200 00	9
Northern New York	17,571 30	3,800 23	1,300 00	21
North Nebraska	220 42	2,600 00	2,350 00	12
North Ohio	18,482 30	2,125 00	2,800 00	9
North-west German	42,150 79	43,700 21	100 00	108
North-west Indiana	9,395 53	1,209 17	1,600 00	8
North-west Iowa	3,883 97	18,720 00	17,700 00	109
North-west Kansas	186 78	2,800 00	3,500 00	16
North-west Norwegian	603 71	2,150 00	2,650 00	9
North-west Swedish	2,507 99	6,200 00	2,500 00	36
Ohio	23,248 22	1,550 00	1,400 00	8
Oregon	3,659 65	8,200 00	6,670 00	36
Philadelphia	124,796 55	31,015 00	14,200 00	71
Pittsburg	27,942 91	2,301 50	2,000 00	14
Rock River	47,286 46	15,267 43	750 00	45
Saint Louis	3,502 22	14,990 66	11,400 00	55
Saint Louis German	15,365 00	15,732 48	.....	33
Savannah	3,354 11	20,413 70	9,060 00	120
Southern California	610 85	3,500 00	1,650 00	17
South Carolina	1,667 68	17,986 40	8,975 00	158
Southern German	566 65	5,000 00	5,300 00	20
Southern Illinois	10,447 88	3,227 00	2,350 00	24
South-east Indiana	11,304 23	1,642 50	3,250 00	13
South Kansas	4,801 27	18,950 00	41,950 00	142
South-west Kansas	451 65	4,500 00	7,900 00	25
Tennessee	1,397 10	31,506 75	17,755 90	129

CONFERENCES.	Receipts.	Donations.	Loans.	No. of Churches Aided.
Texas	\$1,480 44	\$18,267 35	\$4,760 00	96
Troy	37,464 20	9,025 00	1,250 00	39
Upper Iowa	16,780 44	10,509 75	21,701 00	89
Utah Mission	275 60	53,366 54	9,500 00	15
Vermont	6,191 01	2,350 00	.....	12
Virginia	1,389 50	19,679 00	12,160 00	58
Washington	4,671 50	11,384 00	10,334 00	127
West German	5,703 80	6,583 95	1,000 00	15
West Nebraska Mission	212 92	4,250 00	3,000 00	20
West Texas	777 39	9,700 00	6,550 00	60
West Virginia	4,576 11	12,037 80	4,300 00	98
West Wisconsin	6,728 94	8,775 31	7,240 00	74
Wilmington	13,187 14	6,450 00	600 00	27
Wisconsin	12,481 30	4,916 34	5,650 00	34
Wyoming	13,365 33	1,225 00	5,450 00	6
Total	\$1,215,908 13	\$1,102,793 35	\$650,572 90	4,354

NUMBER OF PASTORAL CHARGES AND OF COLLECTIONS BY
CONFERENCES.

The following shows the number of pastoral charges, and the number reporting collections, and reporting none, and the receipts in each of the Conferences, during the three several years immediately preceding the General Conferences of 1876, 1880, and 1884. It gives a good indication of the growth of our work in each Conference, as well as in the whole Church:

CONFERENCES.	Number of Pastoral Charges.			Number Reporting Collections.			Number Reporting no Collections.			AMOUNTS RECEIVED.		
	1875	1879	1883	1875	1879	1883	1875	1879	1883	1875	1879	1883
Alabama	83	25	24	2	6	9	81	19	15	\$16 20	\$11 77	\$15 75
Arizona Mission	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	41	32	10	21	2	.....	20	30	36	16 55	.....	.....
Austin .....	.....	20	23	.....	7	16	.....	13	7	.....	43 30	100 90
Baltimore	123	133	142	103	106	128	20	27	14	1,944 03	1,103 93	1,514 35
Black Hills Mission .....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	6 05
Blue Ridge .....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	14 64
California	136	122	122	61	43	91	75	86	31	577 34	163 60	570 77
Central Alabama .....	.....	41	45	.....	14	27	.....	33	21	.....	14 80	30 40
Central German	84	85	89	73	77	71	11	8	18	5,242 61	5,535 57	4,363 90
Central Illinois	1-6	169	168	167	152	152	19	17	16	1,699 09	1,380 90	1,914 31
Central New York	213	141	204	168	123	171	45	18	33	3,591 72	1,210 74	1,762 85
Central Ohio	115	124	129	81	83	120	34	41	9	842 15	442 73	2,071 43
Central Pennsylvania	162	171	181	138	144	176	24	27	5	1,732 42	1,337 49	4,169 55
Central Tennessee .....	.....	48	49	.....	34	37	.....	14	12	.....	99 00	4 50
Chicago German	54	54	57	42	44	48	12	10	11	2,406 00	5,474 43	6,220 00
Cincinnati	119	138	146	88	99	138	31	39	8	1,490 42	1,246 28	2,253 00
Colorado	34	42	49	29	32	44	5	10	5	469 90	309 25	513 10
Columbia River	29	22	52	13	19	43	16	3	9	.....	393 75	240 30
Dakota Mission .....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	194 00
D-laware	51	56	70	40	53	69	11	3	1	113 17	113 78	167 21
Des Moines	127	142	162	80	114	139	47	29	15	596 11	714 70	1,190 40
Detroit	198	208	233	87	119	162	111	89	71	626 74	724 15	1,328 48
East German	39	39	40	28	36	40	11	3	.....	995 70	1,657 74	6,149 75
East Maine	92	99	102	59	65	70	33	34	32	206 55	162 83	326 21
East Ohio .....	.....	183	193	.....	164	186	.....	19	7	.....	1,565 12	2,378 43
East Tennessee .....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	39 55
Erie	233	155	162	169	136	147	64	20	15	881 63	580 89	956 36
Florida	32	40	43	13	18	28	18	25	20	330 61	331 02	544 00
Genesee	181	266	219	160	218	191	21	48	28	447 82	1,496 74	1,491 00
Georgia	97	31	31	46	20	22	51	11	9	224 10	85 65	46 20
Holston	86	86	60	38	57	45	48	29	15	113 10	93 01	290 24
Illinois	206	211	219	127	149	174	79	62	45	1,042 54	851 93	1,081 73
Indiana	109	115	113	59	63	73	50	52	40	427 00	169 27	433 33
Indian Mission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	106	109	108	88	84	88	18	25	20	.....	330 63	322 02
Kansas	96	119	106	30	79	97	66	40	9	107 87	665 63	502 51
Kentucky	84	91	85	46	44	54	38	47	31	705 20	445 54	432 24
Lexington	40	77	106	16	45	59	24	32	47	90 40	75 55	170 25
Little Rock .....	.....	29	40	.....	6	10	.....	23	30	.....	13 15	43 35

CONFERENCES.	Number of Pastoral Charges.			Number Reporting Collections.			Number Reporting no Collections.			AMOUNTS RECEIVED.		
	1875	1879	1883	1875	1879	1883	1875	1879	1883	1875	1879	1883
Louisiana.....	75	70	90	50	39	66	25	31	24	\$194 90	\$114 95	\$238 95
Maine.....	118	109	110	64	73	86	54	36	24	269 80	499 14	461 82
Michigan.....	218	227	242	148	177	188	70	50	44	874 03	708 48	1,508 48
Minnesota.....	149	167	172	100	125	134	49	42	38	623 05	767 73	1,472 26
Mississippi.....	128	110	117	42	39	62	36	71	55	.....	108 35	70 40
Missouri.....	117	117	120	56	68	103	61	49	17	146 30	160 56	419 55
Montana Mission.....	15	8	11	7	6	8	2	5	5	85 00	80 00	81 50
Nebraska.....	101	115	86	40	89	12	61	35	14	155 79	287 45	397 93
Nevada.....	15	22	54	14	10	12	1	12	12	140 90	123 00	65 55
Newark.....	200	200	206	121	163	165	79	47	41	1,281 43	1,236 79	1,887 25
New England.....	211	219	222	110	108	157	101	111	65	1,274 22	1,478 85	2,058 63
New England Southern.....	175	181	182	114	104	127	64	77	55	1,420 65	790 09	1,328 00
New Hampshire.....	126	130	127	69	92	91	56	38	38	467 31	426 13	792 85
New Jersey.....	169	113	183	140	155	167	29	23	16	1,388 06	1,627 81	2,039 75
New Mexico Mission.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	237	240	243	144	163	189	93	77	54	3,487 14	1,360 70	3,780 11
New York East.....	243	245	243	121	103	169	122	102	74	2,264 54	1,982 92	3,925 10
North Carolina.....	45	48	49	22	33	32	23	15	17	36 60	29 47	40 88
North Indiana.....	142	143	146	116	120	130	26	23	16	497 00	842 23	899 64
Northern New York.....	175	176	174	150	145	159	25	31	15	940 92	1,233 68	2,088 12
North Nebraska.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	121 11
North Ohio.....	112	116	124	85	101	115	27	15	9	829 04	884 06	2,102 33
North-west German.....	55	68	70	36	49	66	19	22	4	2,349 90	2,025 00	2,849 65
North-west Indiana.....	120	114	110	81	81	91	39	33	19	353 02	452 05	1,183 63
North-west Iowa.....	65	81	81	38	72	78	27	9	■	116 90	359 51	779 84
North-west Kansas.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	163 73
North-west Norwegian.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	247 80
North-west Swedish.....	.....	40	50	.....	40	48	.....	.....	■	.....	399 85	540 28
Ohio.....	136	143	165	102	109	143	24	36	22	1,222 75	1,031 68	1,336 96
Oregon.....	44	48	49	27	31	40	17	23	9	95 50	95 15	281 20
Philadelphia.....	215	221	232	150	179	221	65	42	12	7,017 90	6,855 89	10,543 01
Pittsburg.....	237	134	148	141	94	116	96	40	32	1,508 53	1,444 35	2,215 49
Rock River.....	201	208	210	145	168	177	59	40	32	1,312 72	2,220 15	4,509 99
Saint Louis.....	138	110	126	50	70	98	83	40	28	112 53	180 85	605 05
Saint Louis German.....	80	84	90	44	50	56	36	34	34	1,746 00	.....	.....
Savannah.....	.....	80	88	.....	48	59	.....	27	29	.....	141 65	108 39
Southern California.....	.....	29	46	.....	12	31	.....	17	15	.....	16 90	235 00
Southern Carolina.....	99	86	92	51	45	66	48	41	26	119 49	290 00	183 98
Southern German.....	20	26	23	12	20	20	8	6	3	56 80	45 15	50 60
Southern Illinois.....	131	129	129	92	118	121	39	11	8	419 40	616 15	1,137 70
South-east Indiana.....	92	90	89	78	77	82	14	13	7	593 95	502 10	635 00
South Kansas.....	84	139	89	54	114	78	30	25	11	132 78	569 61	598 25
South-west Kansas.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	399 40
Tennessee.....	80	40	48	37	28	41	43	12	7	183 45	139 88	.....
Texas.....	80	72	88	31	61	58	49	31	10	54 60	22 80	139 11
Troy.....	211	229	188	164	177	176	47	45	12	3,411 32	1,737 86	2,900 52
Upper Iowa.....	153	155	157	123	134	144	30	21	12	276 62	731 71	1,398 55
Utah Mission.....	15	7	6	8	5	7	2	3	3	85 00	88 25	15 00
Vermont.....	122	124	163	71	98	126	51	26	27	269 43	412 02	1,097 62
Virginia.....	43	40	45	16	22	36	27	18	9	106 05	96 45	110 81
Washington.....	103	118	128	75	88	102	28	30	25	274 15	276 75	368 03
West German.....	30	42	45	21	17	32	15	25	14	873 00	.....	.....
West Nebraska Mission.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	69 64
West Texas.....	54	117	60	31	47	45	23	20	15	64 10	153 85	130 00
West Virginia.....	110	117	136	65	72	92	45	45	44	900 06	993 19	597 66
West Wisconsin.....	109	117	117	83	96	97	26	21	20	315 55	245 89	384 52
Wilmington.....	100	105	116	82	96	107	18	9	9	315 18	594 00	860 00
Wisconsin.....	145	151	142	117	123	118	34	28	24	461 19	683 98	1,054 51
Wyoming.....	173	175	180	157	168	177	16	7	3	1,112 14	743 86	1,493 85
Total.....	9,171	9,635	10,364	5,954	6,992	8,405	3,217	2,643	1,959	\$68,252 98	\$66,692 72	\$108,433 66

THE LOAN FUND.

This Fund has been constituted under resolutions of the Board, subsequently approved by the General Conferences of 1872 and 1876, as follows:

Resolved, 1. That we most earnestly invite special contributions from all our people to establish in our treasury a Loan Fund, to be controlled by the Board of Church Extension under the following restrictions:

1. No part of said Fund shall ever be donated for any purpose, or used for current expenses, but shall be preserved without diminution, a perpetual fund.

2. Said Fund may be loaned to any church or society without interest, in small sums, in no case exceeding \$5,000

or with interest, as occasion may require, and the Board shall from time to time determine, in aid of the objects of the Board of Church Extension.

Resolved, 2. That sums of \$5,000 and upward, contributed by any one person, church, or Conference, may be named by the contributor, and shall constitute a separate Loan Fund, and the Corresponding Secretary shall report annually the investment thereof, and the work accomplished thereby.

(See also Discipline, paragraph 288.)

THE ANNUITY FEATURE.

The following section of the revised Charter defines the powers of the Board in reference to annuities, and the limitations under which this feature is administered:

"It shall be lawful for the said Board of Church Extension to accept contributions to the funds of the said Board from any person or persons capable of making the same, subject to annuity, payable to the order of the persons making such donations. *Provided, however*, that all amounts so received shall be loaned by said Board on adequate securities. *And provided further*, that the aggregate amount of annuities that the said Board shall assume to pay shall never be allowed to exceed the annual interest receivable on the loans made by the said Board."

The General Committee has directed "that the rates paid on sums received on annuity shall in no case exceed the rates paid under the same circumstances by reliable Annuity and Trust Companies."

Under these provisions and limitations, the Corresponding Secretary is authorized to act by the following:

Resolved, "That the Corresponding Secretary be authorized to agree with any person who may have means to be devoted to religious uses, but who may need or desire the income from the same during their life-time, to pay them an annuity equal to a reasonable interest on the amount they may contribute to our Loan Fund—the said annuity to be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as the contributor may desire."

The management of the Board differs from that of Annuity Companies in that "*it does not draw upon any part of the principal for the payment of annuities.*"

The following shows the state of the Fund, November 1, 1883:

LOAN FUND.		Dr.
By Donations.....	\$188,936 19	
By Bequests.....	7,358 04	
On Annuity—property, etc.....	10,194 81	
“ “ —terminated.....	11,450 00	
“ “ —in force, (annual charges, \$20,349 29)..<	289,666 85	
		\$507,605 89
Bonds outstanding.....		6,500 00
		\$514,105 89

CONTRA.

Loans to churches, outstanding.....	\$348,710 64	Cr.
Loan to 1026 Arch Street, outstanding.....	7,216 37	
Property held.....	75,084 10	
	<hr/>	
Balance November 1, 1883.....		\$431,011 11
		<hr/>
		83,094 78
		<hr/>
		\$514,105 89

The following will show the work accomplished by the Loan Fund, including the Named Funds severally in accordance with the plan on which they are constituted:

SUMMARY OF NAMED FUNDS UP TO NOVEMBER 1, 1883.

Name.	When Paid.	Cash Capital of Fund.	Amount of Loans	Value of Property.	Ch's Aided.	Sittings.
Upper Iowa*.....	1866-82	\$10,606 50	\$20,601 00	\$179,650 00	40	11,925
M'Williams.....	1869-83	7,000 00	15,000 00	116,350 00	43	11,600
Perkins.....	1868-83	13,231 66	17,375 00	102,100 00	38	10,100
Tasker.....	1869-78	18,000 00	46,945 00	402,275 00	106	30,850
A. V. Stout.....	1869-81	6,500 00	12,900 00	168,850 06	41	10,500
Colgate.....	1869-83	6,750 00	15,754 00	136,935 00	54	15,200
Drakeley.....	1870-76	5,600 00	13,540 00	107,420 00	36	8,550
Patton.....	1870-71	5,400 00	10,500 00	109,880 00	36	10,500
Monroe.....	1868-81	4,855 00	9,012 00	73,680 00	31	9,150
Bedford Street.....	1869-81	5,064 59	12,170 00	108,600 00	57	13,075
Remington.....	1871	30,000 00	72,650 00	463,975 00	81	24,770
Freeborn Garrettson.....	1871	20,000 00	41,390 00	291,725 00	62	19,350
Joel Manning.....	1872-83	7,000 00	10,500 00	65,880 00	24	6,625
Gurley.....	1872-83	14,500 00	22,950 00	169,140 00	59	16,475
Drummond.....	1873-76	11,000 00	22,300 00	195,150 00	66	17,325
Lyman Bennett†.....	1873	5,000 00	12,000 00	199,755 00	40	9,975
Joseph Jones§.....	1875-83	6,508 33	9,160 00	61,015 00	26	7,575
Rev. John Stewart.....	1877-82	10,000 00	13,125 00	90,200 00	52	14,375
Frontier.....	1880	10,000 00	12,700 00	75,700 00	42	9,550
Furber.....	1880-83	6,980 00	8,600 00	58,135 00	25	5,925
Hiram Royce||.....	1882-83	5,478 45	5,900 00	40,995 00	20	4,800
Marion Whitney¶.....	1883	5,000 40	5,000 00	24,750 80	14	3,800
De Pauw.....	1883	29,000 00	4,000 00	23,050 00	10	2,675
General**.....	1869-83	189,047 26	236,500 90	1,900,000 00	193	75,000

	\$432,521 79	\$650,572 90	\$5,170,205 00	1,198	349,650
Property not in use.....	75,084 10	See foot-notes.			

Total amount in Loan Fund..... \$507,605 89

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS.

We entered upon the work of furnishing architectural designs for churches in 1876, and have gradually modified our methods and increased the variety of designs as experience has suggested. Our first experiment was by lithographing plans. This proved unsatisfactory, as they had to be produced in considerable numbers at once, and could not be readily changed. Besides, the mode of construction was found to be unnecessarily heavy and expensive. We, therefore, changed our methods so as to photograph from original drawings. In this way we can prepare the plans as they may be ordered, and can make slight changes as trustees desire, with comparatively little additional expense. We now have an arrangement with a skilled and experienced

* Property additional, \$2,000.

† Property additional—balance of estimated value—\$26,608 34.

‡ Property additional, \$5,000.

§ Property additional, \$4,864.

|| Property additional, \$4,021 55.

¶ Property additional, \$5,000.

** Property additional, \$27,590 21.

architect by which we can furnish a good variety of plans for churches and parsonages at very moderate expense, as shown in our published catalogue.

Up to November 30, 1882, we sold:

Church Plans.....	936
Parsonage Plans.....	22
	<hr/>
	958

For which we received.....	\$6,899 93
The cost of producing them was.....	6,041 46
Which gave a net profit of.....	<hr/>
	\$858 47

During the ensuing year, ending October 31, 1883, we sold:

Church Plans.....	424
Parsonage Plans.....	18
	<hr/>
	442

For which we received.....	\$3,154 61
The cost of producing was.....	2,064 70
Which gave a net profit of.....	<hr/>
	1,089 91

Total net profit.....	\$1,948 88
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The department is undoubtedly permanently established, and will pay its own way.

OUR CHURCH EXTENSION PROPERTY.

The property now occupied by the Board, No. 1026 Arch Street, was purchased and improved in 1878, at a total cost of \$31,163 86. The funds required were provided by using the property itself and the credit of the Board as security for the amount required. No Church Extension funds were used for the purpose. The building was ready for occupancy in the spring of 1879, and parts of it not used by the Board were rented to other parties. Previous to the purchase of this property we paid, for the rent of rooms, from \$400 to \$1,000 per annum—the larger sum immediately preceding the purchase. For the rooms occupied by the Board we have charged rent at the rate of \$500 per year, and credited the building fund with that amount. This, and the rents received for other portions of the building, has created a sinking fund upon the original cost of the property, and has paid, up to October 31, 1883, \$3,947 49. The balance still due, \$27,216 37, is carried as a loan on securities, as above stated, and our present revenues are liquidating the debt at the rate of over \$1,000 a year. We shall soon be able to relieve the regular funds of the Board of any charge on account of rents.

OUR PUBLICATIONS.

Prior to the General Conference of 1880 we published, besides tracts, leaflets, etc., the Church Extension Annual as stated in our Report to that body. The average number of pages in each was 125, and the number of Annuals issued each

year varied from 12,000 to 14,000. The net average cost to our Board, including postage, after crediting amounts received for advertising, was about \$1,060 a year.

The last General Conference, in pursuance of our recommendation, provided for the publication of a Church Manual as a medium of more frequent communication between our benevolent boards and our preachers and people. This has been published quarterly since October, 1880. Since then we have published only our Annual Report, 1,000 copies each year, averaging 64 pages each, and have had in the Quarterly Manual an average of over 18 pages in each number, or 74 pages a year, the number published being about 10,000. The annual cost of these publications to our Board is less than \$860. By the present method we reached a larger number of readers, and that more frequently, so that it is of greater value to our cause than the former, and costs about \$200 a year less.

APPENDIX. REVISED CHARTER.

As embodied in the Original Act of Incorporation, approved March 13, 1865; and a supplement thereto, approved March 11, 1869; and modified by a further supplement, approved February 26, 1873.

Whereas, The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at a session held in the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, did on the twenty-eight day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, provide for the appointment of a Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and did on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, designate the persons constituting the Board of Managers of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," approved the thirteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to constitute said Board of Church Extension; and,

Whereas, The Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, incorporated as aforesaid, did, at the regular annual meeting of the said Society, duly convened in the city of Philadelphia, on the twenty-second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, unanimously concur with the aforesaid action of the General Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church; and,

Whereas, The Board of Managers of the said Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has, in pursuance of the action of the said Society and of the action of the General Conference aforesaid, petitioned the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania for an Act amendatory to the Act of incorporation of said Church Extension Society, to conform with the action of said Church Extension Society and of the General

Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as hereinbefore recited: Now therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the name of the said corporation be and is hereby changed from that of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to that of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 2. That Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., (and others named,) and their successors, and such other persons who are now or shall hereafter be associated with them as members of said Board, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, be and they are hereby enacted into a body politic and corporate in deed and in law by the name, style, and title of "The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law and equity, and elsewhere, and shall be able and capable in law and equity to take and hold to them and their successors, either by gift, devise, grant, bargain, sale, release, or otherwise, any lands, real estate whatsoever, and also to take and hold, for the use of said Board, any goods and chattels, sum or sums of money and other personal property whatever, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, will, devise, bequest, or otherwise, from any person whatever capable of making the same; and the said real and personal estate to grant, bargain, sell, mortgage, alien, and dispose of at their pleasure, and generally to do all and singular the matter and things which shall be lawful for them to do for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the said Board: *Provided*, that the real estate of the said Board shall not exceed the net yearly income of one hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Church Extension to accept contributions to the funds of said Board from any person or persons capable of making the same, subject to annuity payable to the order of the persons making such donations: *Provided, however*, That all amounts so received shall be loaned by said Board on adequate securities: *And provided, further*, That the aggregate amount of annuities that the said Board shall assume to pay shall never be allowed to exceed the annual interest receivable on the loans made by the said Board.

SEC. 4. That it shall and may be lawful for the said corporation to have a common seal, and the same at will and pleasure change, alter, and renew, as they shall think proper, and shall have and exercise all the rights, privileges, and immunities necessary for the purposes of the corporation hereby constituted, and as herein expressed.

SEC. 5. That the said Board of Church Extension shall be appointed by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and perpetuated in the manner set forth in the Book of

Discipline of said Church; and the said Board shall be under the direction and control of the General Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church in all things not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania.

SEC. 6. That the present Board of Managers of the Church Extension Society aforesaid shall constitute the said Board of Church Extension until the next ensuing session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and until their successors are duly appointed as provided in the preceding section.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD.

ARTICLE I.—MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

SEC. 1. The regular meetings of the Board shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, Corresponding Secretary, or any three members of the Board.

SEC. 3. The Board may adjourn from time to time, as occasion may require.

ARTICLE III.—APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

SEC. 1. At the regular meeting of the Board in January there shall be appointed for the year the following Standing Committees:

- 1.) Executive and Finance.
- 2.) On Loan Fund.
- 3.) On Applications for Aid.
- 4.) On Anniversary.
- 5.) On Nominations.
- 6.) Estimating and Auditing.

SEC. 2. The Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of all the Standing Committees.

SEC. 3. Special Committees may be appointed at the pleasure of the Board, as occasion may require.

SEC. 4. The first named on each Committee shall be the chairman thereof, but in case of his absence at any time, the members present may appoint any one of their number chairman *pro tem*.

SEC. 5. All the Standing Committees shall continue to serve until their successors are duly appointed.

SEC. 6. Three members of any Standing Committee, present at the time appointed for any meeting regularly called, shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 7. The members, from the Board, of the General Committee of Church Extension shall be elected by ballot, at the last regular meeting previous to the annual meeting of the General Committee.

ARTICLE III.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SEC. 1. At all regular meetings of the Board the following order of business shall be observed:

- 1.) Prayer.
- 2.) Calling the roll.
- 3.) Reading and approval of the minutes of previous meetings.
- 4.) Report of Corresponding Secretary.
- 5.) Report of Assistant Corresponding Secretary.
- 6.) Report of Treasurer.
- 7.) Report of Special Committees.
- 8.) Report of Standing Committees.
- 9.) Applications for Aid.
- 10.) Miscellaneous business.

SEC. 2. Special meetings shall consider only the business for which they may have been convened, and such other as may require immediate attention.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS. The President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and shall perform all the duties usually devolved upon such officers.

The President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, together with the Recording Secretary, shall sign all drafts upon the treasury, evidences of indebtedness, and such other official documents as the Board may authorize or require.

SEC. 2. OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY. The Corresponding Secretary shall faithfully perform all the duties required in paragraph 286 of the Discipline. He shall, as the executive officer of the Board, superintend all its affairs, and shall see that the provisions of Discipline concerning Church Extension, the By-Laws, and orders of the General Committee and of the Board are strictly observed. He shall sign and acknowledge all conveyances of real estate, release of mortgages, powers of attorney, and similar documents authorized by the Board, and shall affix the seal of the Board to the same. He shall countersign all drafts upon the treasury. He shall give notice of all meetings of the Board at least three days preceding, and of the annual meeting of the General Committee at least one month preceding. He shall report monthly to the Board, and shall lay before it applications for aid, and such other documents and information as may be necessary or the appropriate committees direct. He shall issue circulars, and publish such information as the Board may direct or the interest of the cause require. He shall prepare the Church Extension department of the Church Manual, the Annual Report of the Board, and the Quadrennial Report to the General Conference required by paragraph 294 of the Discipline. He shall also prepare annually such exhibit of the affairs of the Board as may

be necessary for the use of the General Committee at its meeting in November of each year.

SEC. 3. OF THE ASSISTANT CORRESPONDING SECRETARY. The Assistant Corresponding Secretary shall assist the Corresponding Secretary in the visitation of Conferences, and shall hold meetings in the interests of Church Extension. He shall be exclusively employed in the work of the Board, soliciting contributions to its funds, and otherwise promoting its interests, as the Board may direct. He shall report monthly to the Board, through the Corresponding Secretary, submitting a statement of his work, and such information and recommendations as he may deem for the best interests of the cause.

SEC. 4. OF THE TREASURER AND ASSISTANT TREASURER. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Board, returning his receipt. He shall pay all drafts duly signed, as provided in Article IV, Sec. 1, of these By-Laws, and countersigned by the Corresponding Secretary. He shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and disbursements, and shall report the same, together with the condition of the Treasury, to the Corresponding Secretary weekly, and to the Board monthly. He shall be subject to the Executive and Finance Committee and to the Board with reference to all deposits, loans, and other financial affairs of the Board, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of his duty and for the funds of the Board as the Board or the Executive and Finance Committee may require.

The Assistant Treasurer shall aid the Treasurer as he may need and require, and shall render such further service as the Board may determine.

SEC. 5. OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY. The Recording Secretary shall record, in suitable books provided for the purpose, the proceedings of the Board and of the General Committee. He shall sign the minutes of each meeting of the Board, and of the annual meeting of the General Committee. He shall sign all drafts upon the treasury, evidences of indebtedness, and such other official documents as the Board may authorize or require, and shall render such further service as the Board may determine.

SEC. 6. All the officers of the Board shall continue until their successors are elected and take their places.

ARTICLE V.—DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

SEC. 1. OF THE EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE. The Executive and Finance Committee shall meet monthly in the office of the Board. Special meetings may be held on the call of the Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, or Chairman of the Committee. The Committee shall at the first meeting after its appointment appoint a Secretary, who shall record, in a suitable book provided for the purpose, the proceedings of the Committee, and shall read the same as the report of the Committee at the regular monthly meetings of the Board. It shall have authority

to temporarily invest and to change the investment of all surplus funds belonging to the Board. It shall examine all securities held by the Board and report on the same at the last regular meeting preceding the annual meeting of the General Committee of each year. It shall counsel and aid the Corresponding Secretary in his executive duties, and shall take all necessary measures to carry into effect the orders of the Board. It shall have supervision of the collection of all amounts due the Board. It may, in cases requiring immediate action, grant applications for aid, made and approved as required by the Discipline and recommended by the Committee on Applications for Aid. It shall perform such other duties as the Board may from time to time require.

SEC. 2. OF THE COMMITTEE ON LOAN FUND. The Committee on Loan Fund shall meet at the call of the President, Corresponding Secretary, or Chairman of the Committee. It shall, at the first meeting after its appointment, appoint a Secretary, who shall record, in a suitable book provided for the purpose, the proceedings of the Committee, and shall read the same as the report of the Committee at the regular monthly meetings of the Board. It shall, in connection with the Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Corresponding Secretary, take such measures as may be necessary to procure legacies and liberal contributions to the Loan Fund, and shall recommend such measures to the Board as it may deem necessary to the security and wise administration of the same.

SEC. 3. OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS FOR AID. The Committee on Applications for Aid shall meet on the call of the Corresponding Secretary or Chairman, in the office of the Board, and shall, at the first meeting after its appointment, appoint a Secretary, who shall record, in a suitable book provided for the purpose, the proceedings of the Committee, and shall read the same as the report of the Committee at the regular monthly meetings of the Board. It shall carefully examine all applications for aid, presented in due form, and all documents relating thereto, and shall have authority to approve, disapprove, or suspend for further information when necessary. But in no case shall the Committee approve an application that has not been previously approved by the Conference Board, Committee, or Bishop having charge of the Conference from which it comes, as provided in paragraphs 296 and 298 of the Discipline.

SEC. 4. OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANNIVERSARY. The Committee on Anniversary shall meet on the call of the Corresponding Secretary or Chairman of the Committee. It shall have authority to determine the time and place of holding the anniversary, to invite speakers, and to make all necessary arrangements, subject to the approval of the Board.

SEC. 5. OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS. The Committee on Nominations shall meet on the call of the Corresponding Secretary or Chairman of the Committee. It shall, at the first

regular meeting in January of each year, nominate the officers and Standing Committees to be then chosen, except itself. It shall also nominate persons to fill all vacancies occurring from time to time in the Board, and in the Standing Committees, and shall, when required, nominate Special Committees ordered by the Board.

SEC. 6. OF THE ESTIMATING AND AUDITING COMMITTEE. The Estimating and Auditing Committee shall meet on the call of the Corresponding Secretary or Chairman of the Committee. It shall estimate the salary of each person in the employ of the Board. It shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer at the close of the year, and such other bills and accounts as may be referred to it by the Board.

ARTICLE VI.—REGULATIONS CONCERNING APPLICATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

SEC. 1. If any Conference Board shall approve applications for aid beyond the aggregate amount authorized by the General Committee of Church Extension, all applications from within the bounds of such Conference shall be suspended, and the Corresponding Secretary shall immediately notify the Conference Board of the facts, and of the amount that may be appropriated within the Conference; and said Conference Board shall be requested to determine the applications that shall take precedence, or the amount that shall be paid on each. But if, after sufficient time, the Conference Board shall fail to act, or to inform the Parent Board of its action, said Parent Board may make such disbursements as it may deem wise and proper.

SEC. 2. If any pastor or other agent shall go beyond the bounds of Conference to solicit special contributions in aid of any church, all applications from within the bounds of such Conference shall, unless the Board otherwise direct, be suspended until the amounts procured by such pastor or agent shall be reported to the Treasurer and charged to the Conference Board, and such special applications shall have been discontinued. The Corresponding Secretary shall immediately notify the Conference Board of such suspension, and of the reason therefor.

ARTICLE VII.—COLLECTIONS OF AMOUNTS DUE THE BOARD.

When any amount due the Board on account of loans, interest on loans, or otherwise, shall not be paid or satisfactorily adjusted, on notice from the Corresponding Secretary, within sixty days from the date of maturity, the Corresponding Secretary shall immediately proceed to collect the same by legal process.

ARTICLE VIII.—RULES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS IN THE BOARD.

SEC. 1. At the hour appointed, the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or, in the absence of the President

and Vice-Presidents, a member of the Board chosen to preside, shall take the chair, and cause the meeting to be opened, and the business to proceed as prescribed in Article III of these By-Laws.

SEC. 2. A motion having been made, seconded, and stated from the chair, shall be considered in possession of the Board, but may be withdrawn by the mover before any action is taken on it. Every motion shall be reduced to writing if the presiding officer or any other member require it; and when the question contains several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided.

SEC. 3. A motion to amend shall be considered first in order, and shall be decided before the original motion; and a substitute for any pending motion or amendment may be offered, and shall, if it prevail, supersede the original motion or proposed amendment, and may itself be amended.

SEC. 4. Every member wishing to speak shall rise and address the chair; and no one shall speak more than once on one question until every member desiring to speak shall have spoken; and no member shall speak more than fifteen minutes, without permission of the Board.

SEC. 5. Motions to lay on the table, and motions that the previous question be put, shall be taken without debate.

SEC. 6. When a report is presented by a committee it shall be considered in possession of the Board, and (except as otherwise provided in Article V, Section 1, of these By-Laws,) may be adopted, amended, recommitted, laid on the table, or otherwise disposed of, as the Board may judge proper.

SEC. 7. It shall always be deemed out of order to use personal reflections in debate, or to interrupt a speaker, except to explain or to call him to order.

SEC. 8. It shall be deemed out of order for any member to leave the meeting without the permission of the chair or Board.

SEC. 9. A motion to adjourn shall always be considered in order, and shall be taken without debate.

SEC. 10. A call for the ayes and noes shall be ordered on the demand of any five members present.

SEC. 11. Any decision of the presiding officer shall be subject to an appeal to the Board, and such appeal shall be decided without debate; but the presiding officer may assign his reasons for his decision.

SEC. 12. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, but no motion for reconsideration shall be taken more than once.

ARTICLE IX.—THE SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

SEC. 1. Any of the foregoing By-Laws may be suspended at any time by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

SEC. 2. These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any

regular monthly meeting of the Board by a vote of two thirds of the members present; but notice of such alteration or amendment shall have been given and recorded at a previous regular monthly meeting of the Board.

BY-LAWS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

ARTICLE I.

At all meetings of this Committee one of the Bishops, as may be determined among themselves, shall preside.

ARTICLE II.

The order of business shall be as follows.

1. Reception of the Report from the Board of Church Extension.

2. Determination of the amount which may be donated during the year, and the division of the amount among the several Annual Conferences.

3. Determination of the amount which shall be called for by collections, and the distribution of the same for collection among the several Annual Conferences.

4. Recommendations concerning the Loan Fund.

5. Miscellaneous business.

All meetings of the Committee shall be opened with prayer.

ARTICLE III.

The Rules of Order adopted by the Board shall be observed in all meetings of the General Committee.

8.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION. JOURNAL, PAGE 111.

To the General Conference, assembled in Philadelphia, Pa., May, 1884:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The work of the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church is performed under four general departments, concerning the progress and condition of which the Corresponding Secretary, in behalf of the Board of Managers, now respectfully makes report.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

There are reported in the Methodist Episcopal Church at the close of the quadrennium 21,453 Sunday-schools, 229,565 officers and teachers, 1,796,034 scholars—an increase during the quadrennium of 1,113 schools, 2,198 officers and teachers, 257,723 scholars. The total number of conversions reported during the four years is 297,803, which is 55,105 less than the number reported at Cincinnati for the preceding quadrennium. The number of professed conversions reported through the Sunday-School Union during the past sixteen years is 1,112,813.

The German Department, under the care of the Rev. Henry

Liebhart, D.D., reports 1,195 schools, 10,335 officers and teachers, and 64,620 scholars.

Sunday-schools are becoming more and more an essential factor in the foreign field, and we are able to report concerning the several missions abroad as follows : Mexico, 16 schools, 710 scholars; South America, 10 schools, 826 scholars; Norway, 43 schools, 3,503 scholars; Sweden, 139 schools, 7,807 scholars; Denmark, 20 schools, 1,066 scholars; Germany, 404 schools, 20,807 scholars; Italy, 14 schools, 363 scholars; Bulgaria, 5 schools, 55 scholars; Africa, 32 schools, 1,944 scholars; India, 471 schools, 19,947 scholars; China, 26 schools, 1,703 scholars; Japan, 29 schools, 1,244 scholars; making a total of 1,209 schools and 59,975 scholars in our foreign fields.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BENEVOLENCE.

The treasury of the Sunday-School Union has received from the churches during the four years \$67,483 64, and has aided by grants 3,500 Sunday-schools.

In addition to the grants of books and papers made by the several Committees in Application for Aid throughout the Churches, the Union has, in connection with the Tract Society, continued the circulation of the Good Tidings, especially through the schools of the South. The total number of copies of Good Tidings distributed in the South during the last four years is 4,771,760, being a weekly average of 22,941, or a total of 19,087,040 pages.

Were the true needs, especially of the South and West, duly appreciated by the Church, the facts forcibly and frequently presented to the congregations, and an opportunity given for an annual collection in every charge, we should be able to aid many new and needy Sunday-schools now sorely hindered in their work through lack of books, periodicals, and lesson helps.

Our acknowledgments are again due to the American Bible Society for liberal grants of Bibles and Testaments as the needs of our work have been presented to that Board.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

The Berean System continues to be taught in all the Sunday-schools of the Church. Normal classes for the training of Sunday-school teachers have increased in number. Summer assemblies, after the type of Chautauqua, have multiplied, all of which give special attention to the improvement of Bible teachers and the training of children in Scripture facts, texts, and doctrines.

The Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D.D., has rendered valuable service in the preparation of the notes and other lesson helps for teachers and scholars.

The Rev. A. H. Gillett, who has been by the Board appointed Agent of the Union for the South and West, (in place of the Rev. J. B. Ford, who resigned his position that he might re-enter the pastorate,) has visited Annual Conferences, held Sunday-

school institutes and conventions, and in manifold ways increased the efficiency of Sunday-school teachers in his field of service.

The Rev. Henry Liebhart, D.D., has given especial attention during the quadrennium to the holding of Sunday-school conventions for the benefit of the German brethren. Seventy-three such conventions were held during the quadrennium, fifty-one of which Dr. Liebhart attended in person. In the summer of 1881 Dr. Liebhart attended the Germany and Switzerland Conference, where a Sunday-school congress was held. He subsequently made an extensive tour through the old fatherland, presiding and holding Sunday-school meetings every Sunday, while the week-days were devoted to Sunday-school lectures, etc. Dr. Liebhart further reports concerning the German work in America that better and more thorough instruction is given, more earnest work done, more conversions have taken place, and, in general, better results have been produced than in former years. He speaks especially of the improvement in Bible classes, the development of a denominational *esprit du corps*, the increased attendance of children upon the public services, the exclusive use of Methodist periodicals and literature in the German Sunday-schools, and the training of children by their pastors in the Catechism.

To the use of the Church Catechism and the committing of Scripture and Church hymns to memory the attention of the Sunday-school workers has been called during the quadrennium, and not without good results, as the number of catechisms published during the four years will show. Between 1876 and 1879 there were published 235,500 catechisms. Between 1880 and 1883 we report 322,000 copies, an increase of 86,500.

The question may be raised as to whether or not the time has arrived for the revision of the Catechism of our Church; that there may be a smaller Catechism for our very little people; that Catechism No. 1 may be shortened and simplified, and that one or two Catechisms adapted to older pupils may be provided.

The Church has always felt the importance of maintaining a strict watch over the lesson helps to be employed by teachers and pupils in the instruction of the Sunday-school. For this purpose she provides her own lesson system. So-called "cheap" lesson leaves abound, published by irresponsible parties, offered at a slight reduction below the price of some of our own helps, although they are parts of a system much more expensive than our own when used in its completeness. To resist these tempters and maintain the purity of our Sunday-schools as teachers of true doctrine has required no little fidelity and persistency on the part of presiding elders, preachers in charge, and superintendents; but marvelous success has crowned their efforts, as will be seen in the increased circulation of our lesson publications.

Attention has been given, in connection with our lessons, to the cause of temperance. The great modern improvements in

favor of the temperance reform have been promptly recognized by the administration. Notes have been given in the Sunday-School Journal showing the bearing of every lesson upon the principles and methods involved in the temperance movement. Special lessons have been provided, tracts have been published, and the Sunday-school department has done what it could for the promotion of a wise, wholesome, and legitimate temperance work in connection with the Sunday-schools of the Church.

The department of instruction has given attention to the important problem of secular education in the interest of religious life, and has met with gratifying success, as may be seen in the growth of the "C. L. S. C.," (the gift of our Sunday-School Union to the Church and the world at large,) the "Lyceum Reading Union," the "Spare-Minute Course," etc., etc. This whole system of popular education, the distinctive feature of which is the subordination of culture to the law and life of Christ, is simply a provision of benefit for the masses of the people—a benefit which cultivated Christians have, through all the centuries, appropriated and enjoyed, and to which all have equal right. It is a laying hold of the promise implied in the apostolic statement, "All things are yours." It is in obedience to the apostolic injunction, "Whatsoever things are true . . . think on these things." It is the wise method of the Church adapting herself to the emergencies of the age—an age of social allurements the most insidious and dangerous, an age of culture without Christ, an age of dissipation and of insubordination, an age of blatant and defiant infidelity, which, on the platform and through the press, flings its denials and assertions into the face of old and young.

It is necessary that the Church should in such times as these be vigilant and aggressive; that she should use all the weapons of spiritual warfare, and at the same time not allow the enemy to wrest from her grasp the legitimate forces of society and culture which she needs, and with which she can do such efficient service. The Church must fight fire with fire, bad literature with good, indolence and dissipation with wise occupation, and the theories and devices which men have perverted or created for self-gratification with the facts, laws, religious suggestions and inspirations which lie along the pathway of history, in the fields of literature, in the rocks beneath, and in the stars above.

Standing by the cross of Christ, the "open word" of Christ before us, the "Spirit of Christ" within us, we may profitably study the "heavens that declare the glory of God," trace in human history the hand that "ruleth among the inhabitants of the earth," "go to the ants" for wisdom, "consider the lilies," "behold the birds of the air," and find our Father's wisdom, love, and care in every thing.

This expedient for alluring thoughtless and apathetic people, for neutralizing the deadly influence of pernicious literature, for confirming young converts, for increasing the usefulness of the

saints, and for ennobling homes, is in pursuance of the theories and methods of our great founder, John Wesley, who was not only one of the most voluminous readers of his day, but who compiled or wrote for the good of his people works on language, literature, history, and science.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATION.

The Sunday-School Union provides and the Book Agents publish whatever the various grades of Sunday-school workers in the Church—normal class teachers and pupils, Sunday-school teachers and pupils—need, in the line of lesson helps, commentaries, leaflets, magazines, picture lesson papers, blackboard outlines, condensed catechisms, and other text-books.

The following facts and figures are reported by the Book Agents at New York and Cincinnati: Minimum circulation of the Sunday-School Journal, 128,000; Sunday-School Advocate, 202,500; Sunday-School Classmate, 95,500; Picture Lesson Paper, 255,500; Beginner's Leaf, 119,250; Berean Leaf, 1,310,000; Senior Leaf, 74,000; Leaf Cluster, 2,800; The Study, 2,500.

The increase for the quadrennium is as follows: Sunday-School Journal, 6,000; Sunday-School Advocate, 10,691; Sunday-School Classmate, 59,958; Picture Lesson Paper, 50,833. It is something worthy of remembrance and mention that we are distributing every month in three periodicals alone—Classmate, Advocate, and Picture Lesson Paper—more than three fourths of a million copies of papers devoted to pure, refining, Christian literature.

The Beginner's and the Senior Leaves have been introduced during the four years, and the Berean Quarterly has been discontinued.

The total maximum circulation of the Beginner's, Berean, and Senior Leaves is 1,503,250, an increase of 282,250 over the combined circulation of the Berean Leaf and Scholar's Quarterly of four years ago.

To these periodical lesson helps must be added the Lesson Commentary and the three Berean Question Books, published annually, and used in many of our schools, who prefer these permanent book forms to the periodical leaves. During the four years 42,887 copies of the Commentaries and 503,223 copies of the Question Books have been circulated.

There are also published in German, under the editorship of Dr. Liebhart, The Sunday-School Bell, (circulation 23,987,) the New Bell, (8,600,) and the Bible Lessons, (31,625.)

The German Sunday-school literature, published by the Western House, and edited by Dr. Liebhart, has been greatly increased during the quadrennium. Periodical German literature is in a prosperous condition. Finding that the paper for the smallest scholars (Little Folks) did not receive the necessary support, it was discontinued, and a weekly (four times a month)

edition of the Sunday-School Bell instituted instead. The new issue received the name of New Bell. It in no way interferes with the subscription of the Sunday-School (or old) Bell.

The Berean Lesson system in German has also been greatly developed. The Bells expound the lessons for the smallest children, the *Bibel-forscher* (31,000) for larger scholars, and *Hans und Herd* (8,000) for teachers, while *Bildersaal* serves the infant class and review purposes. In addition to this a Lesson Commentary has been issued for 1884. In all of this work the wisdom and enterprise of the Rev. Dr. Henry Liebhart, who has entire charge of the German department, must be recognized and recorded.

Several new and substantial volumes have been added to the Sunday-school catalogue, and the department of requisites has not been neglected. An attractive and cheap Lyceum Library for children and one for youths have been published, containing twenty-five volumes each. These are bound in stiff manilla paper, and are sold at the rate of ten cents a volume.

The anniversaries of the Sunday-School Union have been held in connection with those of the Tract Society during the four years, as follows: 1880, at Youngstown, Ohio; 1881, at Indianapolis, Ind.; 1882, at New Haven, Conn.; 1883, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The enthusiasm of the Sunday-school world in the International Lessons Series is unabated. These lessons are nearly everywhere employed in our Protestant Christendom, and will undoubtedly continue for many years to come to promote Bible knowledge and a catholic spirit among the various branches of the Holy Catholic Church throughout the world.

The International Lesson Committee has already selected the last year of the second series of seven years' lessons, and at the International Triennial Convention, to meet next month in Louisville, Ky., a new committee will be appointed to prepare lessons for another term of years.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Freeman has rendered most valuable service to the Union during the quadrennium. In charge of all details of office management, in charge of the foreign work of the Union, editing almost entirely one of the most important of our periodicals, supervising with critical eye and admirable taste most of the publications, and visiting as opportunity permits the Annual Conferences, he deserves the high appreciation which he has already won from those who are conversant with his work. Dr. Freeman, during the quadrennium, paid a visit to the Germany and Switzerland Conference, where he spoke in the interests of the Sunday-School Union.

Our great Church enters upon her second century with an immense army of children and youth under her control. The question of the hour is, How shall these multitudes be led into the knowledge of God's truth, into a reverent and conscientious faith in that truth, and into the personal experience which it is the

mission of the truth under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit to produce in human hearts?

No one branch of the Church can practically and satisfactorily answer the question. The Sunday-school cannot do it. There are other instrumentalities more important. Home, with its authority, early opportunity, affection, and example; the pulpit, with its living voice and solemn services; the pastorate, with its personal magnetisms and every-day contacts; the press, with its perpetuated and silent ministries—all these must work with the Sunday-school to give it authority, indorsement, and support. When the co-operation of such instrumentalities as these is secured, we may expect increased success that will be manifest not alone in quadrennium aggregates, but in the divine results of every year and every quarter and every Sabbath.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Board of Managers,
J. H. VINCENT, *Corresponding Secretary.*

9.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE TRACT SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 91.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Tract Society of our Church was organized in 1852, and chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1854, and again in 1874. Its aims are concisely stated by the Recording Secretary, the Rev. James M. Freeman, D.D., who has performed most of the office duties required in the work of the Society during the past quadrennium. He says:

“The Society distributes tracts in destitute portions of our country, in places that are sparsely settled, and in our cities among the poor and degraded; in hospitals and prisons; to sailors and soldiers; to immigrants of various nationalities; to the freedmen of the South, and to our missions in foreign lands.”

During the last four years 227 new tracts have been added to our several lists, and 5,000 grants of tracts have been made in the home field. The total number of tract pages issued was 53,215,070, in which are included 4,771,760 copies of the Good Tidings—the paper which, since 1871, has been gratuitously distributed among the freedmen of the South—the Sunday-school Union of our Church co-operating in the good work with the Tract Society.

In the German Department, under the able supervision of the Rev. Henry Liebhart, D.D., a large number of tracts have been added to the list, and 680 pages stereotyped. The whole number of German pages printed during the four years is 7,000,000, of which 6,500,000 pages have been distributed.

Tracts have also been published in French, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, and Danish, for the foreign representatives of these nationalities in our own country.

Grants of money to the amount of \$10,200 have been made to the following mission-fields: China, India, Japan, Germany and Switzerland, Italy, Mexico, and South America. This money has

been employed in printing in the different languages, hymn books, Discipline, Articles of Religion, General Rules, commentaries, sermons, practical appeals to saint and sinner, and a large variety of other religious and theological works.

For the preceding quadrennium, 1876-1879 inclusive, the Tract Society received from the Church \$56,115 17; during the last quadrennium, closing with 1883, \$55,015. The \$10,000 bequest of Miss Danser augmented by that amount the receipts for the earlier quadrennium, which, deducted from the larger report, shows that the moneys collected from the churches during the past quadrennium are in advance of the collections for the former four years \$8,899 95.

Since its organization, in 1852, the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has distributed more than 600,000,000 pages of religious literature East and West, North and South, and in foreign mission fields on both hemispheres.

In behalf of the Board of Managers,

J. H. VINCENT, *Corresponding Secretary.*

10.—REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 85.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled at Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, 1884:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We take great pleasure in submitting to your prayerful consideration a brief quadrennial report of the educational work of our Church in the South, which the General Conference has committed to our care.

The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was called into existence by the providence of God in the emancipation of four millions of slaves. Its specific work, in this crisis, has been to establish and sustain schools in which teachers and preachers may be educated for the elevation of this needy people. The efforts of the Society, from its organization to the present hour, have been crowned with divine favor, each year's work being an improvement upon that of the preceding one in all the essential elements of a prosperous growth, and the past year's work has been the most successful of any in its history.

In 1872 the General Conference adopted this Society, and gave it a place by the side of the other benevolent associations under its control.

OUR BEST QUADRENNIUM.

In 1876, at the close of the first quadrennium, after the adoption by the General Conference of the Society as one of its connec-tional institutions, the collections and disbursements amounted to \$209,198 35.

In 1880, during the second quadrennium, the collections and disbursements amounted to \$266,243 59.

In 1884, during the third quadrennium, after deducting loans to the amount of \$46,048 08, for the erection of buildings and

the purchase of real estate, the receipts reached \$437,986 89, and the disbursements, \$484,034 97, making an increase in collections of \$171,743 30 over those of the preceding quadrennium.

NEW BUILDINGS.

In view of the large number of attractive and commodious school buildings, combining the latest improvements, which the Society has erected during the past quadrennium, it may appropriately be styled the building epoch. School edifices have been erected in the following places, and the amounts specified in connection with the erection of each building have been paid during the past four years.

In 1880 the Meharry Medical Department of the Central Tennessee College, located at Nashville, Tenn., was finished at a cost of \$4,876. The building is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was erected, having convenient recitation and anatomical rooms, laboratory, and lecture-room. It is one of the most complete in its equipments for its size of any in the South. It graduates each year a class of thoroughly-trained physicians, and these are doing excellent service in preserving the health and elevating the character of the people.

In 1881 Chrisman Hall, of Clark University, at Atlanta, Ga., was erected. It is the most beautiful and convenient building belonging to the Society, having class and school rooms and chapel large enough to accommodate two hundred students, and boarding accommodations sufficient for one hundred. It is located upon the highest elevation of our four hundred and fifty acres of ground, and can be seen from all parts of the surrounding country. Expended on the building, \$30,247 05; professor's house, \$1,000; president's house, \$1,200.

In 1883, Gammon Theological Hall was erected on a commanding site of seven acres adjacent to Chrisman Hall, purchased by the Society for this purpose for \$1,900. The building is of Gothic architecture, grand in appearance, and convenient in arrangement; four stories; basement stone, other stories brick; one hundred and twelve feet long and fifty feet wide. The basement is built of the granite taken from our quarry, and the other stories of brick burned from clay found on the same premises, only a few rods from these buildings. This Theological Hall cost \$24,000, one third of which was donated by the Rev. E. H. Gammon, of Chicago, and the other two thirds was secured by Bishop Warren, \$16,000 of which was expended in this quadrennium, prior to August 1, 1883, and \$8,000 since. To these brethren and to generous donors all over the land our Society is indebted for the magnificent hall in which young ministers shall be trained for their work. The Church is under additional obligations to Rev. E. H. Gammon for a donation of \$20,000 for the endowment of a professorship in the Gammon Theological School.

In 1881 the Centenary Biblical Institute building was fin-

ished. It is located on the corner of Fulton and Edmondson Avenues, Baltimore, Md. It is sixty-five feet square, three stories above the basement, and is built of light-colored stone. It has accommodations for sixty boarders and two hundred day pupils. \$23,540 55 have been expended on it during the quadrennium, a large portion of which has been donated by the Rev. J. F. Goucher, of the Baltimore Conference. It is earnestly desired that the fond anticipations of its patrons may be realized in its taking a prominent part in the great work of training young men for the ministry in our own land and for the evangelization of Africa.

In 1882 the Society purchased, at Houston, Texas, in a central part of the city, a commodious dwelling-house and several acres of ground for school purposes. We have a promising school here, but greatly need a new building for the accommodation of the large number of students in attendance. This institution is located in the center of an immense colored population. \$7,500 was paid for this property.

In 1883 a new brick building was erected at Holly Springs, Miss., for the accommodation of the students of Rust University. This institution was chartered in 1870 with university powers, and it has accomplished great good in the education of the people of the State. It has for years been greatly embarrassed for the want of accommodations, having only one two-story building for nearly three hundred students. This new edifice is erected upon elevated ground in the center of the college campus of twenty acres, overlooking the city, at a cost of over \$20,000. We have nearly one hundred acres of ground near the University, on which we purpose to establish an industrial department, and train the students in agricultural pursuits.

In 1883, at Little Rock, Ark., the Philander Smith College was erected. It is one of the most attractive buildings of the Society. It combines conveniences for the school and the home, and affords accommodations for a hundred students. The influence of this college edifice is felt all through the South-west, awakening interest in improved architecture and Christian education. The Society is indebted to Mrs. Adeline M. Smith and family for the funds to erect this building, \$9,136 being expended in this quadrennium. The Industrial Home for the training of young girls, owned and sustained by the Woman's Home Missionary Society, also a donation of Mrs. Smith, is located on the college grounds, and adds much to the beauty of the campus and the advantages of the college.

In 1883 the most commodious building of the group connected with the Cookman Institute at Jacksonville, Florida, was finished, through the energetic efforts of the principal in raising \$3,201 41 for this purpose. The Institute is located in the central part of the city, and is crowded with students from all portions of the State, creating the necessity for an additional build-

ing of greater dimensions for the accommodation of students which resort to this place for an education.

In 1883 the school building for the Seminary at Morristown, Tennessee, was erected. It is a commodious two-story frame structure, fifty-seven feet, having twenty-two rooms for the accommodation of boarding pupils. It is central to a large population needing educational advantages, is pleasantly situated, and is doing excellent work for the East Tennessee Conference.

SCHOOLS.

The Society has established and supported the following schools, seven of which are legally chartered with collegiate powers:

CHARTERED INSTITUTIONS.

	Teachers.	Pupils.
Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn.....	12	324
Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.....	6	425
Clafin University, Orangeburg, S. C.....	11	424
New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.....	6	231
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.....	5	136
Rust University, Holy Springs, Miss.....	6	367
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.....	6	313

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

Centenary Biblical Institute, Baltimore, Md.....	6	151
Gammon Theological School, Atlanta, Ga.....	2	..
Baker Institute, Orangeburg, S. C.....	.	..
Gilbert Haven School of Theology, N. O., La.....	.	..

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.....	8	30
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INSTITUTIONS NOT CHARTERED.

Bennett Seminary, Greensborough, N. C.....	6	153
Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.....	7	274
Forest City School, Forest City, Ark.....	2	62
Haven Normal School, Waynesborough, Ga.....	2	88
Huntsville Normal School, Huntsville Ala.....	3	70
Houston Seminary, Houston, Texas.....	3	109
La Grange Seminary, La Grange, Ga.....	2	100
Meridian Academy, Meridian, Miss.....	3	107
Morristown Seminary, Morristown, Tenn.....	3	320
New Hope Academy, New Hope, Texas.....	1	52
Paris School, Paris, Texas.....	2	52
Rome Normal School, Rome, Ga.....	.	..
West Texas Conference Seminary, Austin Tex.....	.	..
West Tennessee Seminary, Mason, Tenn.....	3	139

Total.....	105	3,537
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During the past year 3,537 students have attended these schools.

1. The Society has established and sustained these twenty-four institutions of learning.

2. It has employed annually in this work more than one hundred teachers.

3. It has prepared hundreds of young men for the ministry.
4. It has educated thousands of teachers for the schools of the South.
5. It has graduated scores of physicians.
6. It has taught since its organization eighty thousand pupils, and nearly a million have been instructed by its teachers and by those prepared to teach in its schools.
7. It has vested in school property \$500,000.
8. It has disbursed \$1,241,610 50.
9. It has led thousands of sinners to Christ. Nearly every one of our institutions, during the past year, enjoyed a glorious revival of religion.
10. It has introduced industrial training into several of its schools, and taught carpentry, iron work, printing, cabinet-making, and farming.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE QUADRENNIUM.

RECEIPTS.	
Cash in Treasury, July 1, 1879.....	\$676 74
From July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880.....	83,403 33
“ “ 1880, “ “ 1881.....	89,701 52
“ “ 1881, “ “ 1882.....	99,392 58
“ “ 1882, “ “ 1883.....	118,153 72
Endowment.....	20,000 00
Annuity.....	15,559 00
Property.....	11,100 00
Loan, July 1, 1880.....	13,412 18
“ “ 1882.....	11,000 00
“ “ 1883.....	21,635 90
Total Receipts.....	\$484,034 97

DISBURSEMENTS—REAL ESTATE.

July 1, 1879 and 1880:	
Chrisman Hall, Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.....	\$20,000 00
Centenary Bible Institute, Baltimore, Md.....	15,550 00
Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.....	4,366 00
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.....	1,913 09
Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.....	416 66
	<hr/>
	\$42,245 75
July 1, 1880 and 1881:	
Chrisman Hall, Clark University Atlanta, Ga.....	\$10,247 05
Centenary Biblical Institute, Baltimore, Md.....	5,990 55
Ellijay Seminary, Ellijay, Ga.....	1,000 00
Morristown Seminary, Morristown, Tenn.....	525 00
Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.....	510 00
	<hr/>
	18,272 60
July 1, 1881 and 1882:	
Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.....	\$7,450 00
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.....	6,000 00
Houston Seminary, Houston, Texas.....	4,000 00
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.....	2,086 95
Centenary Biblical Institute, Baltimore, Md.....	2,000 00
West Texas Conference Seminary, Austin, Texas...	1,575 00
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.....	1,136 00
Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.....	1,009 75
Clark University, Professor's House, Atlanta, Ga....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	26,257 70

Brought forward.....		\$86,776 05
July 1, 1882 and 1883:		
Gammon Hall, Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.....	\$16,000 00	
Clark University, land for Gammon Hall, ".....	1,900 00	
" " President's House, Atlanta, Ga....	1,200 00	
Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla.....	1,775 00	
Houston Seminary, Houston, Texas.....	3,500 00	
Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.....	18,500 00	
Morristown Seminary, Morristown, Tenn.....	1,500 00	
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.....	8,000 00	
Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.....	14,000 00	
		<hr/> 66,375 00
		<hr/> \$153,151 05

SALARIES OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOL EXPENSES.

1879 and 1880.....	\$42,011 09	
1880 and 1881.....	59,903 13	
1881 and 1882.....	59,882 29	
1882 and 1883.....	58,433 95	
		<hr/> 213,230 46

SALARY OF COR. SECRETARY, OFFICE AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.

1879 and 1880.....	\$3,451 61	
1880 and 1881.....	3,446 67	
1881 and 1882.....	3,710 89	
1882 and 1883.....	3,525 69	
		<hr/> 14,134 86
Salary and traveling expenses of Assistant Cor. Sec. (2 years).....	6,800 80	
Furniture, repairs, insurance, and interest.....	23,465 56	
Aid to young men for ministry.....	10,314 11	
Paid on old debt.....	9,738 32	
Printing and postage.....	3,198 35	
Clerk hire.....	3,140 00	
		<hr/> \$437,173 51
Total Disbursements.....		
Endowment, Annuity Fund, and property.....	46,659 00	
Cash on hand.....	202 46	
		<hr/> \$484,034 97
Total.....		

THE CENTENNIAL AND OUR SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The Bishops, speaking for the last General Conference, said that during this Centennial year "the chief object of connectional offerings should be the cause of education."

This General Conference will no doubt devise wise and comprehensive plans to properly carry out this suggestion.

Our Southern educational work includes one third of the institutions of learning in the entire Church, and nearly one fourth of the students in our Church schools of all grades. The greatest educational problem before the nation is in the Southern States. The greatest connectional responsibility in this work of education resting upon the Church to-day is in the same section, and upon no other denomination does that responsibility rest as upon the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In the providence of God the Freedmen's Aid Society has been placed in charge of this Southern education field, and it is

hoped that this General Conference will provide some way by which the whole Church will be called upon to make a liberal Centennial offering to this work. Our great needs are, 1. The completion of buildings already commenced, and the erection of others imperatively demanded. Hundreds of students are turned away from our schools each term for lack of accommodations. 2. Endowments for professorships. At least one professorship in each school should be endowed in the near future. 3. Scholarships, the interest of which shall aid needy students in securing an education. We hope the General Conference will see its way clear to call upon the Church for at least \$500,000 as a Centennial offering to this cause.

SCHOOLS AMONG WHITE PEOPLE.

The attention of the General Conference of 1880 was invited to the importance of providing schools in the South among our white members in the Address of the Bishops, delivered at the opening session. (Journal, vol. ix, p. 411.)

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS.

"The Freedmen's Aid Society, the last in organization among the great benevolent boards, has been performing in its field a noble work. Through its Secretary its revenue has been largely increased during the last four years. Its chief object is now directed to the education of young ministers, and to the training of young men and women as teachers for the colored population.

"Several institutions, especially those at Nashville, Atlanta, Orangeburg, and Baltimore, have erected, or are erecting, large and commodious buildings, and are preparing to give more thorough instruction. A medical department has also been established in connection with the University at Nashville, where colored young men are being trained for professional life.

"We deem it also of great importance that a similar work should be done among the white members and friends in the South. Possibly the sphere of the Freedmen's Aid Society might be enlarged, so that it would work in the same lines in this field also. At all events, the educational work among the poorer white people of the South should be in some way developed through the general benevolence of the Church."

ACTION OF GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Southern Work, after a thorough discussion of this subject, in Report No. I, presented the following resolution, which was adopted by the General Conference:

"*Resolved*, That under the phrase 'and others' of Article II in the Constitution of the Freedmen's Aid Society we see the way clear to aid the schools which have been established by our

Church in the Southern States among the white people, and hereby ask the General Conference to recommend to the Board of Managers of this Society to give such aid to these schools during the next quadrennium as can be done without embarrassment to the schools among the freedmen." (Journal, vol. ix, p. 293.)

REPORT NO. II.

Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Southern Work reported as follows:

"The Freedmen's Aid Society is a greater necessity to-day than ever in the past. The Church should be supplemented by this special organization, whose presence in the South, as the authorized agent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will deter the evil-minded, and inspire hope in those whom we are bound to save. It is the opinion of your Committee that the Society should have an income of \$150,000 for each year in the incoming quadrennium. This is demanded by the twofold mission of the organization, which is to foster Christian education and prepare young men for the ministry. This noble mission commends itself to every thoughtful mind.

"In view of the work that must be done by the Society in promoting the cause of Christian education in the South, your Committee report the following resolutions for adoption:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the Freedmen's Aid Society retain its present organization.

"*Resolved*, 2. That in view of the importance and extent of the work, the contributions to this Society should be largely increased.

"*Resolved*, 3. That our pastors, in presenting the claims of this Society to the Church, should remind our people that a portion of the appropriations of the Society will be made for the education of the white population connected with our Church in the Southern States, but not to the embarrassment of the work among our people of color."

This report was adopted. (See Journal, vol. ix, p. 345.)

The last General Conference instructed the managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society to render such aid to schools among whites in the South connected with our Church as it could without embarrassment to its work among the colored people.

A most encouraging beginning had been made in the establishment of a system of schools of various grades by the heroic and self-sacrificing efforts of our people.

Nearly all of the following schools had been established and supported by our white members in the South, and boards of trustees placed in charge of them by the donors, prior to action on this subject by the last General Conference. Our Society has rendered such aid as it could to these schools in sustaining teachers and in relieving school property from financial embarrassment.

The plan of the Society is to aid in the establishment of a system of higher education, which now includes two institutions, one for the South-west and the other for the Central South, and academies in various sections, easy of access for our membership, to be feeders for them, and agencies in the education and elevation of our people. In harmony with this plan, a university has been established at Little Rock, Ark., which is now in successful operation, and the other at Chattanooga, Tenn., for which an excellent site has been purchased, and the erection of a commodious University building has been commenced.

Our Southern German Conference, in Texas and Louisiana, have established a college at Rutersville, Texas. This school was established in 1834 by Martin Ruter, the first missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Texas. Years ago it passed from our Church to another denomination, but now the property is ours again. To help secure this valuable and historic property and sustain the school, our Society gave \$500.

CHARTERED INSTITUTIONS.

	Teachers.	Pupils.
Andrews Collegiate Institute, Andrews Institute, Ala. . . .	3	113
Chattanooga University, Chattanooga, Tenn., (not yet chartered nor opened) . . . . .	.	..
East Tennessee Wesleyan University, Athens, Tenn.	8	214
Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.	10	206
Texas Wesleyan College, Fort Worth, Texas.	6	100
Augusta College, Augusta, Ky.	4	130

INSTITUTIONS NOT CHARTERED.

Baldwin Seminary, Baldwin, La.	2	50
Brown Seminary, Leicester, N. C.	1	62
Ellijay Seminary, Ellijay, Ga.	2	100
Holston Seminary, New Market, Tenn.	6	137
Harrison Seminary, Harrison, Ark.	1	31
Kingsley Seminary, Bloomingdale, Tenn.	4	136
Mount Union Seminary, Mount Union, Ala.	1	61
Mount Zion Seminary, Mount Zion, Ga.	2	40
Powell's Valley Seminary, Well Spring, Tenn.	3	170
Rutersville College, Rutersville, Texas.	3	60
Sequachee College, Tenn.	2	39
Texarkana Gymnasium, Texarkana, Ark.	5	190
Tullahoma College, Tullahoma, Tenn.	6	150
Warren College, Fullens, Tenn.	3	140
West Tennessee Seminary, Hollow Rock, Tenn.	5	98
Total.	77	2,227

The above system of schools includes six colleges—one in Alabama, two in the South-east, another in the South-west, the fifth in Texas, and the sixth in Kentucky—and fifteen seminaries tributary to these colleges. During the past year there have been twenty-two hundred and twenty-seven pupils in attendance.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Our Society has just completed one of its best school buildings for the University at Little Rock, Arkansas. It is four stories, built of brick, with stone basement, and finished in every part in good style. The University is located on Lincoln Avenue, on a bluff of the Arkansas River, with a commanding view of its scenery, opposite the Union Depot, and in full view of all persons passing through Little Rock on the cars. The campus embraces twelve acres of ground, including the residence occupied by the president. The University is closing its second year of prosperity with an enrollment of one hundred and fifty students. It is taking high rank in educational work, and is giving new inspirations to our Church in that section. \$25,950 has been paid on it during the quadrennium.

At Baldwin, La., we have a beautiful property of thirty acres, on which is a convenient building for the principal, and a two-story brick building for school purposes, donated to our Society by the venerable John Baldwin. The school is small, but the surroundings are promising, and it is expected that this will become an important center for the education of white students. The property is valued at \$10,000.

APPROPRIATIONS TO SCHOOLS AMONG WHITES.

As the distribution of the collections was intrusted largely to the discretion of the managers of the Society, the General Conference only instructing them to give such aid to schools among the white people during the quadrennium as could be done without embarrassment to the schools among the freedmen, it is fitting that we should render an account of our stewardship by furnishing the donors to this cause full information in regard to the disbursement of the collections of the Society.

That the managers have appropriated the collections to the objects for which they were solicited and donated, is evident from the action of the General Conference, in which the pastors, in presenting the claims of this Society to the Church, were instructed to remind our people that a portion of the appropriations of the Society would be made for the education of the white population connected with our Church in the Southern States. This refers to moneys contributed to the general treasury without any specific instruction from the donors, and it has no reference to funds or property given for specific objects among white or colored people.

In 1879 and 1880, the first year of the quadrennium, nothing was appropriated to schools among the whites, as the year was nearly ended when the General Conference took action on this subject.

The following sums were appropriated to schools among the whites :

In 1879 and 1880.....	Nothing.
In 1880 and 1881.....	\$2,600 00
In 1881 and 1882.....	19,453 75
In 1882 and 1883.....	26,847 25
Total.....	<hr/> \$48,901 00
Total Receipts during quadrennium.....	\$437,986 89
Appropriations for schools among whites.....	48,901 00
Appropriations for schools among colored.....	<hr/> \$389,085 89

The whites received a little less than one ninth of the receipts, and a little less than one eighth as much as the colored people.

During the preceding quadrennium, before any of the Society's funds was appropriated to the work among whites, the amount collected was \$266,243 59, and the amount collected during the present quadrennium, when a portion of its receipts has been appropriated to schools among the whites, the collections reached \$437,986 89, making an *increase in collections* of \$171,743 30.

FINANCIAL REPORT FROM JULY 1, 1883, TO MAY 1, 1884, (10 MONTHS.)

In 1883 and 1884 (10 months).....	\$77,643 21
Appropriated to schools among whites.....	13,110 65
The whites received about one sixth of the receipts.	

John D. Slayback, Esq., of New York, donated to the Society \$5,000 for seminary work among whites in the South, and this has been appropriated to seventeen institutions located in eight different States. This gift has awakened hope and confidence in the success of our schools, and will stimulate our brethren to more generous giving.

In addition to the above, the Society has received a donation of a valuable school property, estimated at \$10,000, for the establishment and support of a seminary among the whites, and the institution has been opened and is now in successful operation.

The financial statement in connection with the University at Chattanooga is as follows: Paid on grounds for the University, \$15,000; and the citizens have donated \$15,000 in cash, notes, and reliable subscriptions to the erection of the University building.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

In reviewing the work of the past quadrennium, which has been so satisfactory in results, and which has received such hearty commendation from leading minds of other denominations of Christians, we feel bound in justice to state that we are

largely indebted for this success to the careful management of the Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust, our Corresponding Secretary, who, for more than sixteen years, has devoted his untiring energies to the establishment and support of our schools in the South. His experience as an educator, and his ability in business affairs, have been of great service in the selection of our teachers, in the management of our schools, in the purchase of property for educational purposes, and in the erection of our beautiful school buildings.

The Corresponding Secretary has been assisted for the past three years by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, who has been connected with our mission work in the South for many years, and is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of this field, and is well qualified to represent them. He has rendered valuable service in presenting the claims of this cause to the public, in awakening a deeper interest in it, and in increasing the receipts of the Society.

Respectfully submitted by the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I. W. WILEY, *President.*

J. J. HIGHT, *Secretary.*

MAY 1, 1884.

11.—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. JOURNAL, PAGE 97.

To the General Conference of 1884:

ONE of the duties of this Board, as prescribed by its charter, is to make quadrennial reports to the General Conference. In doing so at this time, the members of the Board take pleasure in submitting a series of facts which cannot fail to be pleasing and encouraging to the whole Church.

TWO PHASES OF EDUCATIONAL EFFORT.

Prominent in our denominational history stands the record of efforts in behalf of Christian education. Those efforts have assumed two distinct phases. The first was that of the erection and endowment of institutions in which instruction of all desirable grades could be furnished under the auspices of the Church. The second was that of providing the means of aid for those of our converted youth who need help to enable them to profit by the advantages of our institutions. The first was essentially initial. The second was supplementary; but nevertheless essential to the realization of the highest objects of our educational system. Practically, the existence of any number of the best institutions avails nothing to those who cannot reach them. It has been the glory of our Church from the beginning that she has preached the Gospel to the poor, and not less that she has gathered the children of the poor by hundreds of thousands into her Sunday-schools. Her work in behalf of the latter was not complete till she had made it possible for the poorest of those children,

with suitable efforts on their own part, to advance to the highest grades of university education.

In the nature of the case, the work of establishing and endowing institutions of learning is local and sectional. On this account for a long time practical difficulties were encountered in devising methods to incorporate their work harmoniously into our connectional system. When the General Conference of 1856 adopted institutional theological education under connectional auspices, a step was taken in that direction. But it became evident that the future increase of theological schools would inevitably make them also sectional as to patronage and support, although the sections would be of larger extent.

There was still wanted an educational center to which all the educational institutions of the Church should report, and a central agency by which students in any of them should be aided as occasion might require. The long-felt want of such a center and agency led to the formation of the Board of Education, and the extent to which the proper objects of the Board are beginning to be realized may be inferred from the statement and contents of the present report. In order to a just appreciation of the facts now to be submitted, it is well to consider in advance the magnitude of the field in which we are operating, together with the vastness of the interests involved in the history of a single institution of learning, and, indeed, in the life and influence of any individual educated within its walls.*

INSTITUTIONAL STATISTICS.

As a Church constantly laboring at practical results, we have always given great attention to statistics representing various branches of our work. Official reports are required from all pastors, embracing not less than twenty-eight items relating to membership, church property, Sunday-schools, benevolent collections, and ministerial support. These are published annually, both in local and general minutes, at enormous expense. In addition to this, the Missionary Society, the Sunday-School Union, and other of our benevolent agencies, publish more detailed statistics relating to their several departments of activity. But in the depart-

* As an indication of the progress and results to be expected in the history of all our successful educational institutions, a few facts are here given from the history of one of them:

The Wesleyan University, of Middletown, Conn., was organized in 1831 with a faculty of 5 members, 48 students, 900 volumes in library, and a small estimated amount of property and resources. In 1881, 50 years later, it had a faculty of 20 members, 184 students, 31,000 volumes in library, \$650,430 in property and resources, and an income for the year of \$47,030. At the latter period its graduates numbered 1,291, of whom 633 had been ministers, 48 college presidents, 674 professors and teachers, 249 lawyers, 73 physicians, 71 editors, and 164 authors, besides many engaged in secular pursuits. The institution also numbered 935 non-graduate alumni, who were distributed in about the same proportions as to engagements in life. The statisticians of the University estimated that the 633 ministers among the graduates had spent 8,540 years in preaching.

ment of education there has not, until recently, been suitable provision for a similar collection and publication of statistics.

That condition of things, however, has not existed without strenuous efforts on the part of successive General Conferences to improve upon it. As far back as 1848 a committee, of which Dr. Durbin was chairman, endeavored to make up a list of the institutions under the patronage of the Church. At the instance of its Committee, the General Conference of that year passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the proper authorities in each of our universities, colleges, and academies be respectfully requested to furnish, in writing, to the next General Conference, definite answers to a series of eleven subjoined questions.

As a result, improved statistics were submitted to the General Conferences of 1852, 1856, and 1860, and published in their successive Journals. But as the number of institutions increased the difficulties of securing complete statistics increased also. These difficulties were sorely felt by the General Conference Committee of 1860, and were distinctly charged to the neglect of institutions to furnish the necessary information. One of the remedies suggested by that committee was the organization of a permanent Board of Education—a measure that was realized eight years later.

Meantime, the General Conference of 1864 became so discouraged in its attempt to tabulate the educational statistics of the Church as not to furnish the edition of the General Conference Journal of that year with the result of its labors. The reason assigned was the failure of the presidents of schools to respond to circulars sent them.

Apparently in the hope of finding a class of Church officers more interested in educational results than the appointed heads of institutions, the General Conference of that year, on the recommendation of its committee, directed "that hereafter the educational statistics be collected at the Annual Conferences through the agency of the Presiding Elders."

Corresponding to the above order, the same General Conference made it the duty of each Presiding Elder to report to his Annual Conference the statistics of the literary and biblical institutions within the bounds of his district, and under the care of our Church, according to a form then introduced into the Appendix to the Discipline, and there published during the last twenty years. It is sufficient to say of this whole scheme of reporting that, from the first till now, it has proved to be not only indirect and inadequate, but inefficient and wholly without connectional results. It consequently deserves to be hereafter laid aside as a dead letter.

Had there been no other cause for its failure, a sufficient one may be found in the very blank which, thus introduced into the Discipline, has been innocently published for so many years. The multiplicity of the items, twenty-six in number, and some of them trivial in character, concerning which it demanded information, rendered it in every sense impracticable.

The value of statistics depends, first, upon their showing distinctly what is important to be known, and, secondly, upon the possibility of their publication in a convenient and not too expensive form. In planning, therefore, for a system of statistics, it is necessary to fix upon essentially important topics only, to group them in a natural order, and to bring them within a small compass. Attention to the tables herewith submitted will show that those several conditions are now secured, so that a single glance will enable any thoughtful mind to take in all the leading facts of the condition and history of any given institution. Whoever has occasion to investigate further in any case has only to apply to the principal or president to secure a catalogue or other specific information.

The remaining history of our denominational efforts to secure satisfactory educational statistics may be briefly stated. The General Conference of 1868, in ordering the organization of the Board of Education, provided that "the Board shall seek to promote the cause of education throughout the Church by collecting and publishing statistics." This provision was adopted in the charter of the Board, and by its by-laws its Corresponding Secretary was charged with the duty of preparing, printing, and circulating all documents necessary to the fulfillment of the duties of the Board, as laid down in the charter, and ordered by the General Conference.

Accordingly, the late Dr. E. O. Haven, the first Corresponding Secretary of the Board, collected and published, in 1874, an exhibit of statistics which he pronounced more complete than had ever before been published. The task of collecting statistics for publication was resumed in 1881, and has been continued annually till the present time. The tables published in the Board of Education's Reports for 1882 and 1883 were, in fact, preparatory to that herewith presented, which, it is believed, will be found worthy of the body to which it is offered, and creditable to the perseverance by which it has been secured. Its showings admit of a most encouraging comparison with those made up in 1865, just preceding the Centennial of the introduction of Methodism into America. They also may be taken as a reliable basis for future comparisons, whether annual or quadrennial, every item in them having been certified by the officers whose names are printed opposite their several institutions.

From this time forward it will be comparatively easy for the Board to publish annually a revised exhibit of these statistics, provided that the several heads of all our institutions will make an annual report to the Board at the end of each school year, suggesting the additions and corrections they wish made in their statistics as published in the last preceding report. By this simple and easy method, they may enable us to print each year the principal facts of our great educational enterprise, authentically brought down to date.

ESPRIT DU CORPS WANTED.

It might be expected that the announcement of such a privilege as that above stated would so far arrest the attention, awaken the interest, and challenge the co-operation of every person at the head of one of our institutions, that the desired results would follow without further pains on the part of the Board. Indeed, it requires no argument to show that such will be the case to the extent that our chief educators measure up to their responsibilities as the representatives of a great agency of a great Church. But the numerous failures to comply with such requests, when heretofore made, suggest the fear that too many of those who have been called to preside over our literary institutions have yet to be educated to broad views of the very enterprise in which they are engaged. They should give heed to the apostle's injunction, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man on the things of others;" and also to Wesley's rule, "Do every thing exactly at the time."

A just regard for the reputation and interests of their several institutions ought to be sufficient to induce every chief officer of a college or a seminary to wish to have his institution properly represented in the official documents of the Church, as well as to have the Church credited with the work his institution is doing. Should the event prove that the co-operation invited can be relied on, the publication proposed may be expected each successive year. Should the contrary prove true, the Board will not feel called upon to print another exhibit before the end of another quadrennium, when the laborious process of collecting statistics practiced during the last three years may be again undertaken.

In making this earnest plea for an increased *esprit du corps* among our educators, it is only just to say that, without known exception, they have welcomed the establishment of the Board of Education, and expressed a high appreciation of its objects. Hence the past inattention complained of is believed to be more the result of the established habit of cherishing only individualized or sectional views of educational responsibility, rather than those enlarged and connectional views which become the present stage of the grand educational work which the Methodist Episcopal Church has in hand.

TITLES OF OUR EDUCATIONAL PROPERTY.

With a view to ascertaining the extent to which the institutions enrolled in the following tables are, in a full and satisfactory sense, the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the following item was inserted in the blanks on which the returns were made, namely:

Present owner of the property?.....

It was explained by the following note:

N. B.—Opposite the last item insert the words "Methodist Episcopal Church" in all cases where the property is held by trustees for and in the exclusive interest

of that Church. In cases where any exceptions to the above fact exist leave the item blank, and explain the exceptions on the following page, stating also precisely in what form the patronage of the Church is extended to the institution.

The responses returned were varied in form, yet in the main clearly indicative of Church proprietorship. The largest class of variations was that in which the property is vested in stockholders. It has been thought proper to designate these by an asterisk (*), but it is not found practicable to give in detail the grounds alleged by those reporting to show that the ownership is at present fully maintained in the interest of the Church.

Heretofore several institutions owned by individuals have been inserted in the list on the ground that they were patronized by Annual Conferences, and conducted, to a greater or less extent, in the interest of the Church. But it has been thought best to drop from the present list all institutions owned by individuals, except in one case, in which the property has been actually bequeathed to the future ownership of the Church. It is understood that other owners of institutions contemplate a similar devotion of their educational property to the future proprietorship of the Church. When such designs shall have been reported to us as consummated, it will be deemed fitting to enroll the institutions in the official list.

It is hardly necessary to say that the proprietorship of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and of our different Missionary Societies, is deemed equivalent to a direct investiture in the Church itself.

Of the styles of ownership which are exceptional to the above explanations, the following are the principal, namely: Claverack Academy, "Trustees of Claverack Academy, and Hudson River Institute;" Drew Seminary and Female College, at Carmel, N. Y., "held in trust for a Board of Trustees in which all vacancies are to be filled by the New York Conference;" Lasell Seminary, "Lasell Seminary Company Trustees;" La Teche Seminary, "Orphan's Home Board, reports to the Louisiana Conference."

SCHOOLS IN MISSION FIELDS.

It is especially interesting to notice the growing extension of our educational institutions in foreign lands, where they are found to be indispensable auxiliaries to missionary effort on any large and promising scale. Many of these institutions are yet young and small, but who can forecast the extent of their future influence, or estimate their promise for good!

Both in the foreign mission field and in the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society, the educational and missionary activities of the Church blend together in perfect unison; proving how essential they are to each other in accomplishing mutually their highest objects. Besides, it has long been known that no small part of the work of our home institutions has been to instruct and prepare candidates for mission fields, as well as to train men and women for Christian activities in home fields.

EDUCATION ESSENTIAL TO ALL CHURCH WORK.

Not only does the educational work of the Church combine readily and efficiently with that of missions, but also with that of all other branches of appropriate Church action. The enterprise of Church Extension affords a striking example. The task of building the numerous churches called for by our growing population would be shorn of its chief hopefulness, if our schools were not educating an adequate supply of ministerial candidates to occupy the pulpits of the churches erected.

If, moreover, we are ever to meet our responsibilities to the millions of freedmen and their descendants in our country, we can only hope to do so by educating teachers in our schools for their instruction.

The great Sunday-school system of modern times is, in itself, an invaluable and far-reaching agency of instruction, but its ordinary work is only elementary, and needs to be supplemented in the case of all its subjects who aspire to enlarged spheres of usefulness by instruction of higher grades. So in the work of translating the Scriptures, writing tracts, and conducting the Christian press, the work of education is fundamental to success.

SURVEY OF OUR INSTITUTIONAL WORK.

Whoever may compare the following list of literary institutions with the lists of former years will perceive that not a few of those that at different periods have been catalogued as belonging to our Church, are no longer found in the enrollment. Some of them have become extinct, others have changed ownership. This fact proves that the number which ought to be established should never be excessive nor beyond the capacity of suitable localities to sustain and retain.

Without assuming that no more literary institutions ought to be founded, it may be safely claimed that at the present time we have a goodly supply, and that henceforth our chief work in this line should be that of improving and strengthening those we have rather than of founding more. As it has been the work of our first century to lay foundations, let it be that of our second to carry up to a higher degree of completeness in outfit and capacity for good the numerous institutions we have planted.

Should this policy prevail, the grand successes of our first period and first phase of effort may be regarded as a pledge of still greater progress, and still grander results in the proper work of the institutions already founded. Many of these are only just now prepared to demonstrate their efficiency for the accomplishment of objects which give to these institutions all their importance.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Theological Institutions.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Founded.	PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Value of Buildings and Grounds.	Endowment.	Debs.	Teachers.	Students last year.	Students from beginning.
Bareilly Theological Seminary.....	Bareilly, India.....	1871	Rev. T. J. Scott, D.D.....	\$12,500	\$50,000	.....	6	60	172
Boston University School of Theology.....	Boston, Mass.....	1847	Rev. William F. Warren, S.T.D.....	*	.....	.....	10	92	4,474
Centenary Biblical Institute.....	Baltimore, Md.....	1873	Rev. William M. Frysinger, D.D.....	30,000	1,500	\$1,000	6	154	969
Drew Theological Seminary.....	Madison, N. J.....	1846	Rev. Henry A. Buttz, D.D.....	250,000	300,000	.....	6	83	579
Foochow Biblical Institute.....	Foochow, China.....	1872	Rev. F. Oulinger.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	50
Gannon Theo. School of Clark Univer.....	Atlania, Ga.....	1883	Rev. W. P. Thirkield, A.M., B.D.....	30,000	20,000	.....	2	9	9
Garrett Biblical Institute.....	Evanson, Ill.....	1858	Rev. William X. Ninde, D.D.....	50,000	300,000	25,000	7	103	1,149
Japan M. E. Theological School.....	Tokio, Japan.....	1879	Rev. M. S. Vall.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11	30
Marion Mission Institute.....	Frankfort, Germany.....	1858	Rev. Ludwig Nippert, D.D.....	50,000	2,000	.....	2	13	116
Mexican School of Theology.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	1874	Rev. S. W. Siberts, A.M.....	18,000	.....	.....	4	12	27

* See Boston University.

† Graduates.

Colleges and Universities.

Albion College.....	Albion, Mich.....	1861	Rev. L. R. Fiske, D.D., LL.D.....	75,000	170,000	12,000	201	362	9,633
Allegheny College.....	Meadville, Pa.....	1833	Rev. D. H. Wheeler, D.D.....	300,000	200,000	.....	12	218	6,116
Baker University.....	Baldwin City, Kan.....	1858	Rev. W. H. Sweet, A.M.....	25,000	3,000	.....	9	350	2,887
Blue Mountain University.....	Berea, Ohio.....	1845	A. Schuyler, LL.D.....	60,000	150,000	.....	10	202	6,400
Boston University.....	La Grande, Oregon.....	1876	Rev. G. M. Irwin, A.M.....	20,000	.....	155,974	98	596	4,263
Central Tennessee College.....	Boston, Mass.....	1869	William F. Warren, S.T.D., LL.D.....	180,000	1,049,536	.....	12	361	2,797
Central Wesleyan College.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1866	Rev. J. Braden, D.D.....	50,000	50,000	.....	12	361	2,797
Chadlock College.....	Warrenon, Mo.....	1864	Rev. H. A. Koch, D.D.....	45,000	30,000	.....	11	231	3,033
Clark University.....	Quincy, Ill.....	1853	John T. Long, LL.D.....	200,000	.....	.....	31	308	3,000
Cornell College.....	Orangeburg, S. C.....	1869	Rev. Edward Cooke, D.D.....	50,000	20,000	.....	10	424	1,600
Dickinson College.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	1869	Rev. E. O. Thayer, A.M.....	120,000	60,000	.....	10	158	1,125
East Tennessee Wesleyan University.....	Mount Vernon, Iowa.....	1857	Rev. William F. King, D.D.....	350,000	290,000	.....	22	503	4,675
Fort Wayne College.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	1833	J. A. M'Cauley, D.D., LL.D.....	30,000	1,000	.....	9	130	2,277
German College.....	Athens, Tenn.....	1807	Rev. John F. Spence, S.T.D.....	35,000	.....	1,200	8	224	1,800
German-English College.....	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.....	1873	Rev. W. F. Vocum, D.D.....	15,000	20,000	.....	4	120	8,775
German Wallace College.....	Galena, Ill.....	1868	Rev. Emil Un.....	6,000	1,600	.....	7	113	1,835
Hamline University.....	Berea, Ohio.....	1864	Rev. William Balcke, A.M.....	53,710	51,124	.....	6	91	889
Hedding College.....	Hamline, Minn.....	1854	Rev. G. H. Bridgman, D.D.....	100,000	135,000	19,000	10	184	2,200
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	Ambington, Ill.....	1875	Rev. Joseph S. Cummings, D.D.....	150,000	1,000	.....	10	184	1,584
Indiana Asbury University.....	Bloomington, Ind.....	1855	Rev. W. H. Adams, D.D.....	70,000	218,510	.....	22	647	4,795
Iowa Wesleyan University.....	Greencastle, Ind.....	1837	Rev. Alexander Martin, D.D., LL.D.....	297,904	.....	.....	16	509	10,000
Lawrence University.....	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.....	1850	Rev. W. J. Spaulding, Ph.D.....	45,000	85,000	5,500	9	282	6,703
	Appleton, Wis.....	1849	Rev. B. P. Raymond, A.M., Ph.D.....	50,000	69,140	.....	9	180	4,703

Lewis College.....	Glasgow, Mo.....	1866 Rev. James C. Hall, A.M.....	50,000	1,000	15,000	8	63	476
Little Rock University.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	1882 Rev. George W. Gray, D.D.....	50,000			15	206	206
M'Kendree College.....	Lebanon, Ill.....	1828 Rev. William F. Swahlen, A.M., Ph.D.....	50,000	65,000		9	188	5,280
Methodist Episcopal College of Nebraska.....	York, Nebraska.....	1880 Rev. Edward Thomson, Ph.D.....	21,000	16,000	4,000	18	382	695
Moore's Hill College.....	Moore's Hill, Ind.....	1854 Rev. L. D. Adkinson, A.M.....	30,000	20,000	4,000	7	139	17,088
Mount Union College.....	Mount Union, Ohio.....	1846 Rev. O. N. Hartsburne, LL.D.....	100,000			12	512	17,088
New Orleans University.....	New Orleans, La.....	1873 Rev. James A. Dean, D.D.....	25,000			7	231	1,947
North-western University.....	Evansston, Ill.....	1855 Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D., LL.D.....	203,500	1,184,048	10,000	60	964	6,363
Ohio Wesleyan University.....	Delaware, Ohio.....	1842 Rev. C. H. Payne, D.D., LL.D.....	290,000	300,000		25	783	10,300
Philander Smith College.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	1877 Rev. Thomas Mason, A.M.....	16,000			8	182	250
Rust University.....	Holly Springs, Miss.....	1869 Rev. W. H. Hooper, A.M.....	40,000	10,000		8	291	937
Simpson Centenary College.....	Indianola, Iowa.....	1867 Rev. E. L. Parks, A.M., B.D.....	25,000	40,000		8	268	2,265
Syracuse University.....	Syracuse, N. Y.....	1870 Rev. Charles N. Sims, D.D., LL.D.....	300,000	330,000	99,000	37	385	1,463
Texas Wesleyan College.....	Fort Worth, Texas.....	1880 Percival M. White, B.A.....	12,000			4	100	175
University of Denver.....	Denver, Col.....	1880 Rev. David N. Moore, D.D.....	110,000		2,500	40	405	501
University of the Pacific.....	San Jose, Cal.....	1851 Rev. C. C. Stratton, A.M., D.D.....	52,500	85,000		15	366	1,816
University of Southern California.....	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1880 Rev. M. M. Boyard, A.M.....	23,000	90,000		10	156	439
Upper Iowa University.....	Fayette, Iowa.....	1880 Rev. John W. Bissell, D.D.....	35,000	20,000		12	243	4,150
Wesleyan University.....	Middletown, Conn.....	1831 John W. Beach, D.D., LL.D.....	400,000	800,000		18	192	2,400
Willamette University.....	Salem, Oregon.....	1844 Rev. Thomas Van Scoy, A.M., B.D.....	86,000	27,000	5,000	26	336	6,400
Wiley University.....	Marshall, Texas.....	1873 Rev. W. H. Davis, A.M.....	1,500			5	313	1,220

Medical Schools.

Schools of Medicine are connected with Boston University, Hamline University, North-western University, Syracuse University, University of Denver, and the Central Tennessee College. That of the latter is entitled the Meharry Medical College, after its founder.

Schools of Law

Are connected with Boston University, Illinois Wesleyan University, North-western University, and Syracuse University.

Schools of Music and Art.

Academy of Music and Art in Illinois Female College; College of Music in Boston University; College of Music and Art in Illinois Wesleyan University; College of Fine Arts in Syracuse University; Conservatory of Music in Pitsburg Female College.

Classical Seminaries.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Founded.	PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Value of Buildings and Grounds.	Endowment.	Doble.	Teachers.	Students last year.	Students from beginning.
Albion Seminary.....	Albion, Iowa.....	1872	Edward P. Fogg, A.M.....	9,000	2,000	2,700	6	300	750
Andrews Institute.....	Andrews Institute, Ala.....	1867	Rev. Wm. Houston, A.M.....	5,000			5	175	789
Ashtand College and Normal School.....	Ashtand, Oregon.....	1870	Rev. W. G. Royal, A. M.....	10,000		1,200	5	123	339
Augusta College.....	Augusta, Ky.....	1882	Rev. Daniel Stevenson, D.D.....	10,000			6	72	118
Baldwin Seminary.....	Baldwin, Ia.....	1882	Rev. W. S. Fitch, A.M.....	20,000			2	56	68
Bennett Seminary.....	Greensborough, N. C.....	1873	Rev. Wilbur F. Steele, A.M., B.D.....	15,000			6	153	471

Classical Seminaries.—Continued.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	Founded.	PRESIDENT OR PRINCIPAL.	Value of Buildings	Endow- ment.	Debts.	Teachers.	Students last year.	Students beginning.
Brown Seminary.....	Leicester, N. C.	1881	Henry F. Ketrón, A. B.	9,000	.....	.....	1	62	124
Carleton Institute.....	Farmington, Mo.	1884	Miss Eliza A. Carleton.....	16,000	.....	800	5	147	1,800
Cazenovia Seminary.....	Cazenovia, N. Y.	1825	Rev. J. D. Phelps, A. M.	66,000	12,000	2,000	10	413	15,000
Centenary Collegiate Institute.....	Hackettstown, N. J.	1874	Rev. George H. Whitney, D. D.	210,000	.....	.....	14	220	1,500
Chamberlain Institute.....	Randolph, N. Y.	1850	Rev. James T. Edwards, A. M., D. D.	64,000	40,000	.....	12	517	5,800
Claverack Acad. and Hudson River Inst.	Claverack, N. Y.	1854	Rev. Alonzo Flack, Ph. D.	61,000	.....	400	18	267	5,000
Cookman Institute.....	Bucksport, Me.	1874	Rev. Samuel B. Darnell, B. D.	15,000	18,000	.....	8	315	5,800
East Maine Conference Seminary.....	Bucksport, Me.	1850	Rev. Morris W. Prince, A. M.	30,000	.....	.....	2	130	650
Ellijah Seminary*.....	Ellijah, Ga.	1874	Rev. M. G. Bates.....	5,000	.....	.....	10	234	2,754
Epworth Seminary.....	Epworth, Iowa.	1857	George W. Jones, Ph. B.	2,500	.....	.....	2	46	46
Forest Home Seminary.....	Headland, Ala.	1883	C. J. Hammit, B. King.....	2,500	.....	15,000	13	306	10,300
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute*.....	Fort Edward, N. Y.	1854	Rev. Joseph E. Rind, D. D.	70,000	64,000	.....	11	335	30,300
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.....	Lima, N. Y.	1830	Rev. W. G. Williams, A. M.	20,000	16,000	.....	12	250	8,823
Grand Prairie Seminary and Com. Coll.	Onarga, Ill.	1863	Rev. John B. Robinson, D. D.	80,000	.....	30,000	10	234	6,348
Greenfield Academy.....	East Greenwich, R. I.	1841	Rev. F. D. Blakeslee, A. M.	4,000	.....	.....	2	75	1,000
Haven Normal School.....	Waynesborough, Ga.	1868	Rev. J. N. Cardozo.....	10,000	.....	850	5	147	225
Houston Seminary.....	New Market, Tenn.	1838	S. P. Fowler, A. M.	7,500	.....	.....	10	273	2,200
Ives Seminary.....	Houston, Texas.	1832	C. W. Campbell, Ph. B.	60,000	.....	.....	13	396	5,900
Jennings Seminary.....	Aurora, Ill.	1837	Rev. Thomas J. Bassett, A. M.	2,200	.....	.....	4	136	323
Kingsley Seminary.....	Bloomington, Tenn.	1877	Joseph H. Ketrón, A. M.	4,000	.....	.....	6	247	600
La Grange Seminary.....	La Grange, Ga.	1878	O. D. Wagner, A. B.	20,000	.....	.....	11	304	80
La Teche Seminary.....	Baldwin, La.	1875	Rev. W. D. Godman, D. D.	100,000	63,000	.....	8	54	30,135
Lewis Collegiate Institute.....	Lewiston, Idaho.	1882	Rev. Levi Tarr, A. M.	10,000	.....	.....	5	232	932
Maine Wesleyan Sem. and Female Coll.	Kent's Hill, Me.	1821	Rev. E. M. Smith, A. M.	2,500	3,000	.....	8	107	325
Marionville Collegiate Institute.....	Marionville, Mo.	1878	John Turrentine, A. M.	5,000	.....	.....	1	175	496
Meridian Academy.....	Meridian, Miss.	1877	Mrs. M. V. Keefer.....	450	.....	.....	1	61	225
Morristown Seminary.....	Morristown, Tenn.	1880	Rev. J. S. Hill, A. M.	1,500	.....	.....	2	113	250
Mount Union Seminary.....	Mount Union, Ala.	1880	Rev. James Rogers, A. M.	40,000	.....	.....	11	200	1,540
Napa Collegiate Institute.....	Mount Zion, Ga.	1870	A. E. Lasher, A. M.	25,000	16,000	.....	11	350	6,565
New Hamp. Conf. Sem. and Female Coll.	Napa City, Cal.	1845	Rev. Silas E. Quimby, A. M.	5,000	.....	.....	3	142	600
Ogden Seminary.....	Tilton, N. H.	1872	Rev. A. W. Adkinson, A. M.	75,000	.....	25,000	12	157	6,947
Pennington Seminary.....	Ogden City, Utah.	1839	Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D. D.	2,000	.....	.....	4	150	275
Powell's Valley Seminary.....	Wellspring, Tenn.	1880	W. A. Wright, A. M.	.....	.....	.....	2	42	42
Roanoke Seminary.....	Roanoke, Va.	1833	Rev. J. E. Deacon.....	7,000	.....	.....	3	60	500
Rust Normal Institute.....	Huntsville, Ala.	1870	Mrs. John W. Raines.....	10,000	.....	.....	8	167	1,400
Salt Lake Seminary.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.	1871	Rev. T. C. Hilt, A. M.	3,500	.....	.....	3	90	485
Sheridan Academy.....	Sheridan, Oregon.	1874	Rev. W. T. Van Scoy.....	60,000	3,000	.....	5	154	154
Texarkana Seminary.....	Texarkana, Ark.	1882	Le Roy Bates, Ph. D.	.....	.....	9,000	11	262	4,850
Troy Conference Academy.....	Poultney, Vt.	1825	Rev. Charles H. Duntón, A. M.	.....	.....	.....	4	130	1,200
Umpqua Academy*.....	Wilbur, Oregon.	1854	Henry L. Benson, A. M.	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Vermont Meth. Sem. and Female College...	Montpelier, Vt.	1834 Rev. J. D. Beeman, A. M.	90,000	34,000	28,000	10	225	13,335
Wesleyan Academy	Wilbraham, Mass.	1824 Rev. George M. Steele, S. T. D., LL. D.	150,000	2,700	18,000	13	300	17,000
West Reserve Seminary	West Farmington, Ohio.	1839 Rev. A. E. McBride, A. M.	18,000			6	100	10,100
West Tennessee Seminary	Hollow Rock, Tenn.	1874 Rev. Joseph J. Foster	8,000			2	102	842
West Tennessee Preparatory School	Mason, Tenn.	1877 Rev. E. E. Alexander.	1,000			2	126	370
West Texas Conference Seminary	Austin, Texas.	1878						
Warren Seminary	Fullen s, Tenn.	1833 Rev. J. C. Wright, A. M.	10,000			4	163	300
Williamsport Dickinson Seminary	Williamsport, Pa.	1848 Rev. Edward J. Gray, D. D.	80,000			13	283	7,172
Wilmington Conference Academy	Dover, Del.	1873 R. H. Skinner, A. M.	50,000		20,000	8	146	638
Wyoming Seminary	Kingston, Pa.	1844 Rev. L. L. Sprague, A. M.	150,000		2,000	18	401	15,000
Xenia Seminary*	Xenia, Ohio.	1850 W. H. DeMotte, LL. D.	10,000		2,350	7	112	2,060

* Vested in stockholders.

† From Returns of 1882.

Female Colleges and Seminaries.

Beaver College and Musical Institute.	Beaver, Pa.	1833 Rev. R. T. Taylor, D. D.	50,000		8,000	12	150	1,580
Cincinnati Wesleyan College	Cincinnati, Ohio.	1842 Rev. W. K. Brown, D. D.	200,000			29	120	6,516
De Pauw College	New Albany, Ind.	1866 Rev. F. A. Friedley, A. M.	50,000			9	138	1,232
Drew Seminary and Female College	Carmel, N. Y.	1866 George Crosby Smith, A. M.	40,000			8	68	550
Hillsborough Female College*	Hillsborough, Ohio.	1854 Rev. J. F. Lloyd, A. M.	50,000	6,000		10	69	3,040
Illinois Female College	Jacksonville, Ill.	1847 Rev. W. F. Short, A. M., D. D.	100,000			15	175	5,060
Lasell Seminary for Young Women	Auburndale, Mass.	1851 Charles C. Bragdon, A. M.	90,000		40,000	24	150	2,000
Pittsburg Female College	Pittsburg, Pa.	1854 Rev. L. C. Pershing, D. D.	100,000	12,000	14,000	28	494	4,000

Foreign Mission Schools.

Anglo-Japanese University	Tokio, Japan	1879 Rev. R. S. Maclay, D. D.	10,000			9	150	355
Bareilly Orphanage and Boarding School	Bareilly, India	1870 Miss F. J. Sparkes.	15,500			10	286	800
Bijnour Christian Girls' School	Bijnour, India.	1877 Miss D'Abrie.	5,550			4	48	75
Caroline Wright Seminary	Hakodati, Japan.	1880 Miss M. S. Hampton.	6,000			2	24	32
Cawnpore Girls' High School	Cawnpore, India.	1877 Miss S. A. Easton.	7,000			2	73	178
Centennial High School	Lucknow, India.	1866 Rev. James W. Waugh, A. M., D. D.	12,000	5,000		12	295	559
Cobleigh Seminary	Nagasaki, Japan.	1881 Rev. C. S. Long	2,000			3	40	85
Fochoow Boarding School	Fochoow, China.	1856 Miss B. Woolston,	6,000			2	80	150
Kaizon Jogakko	Tokio, Japan.	1874 Miss Holbrook.	12,000			12	70	170
Kukiang Boarding School	Kukiang, China.	1872 Miss G. Howe.	7,000			3	70	150
Kuwatsu Sui Jogakko	Nagasaki, Japan.	1879 Misses Russell and Gheer	9,000			5	117	357
Lucknow Anglo-Vernacular School	Lucknow, India.	1870 Miss I. Thoburn.	12,600			6	85	468
Memorial School	Cawnpore, India.	1874 Rev. F. L. Need, A. M., B. D.	20,000		2,000	7	108	258
Moradabad Girls' Boarding School	Moradabad, India.	1868 Miss Esther DeVine.	5,500			4	90	270
Pachuca Girls' School	Pachuca, Mexico.	1874 Miss M. Hastings.	5,500			2	49	115
Peking Boarding School	Peking, China.	1872 Miss Cushman.	7,376			5	88	143
Rangoon Girls' School	Rangoon, Burmah.	1881 Miss E. H. Warner.	18,000			3	40	180
Rosario Seminary	Rosario, S. A.	1874 Misses Chapin and Denning.	10,000			3	60	400
Sigler Boarding School	Budaon, India.	1875 Rev. R. Hoskins.	4,000			4	62	90

SUMMARY.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	No.	Value of Buildings and Grounds.	Endowments.	Debts.	No. of Teachers.	Students last year.	Students from the beginning.
Theological Institutions.	10	\$440,500	\$673,500	\$26,000	48	547	3,175
Colleges and Universities.	45	4,433,114	6,060,976	345,174	733	14,375	162,273
Classical Seminaries.	59	1,855,400	273,700	156,800	388	10,729	219,953
Female Colleges and Seminaries	8	680,000	18,000	62,000	135	1,154	23,978
Foreign Mission Schools.	19	175,626	5,000	2,500	101	1,886	4,537
	141	\$7,584,640	\$7,031,176	\$592,474	1,406	28,591	413,909

PROGRESS AND INCREASE IN EIGHTEEN YEARS.

	In 1865.	In 1883.	Increase.
Theological Institutions.	2	10	8
Colleges and Universities.	23	45	22
Classical Seminaries and Female Colleges *	77	86	9
Whole number of Institutions.	102	142	39
Total number of Teachers.	714	1,405	691
Total number of Students.	23,106	28,591	5,485
Value of Buildings and Endowments.	\$3,055,000	\$14,023,342†	\$10,968,342
Students from the beginning.		413,906	.....

* Including Foreign Mission Schools.

† Less debts.

AUXILIARY FUNDS OR ENDOWMENTS.

From an early period in the history of institutional education the necessity has been recognized of furnishing helps to a large class of students, often those of highest promise. Hence the establishment of fellowships, scholarships, and prizes in most, if not all, of the universities of Europe, and to some extent in the colleges and universities of the United States.

It was not, at first, easy to see how the endowment idea could be adapted to a work so vast as that comprehended in the educational scheme of our Church as a whole. But by degrees we have been led to the development and application of that idea in a form and to an extent of the greatest promise. Aids that were limited to particular institutions, and to the advanced stages of an education, were wholly inadequate to our necessities. What was wanted was an agency that would reach to the remotest section of our Church, and offer aid and encouragement to worthy candidates in any of our schools, not merely in advanced stages of scholarship, but at the beginning of courses of liberal study, the latter often being the crisis moment of life.

This subject received the most anxious attention of the large and able Committee which planned our scheme of Centennial effort for the year 1866. That Committee was composed of all the Bishops of the Church, in connection with twelve representative ministers, and as many laymen from all sections of the country. After the most careful deliberation and a thorough discussion of all proposed objects and plans, that Committee decided to make the creation of a Centenary Educational Fund the prominent object of connectional effort. As an outgrowth of the same idea, the Committee also sanctioned a proposition to establish a Children's Educational Fund, which should be auxil-

iary to the higher education of Sunday-school youth and children of special Christian promise.

A period had been reached when it was apparent that if our educational movements as a Church had not been too secular in their bearings, yet there was need of utilizing them more fully and more directly to qualify our rising youth to become efficient workers for the evangelization of the world. It was also desired to form a bond of connection between our great system of Sunday-school instruction and our schools for higher learning, and it was thought possible, through the proposed agency, to make the Sunday-school, the academy, the college, and the theological institution, a series of progressive steps by which our youth, called of the Lord, would advance more easily and more certainly to the highest qualifications for Christian usefulness. So much had been done toward founding and endowing institutions as to make it certain that that work would still go on. It was, therefore, deemed important to create special funds, whose primary object should be to aid our worthy but poorer young people to avail themselves of all the advantages of those institutions. The institutions as organized were capable of doing a vastly greater work, and a work more directly in the line of Church necessities, if only additional students of the right kind could be brought into their courses of study. Thus the aid which would enable young men called to the ministry to graduate in our institutions, would also aid the institutions which they attended. In this way the joint Educational Fund was designed to be a grand recruiting agency for ministerial and missionary candidates in all our schools.

The funds proposed were fairly commenced through the centennial offerings of the year 1866, and by the General Conference of 1868 they were committed to the care and administration of the projected Board of Education, which in due time became legally and permanently organized.

CONSERVATION AND INCREASE OF THE FUNDS.

A primary duty enjoined upon this Board at its creation was "to receive and securely invest the principal of the Centenary Educational Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church," originated in 1866, and also "to receive, separately invest, and augment the Sunday-school Children's Fund," commenced during the same year. How well those duties have been performed may be determined from an examination of the treasurer's report, printed herewith. The statements of the report show how encouraging has been the increase of collections during the last three years. That expenses have also increased is due in part to the great amount of printing and postage, by means of which the work and claims of the Board have been more generally made known, and largely in connection with the furnishing of gratuitous helps to promote the proper observance of Children's Day.

As reported by the late Dr. E. O. Haven to the General Conference of 1880, the General Educational Fund, at the time the formation of the Board was ordered, amounted to \$9,155 22, and the Children's Fund to \$56,674 40. It will be seen that the former has been very nearly doubled, while the latter has been much more than doubled. During the same period the two funds, besides paying all necessary expenses, have jointly supplied for educational loans the sum of \$96,093, or about fifty per cent. more than the aggregate of both at the beginning. If the history of benevolent funds furnishes any better record than that it deserves to be pointed out.

REMARKS ON THE DISBURSEMENTS MADE.

Important as is the duty of conserving and increasing the funds of the Church contributed for sacred objects, not less so is that of wisely disbursing their proceeds. To that, also, solicitous attention has been given especially within recent years. At first some experiments were necessary as a means of determining the best methods of conducting the business of the Board, and of keeping its accounts. It may now be said that the period of experiment has gone by, and that whatever was originally problematical in the conduct of this branch of our educational enterprise has passed away before the growing demonstrations of experience.

Happily the Board of Education was well instructed at its very origin in the leading principles it was to follow in the disbursement of funds. Previous discussions and experiments had so far developed the sentiment of our Church that the General Conference of 1868, which ordered the creation of the Board, was prepared to define its future general policy of action in the following terms: "In administering aid the Board shall aim to foster rather than diminish habits of personal exertion and economy, and as a rule, shall render aid in the form of loans."

The principle thus clearly stated has therefore been followed from the beginning, so that, with a few minor exceptions required by peculiar circumstances, all the disbursements of the Board have been made on the loan system. Nevertheless that system has not been administered exactly, but with due reference to the circumstances of young persons just entering into public life. As a rule, notes on interest have been taken in legal form for the amounts loaned. But the notes bear an indorsement, excusing from payment those who serve in foreign mission fields, and those who are unable to make payments through loss of health. The indorsement also waives any charge of interest for a period of two years after leaving the schools of the Church in favor of all who become and continue itinerant ministers.

The policy stated is not only in harmony with the best sentiment of our Church, but also with the preference of her best young men, who wish to cultivate the feeling of personal independence, and not to be considered objects of charity. While

they do not wish to become or be called beneficiaries, they highly prize the privilege of being entitled to credit on the basis of character. Our system offers them such a credit on the most liberal terms. It comes to them when they would find it impossible to secure similar aid on a commercial or business basis, and yet at a period when the time and opportunities of study, by which it enables them to profit, are worth far more to them than money. It does not furnish to them amounts sufficient to render unnecessary either economy or exertion, but just sufficient to stimulate both, by increasing the prospect of success, and hastening the time when they can occupy self-supporting positions of usefulness. Judicious loans, in such circumstances, strengthen rather than effeminate character, and become a bond of increasing attachment to the interests and service of a Church which extends to her young people such a pledge of solicitude in their behalf.

This policy, as a golden mean between doing nothing for ministerial candidates who have to struggle with poverty and other embarrassments, and doing too much for them, commends itself as a happy solution of a problem that has seriously embarrassed some Churches.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS PRIOR TO MAY, 1884.

New England States.

INSTITUTIONS.	LOCATION.	Amounts.	Students Aided.
Boston School of Theology	Boston, Mass.	\$6,245	47
Boston University	Boston, Mass.	2,180	20
Wesleyan University	Middletown, Conn.	4,600	34
Maine Wesleyan Seminary	Kent's Hill, Me.	200	4
Troy Conference Academy	Poultney, Vt.	575	5
New Hampshire Conference Academy	Tilton, N. H.	100	6
Wesleyan Academy	Wilbraham, Mass.	800	8
Vermont Methodist Seminary	Montpelier, Vt.	375	6

Middle States.

Centenary Biblical Institute	Baltimore, Md.	1,550	40
Drew Theological Seminary	Madison, N. J.	10,115	70
Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa.	1,275	20
Dickinson College	Carlisle, Pa.	2,485	27
Syracuse University	Syracuse, N. Y.	4,265	30
Amenia Seminary	Amenia, N. Y.	550	3
Cazenovia Seminary	Cazenovia, N. Y.	375	6
Centenary Collegiate Institute	Hackettstown, N. J.	1,400	12
Claverack Academy	Claverack, N. Y.	1,125	11
Ives Seminary	Antwerp, N. Y.	350	2
Pennington Seminary	Pennington, N. J.	1,120	12
Williamsport Dickinson Seminary	Williamsport, Pa.	988	9
Wyoming Seminary	Kingston, Pa.	250	3
Wilmington Conference Seminary	Dover, Del.	25	1

Western States.

Garrett Biblical Institute	Evanston, Ill.	6,275	77
Swedish Theological Seminary	Evanston, Ill.	250	6
Albion College	Albion, Mich.	1,775	30
Baker University	Baldwin, Kan.	1,985	19
Baldwin University	Berea, Ohio.	300	2
Blue Mountain University	La Grande, Oregon	100	2

Western States.—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	LOCATION.	Amounts.	Students Aided.
Cornell College.....	Mount Vernon, Iowa.....	1,105	14
Chaddock College.....	Quincy, Ill.....	300	4
German English College.....	Galena, Ill.....	100	3
German Wallace College.....	Berea, Ohio.....	225	4
Grand Prairie Seminary.....	Onarga, Ill.....	50	1
Hamline University.....	Hamline, Minn.....	865	9
Hedding College.....	Abingdon, Ill.....	600	20
Hillsborough Female College.....	Hillsborough, Ohio.....	150	3
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	Bloomington, Ill.....	1,100	19
Indiana Asbury University.....	Greencastle, Ind.....	2,340	30
Iowa Wesleyan University.....	Mount Pleasant, Iowa.....	450	5
Jennings Seminary.....	Aurora, Ill.....	170	3
Lawrence University.....	Appleton, Wis.....	950	10
Lewis College.....	Glasgow, Mo.....	200	1
Lewiston Collegiate Institute.....	Lewiston, Idaho.....	50	1
Marionville Collegiate Institute.....	Marionville, Mo.....	75	1
M'Kendree College.....	Lebanon, Ill.....	925	8
Mount Union College.....	Mount Union, Ohio.....	475	4
North-western University.....	Evanston, Ill.....	1,550	15
Ohio Wesleyan University.....	Delaware, Ohio.....	1,775	25
Ohio University.....	Athens, Ohio.....	125	1
Ogden Academy.....	Ogden, Utah.....	100	8
Salt Lake Seminary.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	50	1
Scio College.....	Scio, Ohio.....	280	3
Simpson Centenary College.....	Indianola, Iowa.....	800	8
Upper Iowa University.....	Fayette, Iowa.....	50	1
University of the Pacific.....	Santa Clara, Cal.....	900	8
Willamette University.....	Salem, Oregon.....	375	7

Southern States.

Angusta Collegiate Institute.....	Augusta, Ky.....	75	2
Central Tennessee College.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	1,241	40
Clafin University.....	Orangeburg, S. C.....	1,110	20
Clark University.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	620	9
Cookman Institute.....	Jacksonville, Fla.....	18	1
East Tennessee Wesleyan University.....	Athens, Tenn.....	5,140	65
Gannon Theological Institute.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	362	6
Little Rock University.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	280	5
New Orleans University.....	Louisiana.....	1,437	15
Rust University.....	Holly Springs, Miss.....	400	11
Rust Normal Institute.....	Huntsville, Ala.....	25	1
Texas Wesleyan College.....	Fort Worth, Texas.....	75	1
Wiley University.....	Marshall, Texas.....	340	8
Andrews Institute.....	De Kalb Co., Ala.....	120	2
Bennett Seminary.....	Greensborough, N. C.....	50	1
Dadeville Seminary.....	Dadeville, Ala.....	150	3
Ellijay Seminary.....	Ellijay, Ga.....	175	3
Haven Normal Institute.....	Waynesborough, Ga.....	75	3
High Point Seminary.....	High Point, N. C.....	203	...
Holston Seminary.....	Newmarket, Tenn.....	500	15
La Teche Seminary.....	La Teche, La.....	100	2
Morristown Seminary.....	Morristown, Tenn.....	209	4
Philander Smith College.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	40	1
Powell's Valley Seminary.....	Wellspring, Tenn.....	175	4
Warren Seminary.....	Fullen's, Tenn.....	700	17

Foreign.

Centennial School.....	Lucknow, India.....	450	12
Martin Mission Institute.....	Frankfort, Germany.....	730	12
Mexican School of Theology.....	Puebla, Mexico.....	200	2

Miscellaneous.

Loans to individuals not issued through the institutions of the Church.....	3,650	32
Missionary Medical Students.....	800	4
Japanese Missionary Student in San Francisco.....	400	1
Norwegian Missionary Student in Norway.....	100	1

RESULTS AND RETURNS.

It is proper to remark that in the above showing some students have been counted more than once; for instance, first, in a classical seminary; secondly, in a college; and, thirdly, in a theological seminary. The whole number of different students aided up to the time of printing this report is shown, on page 634, to be 1,060. Of these, 74 were young women, and the great majority—in fact, nearly all—had been Sunday-school scholars. The latter fact shows that practically no difference is called for in the administration of the two funds. It also indicates that many, who during the inception and progress of the Children's Fund made to it their minor but willing offerings, have lived to derive great practical advantage from it in the emergencies of their maturer life. Such results in the early history of the fund foreshadow the probabilities of the future, and prove how legitimate is the plan of interesting Sunday-school children in helping build up an endowment adapted to provide a valuable resource for such of them as may, at a later period, need help in securing an advanced education.

While a great number of the students aided have not finished their course of study, and a large proportion of those who have done so are but a short time out of the schools, yet it is known that at least two hundred have already entered some sixty of our Annual Conferences as traveling preachers. About thirty have have also become foreign missionaries in Bulgaria, India, Japan, Mexico, and South America; while on the lists of the Board remain a considerable number of choice candidates for missionary work.

Already in the few years of the Board's action its system and work of disbursement has won from those aided many enthusiastic commendations. Not only so, it has secured handsome returns on loan account which have been at once utilized in re-lending to others. In this way new motives have been created for liberality toward our connectional educational funds. When donors toward educational funds know that the proceeds of their benevolence will not only aid those to whom they are first applied, but will become productive and have perpetual succession by the process of returning to the treasury and being disbursed over and over again during the unmeasured future, the motive for giving liberally takes on the highest form of appeal to those who wish to do the greatest amount of good with their means.

ADVANTAGE TO INSTITUTIONS.

While our connectional educational funds have not yet reached the point of directly contributing to the endowment and support of institutions, it may be seen, from the above list, that not less than eighty academies, colleges, and theological seminaries of the Church have been helped in a very important manner through

loans to their students. As a rule the students aided by the Board are among the best of those attending the schools of which they are members. Not a few of them would have to leave but for the aid rendered by the Board, while their continuance in full courses of study is advantageous to the institutions in many ways. Again and again teachers have expressed this view in strong phrase. One has recently written as follows: "It is with a deep sense of gratitude that I acknowledge the receipt of your remittance. It found us rather gloomy from our pressing needs. We will now go through another year all right. Much of our success is due to the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On behalf of our students I thank you."

GROWING DEMAND FOR AID.

In the main, the task of disbursing the appropriations of the Board has been exceedingly pleasant, securing, as it has almost invariably done, highly appreciative expressions both from teachers and students. But there has been a phase of the task not so agreeable. Up to the present period, there has rarely, if ever, been a half-year in which the appropriations that the Board has felt justified in making have been sufficient to respond to all the really meritorious applications. The consequent necessity of refusal or postponement has been one of embarrassment and regret. Having adopted a system of careful discrimination as to the merits of applicants, based upon the recommendation of ministers, Quarterly Conferences, and instructors who personally know them, it has been the anxious desire of the executive officer of the Board to encourage all who, in accordance with the prescribed conditions, were entitled to help. But that has been impossible without overdrawing the proceeds of the invested funds of the Board. Specially has this been true since the recent and wide-spread awakening of educational interest in connection with the observance of Children's Day. To do what it could toward meeting the emergency, the Board, for the last two years, has authorized the immediate reloading of all sums paid in on loan account. But, unfortunately, the sums paid in have not been sufficient in amount to accomplish the desired object.

A CONTINGENT APPROPRIATION.

Under the pressure of the state of things alluded to, the Board, at its last meeting, made a contingent appropriation of \$5,000, only to be used in case of necessity. This action was taken for the double purpose, first, of testing the extent of the actual demand for this class of aid at the present stage of our educational work, and, second, in order to submit, in the light of facts, to the General Conference, so near at hand, a question of great practical importance in reference to the future use and administration of the Children's Fund.

The experiment has proved that the amount of \$10,000, pro-

vided by adding the contingent appropriation to the regular appropriation, has fairly but not excessively met what may be reverently construed as the providential requisition, made upon the Church in this line of effort during the present half-year.

The action stated is, therefore, submitted to the General Conference for its approval. Should not that approval be accorded, the Board can reimburse to the invested fund the sum of \$5,000, which has been temporarily borrowed from the collections of 1883, to meet the exigency stated. If, however, the General Conference shall respond favorably to the memorial herewith presented, and authorize such a modification of our charter as will allow of similar action in future, when occasion may as fully require, the Board will consider the action referred to sanctioned.

CHARACTER OF THE WORK COMMITTED TO THE BOARD.

That the General Conference may understand somewhat more fully the real necessity, the nature, and the growing claims of the work of which this Board has been made the representative and almoner, a few paragraphs are here inserted from the "Manual" of October, 1883:

"The increased educational interest in all parts of the Church, growing out of the observance of Children's Day, and the publication of the designs and provisions of the Board, has had the effect to greatly increase the number of young persons who are aiming to qualify themselves for enlarged usefulness in life by means of a thorough education. Every year brings an increased number of inquiries as to the proper steps to be taken, and our friends would be greatly interested could they see some of the letters which come to this office, but which involve too many facts of a personal nature to justify publication.

"One class of the letters referred to is from parents, sometimes ministers, who have spent their lives in the service of the Church, and who for the first time see in the provisions of this Board a door of hope opened for the higher education of some promising son or daughter. Another class of letters comes from children themselves, in several instances orphan children, who have just learned, through the red letter or the services of Children's Day, that the Church proposes, on proper conditions, to become a nursing mother to them. Judge of the new interest and zest which such a discovery introduces into many a life!

"A third class of applications comes from students already more or less advanced in the higher courses of learning, who, having bravely undertaken to work their own way, have come to some crisis point where, without a little aid, they would have to turn back and forego their cherished hopes. A fourth class comes from young men and women who, after long doubtings and mental struggles, have reached the conclusion that duty requires them to prepare for missionary service in some foreign field. Time to them, in view of their new and sublime purposes, has

become precious beyond valuation. The world needs their work, and the Church is calling them to whitening harvest-fields, and they see it to be a special providence by which they can be aided to prosecute their studies without long delays in earning funds. The Board now has on its lists a goodly number of devoted young ladies already accepted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, some of whom are acquiring a medical education.

"Still another class of urgent applications comes to us from foreign mission fields; first, in aid of students studying in institutions planted by the Church on foreign shores; and, second, in aid of converts of peculiar promise, who desire to secure the advantages of a short period of study in our higher institutions in this country. This very year we are called on to aid two students from Japan, one from China, one from Mexico, and one from Bulgaria, all now in the United States.

"All these and other classes of applicants may be expected to multiply as the years roll on and the fruit of our work becomes more and more apparent. Hence we feel free not only to ask for the increasing pecuniary support of the Church and its friends, but also an interest in the prayers of Christian people that God's blessing may attend all the efforts of the Board to do good in its various and widening spheres of action."

For the amount which the Board has already been enabled to disburse in aid of the work explained, see pages 629, 634.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

No statement of the work of the Board of Education would be complete that did not embrace what has also been done by its auxiliaries. At the General Conference of 1868, when the creation of this Board was ordered, it was supposed that the Annual Conferences generally would proceed to organize and maintain auxiliary societies. Hence the following provisions of the charter:

"It shall recognize as auxiliaries all educational societies now existing within the Church, and which may be hereafter formed, on condition that such societies send an annual report of their statistics to the Board. Any Annual Conference may form an educational society, auxiliary to said Board of Education."

Corresponding to those provisions, an article on auxiliary societies was inserted in the constitution, and one of the by-laws made it the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to "keep up a correspondence with all educational societies now existing in the Church, and also with all the Annual Conferences, to secure the formation of auxiliaries, and also to secure their efficiency when formed."

In the same line of action, the General Conference of 1872 enacted the following statute of the Discipline, paragraph 254, section 4:

"It shall be the duty of each preacher in charge of a circuit or station to take one public collection annually in each society, in aid of the work of education. The money so received shall

be paid over to such auxiliary of the Board of Education as the Annual Conference may direct, or, in the absence of Annual Conference directions, to the treasury of the Parent Board."

In order to promote the formation of auxiliary societies, the Corresponding Secretaries have published forms of constitutions for Conference auxiliaries, and at various Conferences have advocated the formation of such societies. How many have been actually formed it is not easy to determine. It is known that a considerable number of those formed or ordered to be formed are not now in active existence. The list subjoined exhibits the full number, and the most recent statistics of all that have been reported to this office in response to special circulars and urgent appeals through the press. That it does not embrace more is believed to be owing to the fact that in far the greater number of our Annual Conferences circumstances are so unfavorable to the efficient maintenance of educational societies that even, though formed, they soon cease to be operative. The business of an educational society cannot be thoroughly transacted without a laborious correspondence, not to speak of frequent meetings of its officers. Both are seriously interfered with by the absorbing duties of the pastoral office and the frequent changes of residence incident to the itinerancy. For these and kindred reasons, some Conferences find it more convenient and equally advantageous to transfer their business in trust to this Board, as suggested in Articles IV and IX of the Constitution of an auxiliary.

Nevertheless, there are a few societies that are very efficient. Foremost in this number is the New England Educational Society, which dates back to the year 1855, and embraces six New England Conferences. Next in point of work done is the Ministerial Education Society of Chicago, which at its origin, 1858, embraced some six Conferences of the North-west. Both these, like a few of the Conference societies, were precursors of the Board. The latter, although maintaining its corporate existence, has practically been dissolved as to its Conference connections.

The printed exhibit shows what each auxiliary is doing and has done, together with the grand aggregate of what has been done by the co-operative action of the Board and its auxiliaries. From the summary given it is certain that together they have, during the past year and a half, aided students to the amount of \$33,312, and, from the beginning, 2,087 students to the amount of more than \$293,000. These amounts are believed to be below the reality in all particulars.

While not all that might have been desired in this important branch of educational effort has been accomplished, yet the result indicated may certainly be claimed as creditable for the past and suggestive of high promise for the future.

EXHIBIT OF THE WORK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND ITS AUXILIARIES UP TO
THE CLOSE OF 1883.

ABBREVED TITLES.	Date of Organi- zation.	No. of Students aided last year.	To what amount.	Whole No. of Students aided.	To what amount.	OFFICERS REPORTING.
Board of Education.....	1873	267†	\$22,000†	1060	\$96,093	D. P. Kidder, Cor. Sec.
<i>Conference Auxiliaries:</i>						
Austin.....	1881	1	55	..	226	C. W. Hargitt, Pres.
Central German*	1870	1	50	15	950	J. G. Schaal, Sec.
Central Pennsylvania*	1876	5	350	21	1,374	H. E. Mosser, Treas.
Chicago German *	1870	3	150	9	459	F. Gottschall, Sec.
Des Moines.....	1880	12	200	21	564	W. T. Smith, Treas.
East Ohio.....	1879	9	877	15	1,442	B. Excell, Treas.
Erie (Centenary Fund).....	1872	8	272	20	1,284	A. B. Hyde, Treas.
Genesee.....	1874	12	950	35	3,337	Daniel Clark, Treas.
Holston†.....	1869	..	32	..	734	J. S. Petty, Treas.
Kentucky†.....	1872	1	31	2	262	J. A. Boatman, Sec.
Ministerial Ed. Soc'y of Chicago†	1858	10	800	231	46,800	W. X. Ninde, Sec.
Michigan.....	1877	..	..	17	754	W. H. Brockway, Sec.
New England.....	1855	25	1,770	220	52,270	N. T. Whitaker, Sec.
Newark.....	1860	10	850	57	12,544	A. Craig, Sec.
New Jersey.....	1863	3	255	36	7,687	J. E. Post, Treas.
New York.....	1863	7	700	70	11,800	W. H. Mickle, Sec. and Treas.
North Ohio*	1868	2	250	10	1,288	P. F. Graham, Sec.
Oregon†.....	1879	2	75	2	75	J. N. Denison, Sec.
Philadelphia.....	1871	17	1,075	65	11,780	W. J. Paxson, Sec.
Troy.....	1870	10	675	50	6,734	J. W. Eaton, Treas.
Southern Illinois*	1869	10	317	30	26,027	D. W. Phillips, Sec.
Upper Iowa*	1861	3	978	12	4,000	J. B. Albrook, Sec.
West Virginia*	1852	4	550	14	3,000	J. L. Clark, Treas.
Wilmington.....	1872	2	150	15	1,748	W. H. Hutchin, Sec.
Total.....	423		\$33,312	2087	\$293,182	

* Statistics of 1881.

† Statistics of 1883.

‡ Year and a half.

CONNECTIONAL INFLUENCE OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church has already become a strong bond of connectionalism throughout our widely extended communion. Its primary function, as the central and representative agency of our whole educational system, is already answering well its purpose. As a result, a greater sense of unity and integral power is beginning to pervade all parts of the system.

In its secondary function, as the conservator and almoner of the connectional educational funds of the Church, it is brought into direct correspondence with all our Annual Conferences, and with our leading institutions of learning. As shown elsewhere, it has already extended the helping hand of the Church to more than 1,000 students, and now has the prospect of being able to aid increasing numbers in the future.

As the promoter of the Children's Day observance, it has enlisted the attention of our pastors, churches, and children in a practical and popular phase of educational effort to a degree unknown before. While, like the class-meeting, the Children's Day was originally proposed for a pecuniary object, like the former, it has already been turned into a grand agency of spir-

itual and educational influence. The unifying power of the "day" over large and widely-separated masses of people has been largely advanced during the last and the present year by the addition of similarity to simultaneousness in the exercises. As an initial result of peculiar interest the Centennial Children's Day, now at hand, bids fair to bring into the enjoyment of a common Christian educational jubilee more children than were ever before thus engaged during all preceding centuries. The spectacle of from one to two millions of children singing the same songs and reviewing in similar phrase the glorious history of our past one hundred years will be full of interest. Indeed, what event could be more full of promise in the line of connectional unity for the century to come?

In the light of such an example it is not strange that other Churches are taking up Children's Day, and seeking to make it a blessing and inspiration to their own communions.

These and many other considerations show how important it is that our Church, as a whole and in all its parts, shall remain true to a system of educational effort that has sprung so legitimately out of her own connectionalism, and that in so short a time has proved so popular with our people and so grand in promise. Should the General Conference concur in this view, it may also see the propriety of guarding and strengthening the system by such supporting action as may effectually discountenance all forms of individual and local opposition.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

So recent is the development of that phase of our connectional interests which is specially represented by the Children's Educational Fund, that it is, perhaps, not strange that its claims to general recognition need to be somewhat more fully defined by the General Conference. It was, indeed, to have been hoped that a fund so peculiar in its object and so sacred in its design would have been respected for its own sake as well as from loyalty to general Church authority as represented by the Disciplinary rule in its favor. But events have occurred to show that in the proportion that Children's Day, the one and only annual benefit that the Church has allotted for the increase of that fund, has become popular with the children and people of our Church, it has seemed an object in certain quarters to utilize the "day" for other purposes of a local character. Indeed, action has been taken in some churches, and under the direction of committees, in some Conferences, which has directly interfered with both the letter and the spirit of the Disciplinary rule.

Space will not here be taken to state the pretexts under which such action has been proposed, or to portray the extent of disadvantage which the fund has suffered, or is likely to suffer, as a result. But if the Church, as a whole, has rights and claims in behalf of her children which all parts of the Church are bound to respect, the occasion seems to have come when the General

Conference should make an emphatic declaration on the subject which may bear decisively upon our pending Centenary efforts and all the future.

As the Children's Educational Fund originated with the Centenary of American Methodism in 1866, it seemed in the highest degree appropriate that it should every-where receive special attention and liberal benefit during the Centenary of the organization of our Church to be celebrated during the present year. The Board of Bishops took this view of the subject when, acting under instruction of the General Conference in announcing a general plan of Church action, they recommended that "The chief object of connectional offerings should be the cause of education;" adding, "We commend to the liberality of the Church, first, the Board of Education."

The one time and opportunity in which to realize the advantage of that recommendation, and the claim on which it is based, is the Children's Day of 1884. Believing itself entitled to the full benefits of the claim and recommendation alluded to, the Board of Education has made appropriate and expensive arrangements to promote the observance of the Children's Day, now at hand, in all parts of the Church as a grand and simultaneous inauguration of the Centennial services of the year.

There is every reason to believe that a general participation in those initial services, according to the plans thus proposed, will have a favorable bearing upon the services and efforts to follow during the remainder of the year. Hence we respectfully request the General Conference, at the earliest practicable moment, to advise the ministers, churches, and Sunday-schools, in all our Conferences, to enter heartily into the celebration of our Centennial Children's Day, in harmony with the Disciplinary plan, and to make liberal offerings to the Children's Educational Fund, allowing on that occasion, and thereafter, no local interests to divide or neutralize the unity of this peculiar connectional effort, or to divert the money raised from the fund proposed in our Discipline, as the special pecuniary object of the Children's Day observance.

If it should be alleged in any quarter that measures have been taken which make a complete fulfillment of a recommendation like the above impossible at the present time, still the nearest approach to it that is possible might be claimed now, and a rule established which would effectually discountenance irregular action in the future. It is impossible to maintain connectional unity of effort on any other plan.

Nothing is more evident than the fact that our Church, as a whole, is pleased with the opportunity of an annual and universal co-operation in the Children's Day effort in behalf of Christian education, and with the prospect of its growing success. But that prospect will be greatly marred, and possibly the hopes based upon it defeated, if local interests are allowed to interfere with it. If one church or one section persists in the purpose of

turning to individual or local advantage an occasion created by the general Church for a common object, others may do the same to an extent that will embarrass the best of plans, and imperil prospective results of incalculable importance.

MEMORIAL.

To the General Conference of 1884: By unanimous action of the Board of Education at its annual meeting, in November, 1883, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to present to your body the following preamble and resolution, proposing a modification of one of the provisions of the charter of the Board. For an explanation of the reasons that make such a modification desirable, reference is made to preceding pages of this report. Should these reasons be found valid, we respectfully request you to adopt the resolution proposed, or to take some other form of equivalent action.

M. SIMPSON, *President*,
O. HOYT, *Treasurer*,
D. P. KIDDER, *Cor. Sec.*

Whereas, The number and urgency of applications for aid in behalf of needy and worthy students in our various institutions of learning has of late greatly increased, and now gives promise of a constant increase in the future; and,

Whereas, The income from the funds held in charge by the Board of Education is not sufficient to properly respond to those applications; but,

Whereas, The amount of annual collections in behalf of the Board of Education, and especially in behalf of the Children's Fund has also of late largely increased, with the prospect of a growing increase in years to come; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church is hereby authorized and advised to secure such a change in its charter as will allow, after the year 1884, of the immediate appropriation, in aid of students, of such a proportion of its annual receipts from the offerings of the Church to the Children's Educational Fund, as will enable it, on economical principles, to provide suitably for the aid of all properly recommended students; all surplus receipts to be funded as heretofore.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF BOARD OF EDUCATION M. E. CHURCH

For the Years 1880, '81, '82, '83 to April 1, 1884.

BALANCE year ending Nov. 12, 1879.....		\$112,118 50
RECEIPTS for year ending Nov., 1880:		
Collections	\$2,079 24	
Interest on Investments.....	6,685 36	
		\$8,714 60
DISBURSEMENTS for Loans and Expenses for the year.....		8,806 50
Surplus of Receipts.....		408 10
RECEIPTS for year ending Nov., 1881:		
Collections	\$9,256 86	
Interest on Investments and Premiums.....	11,152 68	
		\$20,409 54
DISBURSEMENTS for Loans and Expenses for the year.....		10,199 36
Surplus of Receipts.....		10,210 18
RECEIPTS for year ending Nov., 1882:		
Collections.....	\$16,118 11	
Interest on Investments.....	7,095 33	
Legacy of Sarah M. Broughton.....	1,175 64	
On account of the "Moore-Jameson Educational Loan Fund".....	444 60	
		\$24,833 68
DISBURSEMENTS for Loans and Expenses for the year.....		15,867 72
Surplus of Receipts.....		8,965 96
RECEIPTS from Nov., 1882, to April 1, 1884—15 months:		
Collections.....	\$28,484 12	
Interest on Investments.....	10,436 92	
On account of the "Moore-Jameson Educational Loan Fund".....	900 00	
On account of Mrs. Charity Cobb's Estate.....	473 90	
Legacy, Mrs. Charity Cobb.....	245 27	
"Endowment of E. C. Howard De Forest Fund"....	1,011 83	
		\$41,552 04
DISBURSEMENTS for Loans and Expenses for 15 months.....		27,806 25
Surplus of Receipts.....		13,745 79
Total.....		\$145,448 53
Sunday-school Children's Fund.....	\$127,237 24	
General Educational Fund.....	18,161 29	
		\$145,448 53
Invested as follows:		
50 Bonds Missouri Pacific R.R.....	Par Value, \$50,000 00	Cost, \$51,633 33
52 " Peoria, Decatur, and Evansville R.R.....	52,000 00	53,560 00
20 " New York, Chicago, and St. Louis R.R....	20,000 00	20,200 00
Loans on Collaterals.....	25,500 00	25,500 00
		\$150,893 33
Deduct Total Surplus.....		145,448 53
Balance due Treasurer.....		\$5,444 80

OLIVER HOYT, *Treasurer.*

NEW YORK, April 9, 1884.

CHARTER.

AN ACT to Establish and Incorporate the Board of Education of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, passed April 14, 1869.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. Edmund S. Janes, Calvin Kingsley, John W. Lindsay, John M'Clintock, William L. Harris, Thomas Bowman, John Elliott, Oliver Hoyt, Charles C. North, Harvey B. Lane, James Harlan, Isaac Rich, and their successors in office as hereinafter provided for, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name and style of THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, and such corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any one time within the State of New York shall not exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. The object of the said corporation shall be to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity throughout the United States and elsewhere, under the direction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 3. The government of the said corporation, and the management of its property, business, and affairs, are hereby vested in a Board, which shall consist of twelve trustees, of whom six shall be ministers, two of these Bishops, and six laymen, all of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which number five shall be a quorum, and competent to act at any regular or adjourned meeting thereof; and the said trustees, as such, shall constitute the said Corporation.

SEC. 4. The persons first herein named shall be and act as the first Board of Trustees of the said corporation, classified as follows, namely: From the first day of May, 1868, for *four* years, Calvin Kingsley, William L. Harris, Harvey B. Lane, Isaac Rich; for *eight* years, Edmund S. Janes, John M'Clintock, Charles C. North, James Harlan; for *twelve* years, John W. Lindsay, Thomas Bowman, John Elliott, Oliver Hoyt; and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at each regular session shall elect four trustees to serve for twelve years, to fill the places vacated according to the above classification; *provided*, however, that all vacancies occurring more than six months before the session of the General Conference shall be filled by the Bishops of said Church; the persons so appointed to hold office only up to the time of the General Conference, when their places shall be held as vacant, and shall be filled by said General Conference; *provided*, also, that should any one of the trustees of said Corporation cease to be a member or minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, his office and membership as said trustee shall at the same time cease.

SEC. 5. The Board of Trustees herein provided for shall have such power as may be necessary for the management of the affairs and property of said corporation not inconsistent with this charter or the rules and regulations of said General Conference, and shall make quadrennial reports to that body; and it shall be the duty of the Board to receive and securely invest the principal of the Centenary Educational Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church whenever the same shall be committed to it by the persons, officers, or Board now having the same in charge, and to appropriate the interest only, from time to time, to the following purposes, as follows:

To aid young men preparing for the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church: to aid young men preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These two objects to be reached through the Missionary Society, the Bishops, and such educational societies of the Church as may be approved by the Board:

To the aid of the biblical or theological schools now in existence, and of such others as may, with the approval of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, hereafter be established:

To the aid of the universities, colleges, or academies now existing under the patronage of said Church, or which may hereafter be established:

Provided, That no appropriation shall be made by the Board at any time for building purposes, whether for biblical schools, or for universities, colleges, or academies; and *provided* further, that no university, college, or academy not now in existence shall be aided by the Board, unless the Board shall first have been consulted, and shall have approved of the establishment and organization of such institution.

All future contributions to the fund shall be held in trust by the Board for the aid of needy and worthy young persons seeking an education, or for such specific educational purposes as the donors shall direct.

It shall also be the duty of said Board of Education to receive, separately invest, and augment the Sunday-school Children's Fund commenced during the Centenary year, which shall be administered according to its original design, namely, by appropriating the interest only to assist meritorious Sunday-school scholars in obtaining a more advanced education. Each Annual Conference shall share in the annual proceeds of this fund proportionately to the number of Sunday-school children under its care; *provided* no Conference shall share in the proceeds of money contributed hereafter, which shall not take annual collections in behalf of this fund in the Sunday-schools within the bounds of said Conference. The beneficiaries within the bounds of each Annual Conference shall be selected in such manner as said Conference shall direct. The Board shall also serve as a general agency of the Church in behalf of ministerial and general

education. It shall recognize as auxiliaries all educational societies now existing within the Church, and which may be hereafter formed, on condition that such societies send an annual report of their statistics to the Board. Any Annual Conference may form an education society, auxiliary to said Board of Education, with the understanding that all collections or contributions for educational purposes, made by order of said Conference, shall be appropriated at its discretion. All contributions to permanent funds made by order of an Annual Conference may be held and administered by the Conference auxiliary if it be incorporated, and if not, shall be forwarded to said Board of Education, to be held in trust for the purposes specified by the donors.

The Board shall seek to promote the cause of education throughout the Church by collecting and publishing statistics, by furnishing plans for educational buildings, and by giving counsel with regard to the location and organization of new institutions, and shall also have authority to constitute a general agency for communication between teachers desiring employment, and those needing their services.

SEC. 6. The said trustees, at the first meeting of the said Board, and annually thereafter, shall organize said Board by the election from their number of a president, secretary, and treasurer; and shall have power to adopt and enforce a constitution, and such by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of this State, or of the United States, as may be deemed advisable for the government of the business and affairs of said corporation, and for the regulation of the action of the said Board, its officers and agents, in the discharge of its and their duties, in fully executing and carrying into effect the objects, intents, and purposes of this act; but the acts of the said trustees, as such, shall be subject at all times, and subordinate to the directions and instructions of said General Conference relative thereto.

SEC. 7. The said corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to all provisions of law now existing as to devises and bequests by last will and testament, and to the limitation expressed in the first action of this act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate; and the said corporation shall be also competent to act as a trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the objects of said corporation; and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said corporation, or in trust for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 8. The said corporation shall also possess the general powers, and be subject to the liabilities, specified in and by the

third title of chapter eighteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—OBJECT AND DESIGN.

The object of this Board is, to promote theological and general education in the Methodist Episcopal Church under the conditions prescribed by the charter and by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTICLE II.—TRUSTEES.

The Board shall consist of twelve trustees, chosen as provided in the charter, section four, and with the powers and duties prescribed in the charter, sections five, six, seven, and eight.

ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

The officers of this Board shall consist of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, to be elected annually at the meeting in December. Besides these officers the Board may appoint such other officers or agents, paid or unpaid, as may from time to time be necessary in the judgment of the Board to carry out its objects. The duties of all the officers shall be prescribed in the by-laws.

All elections shall be by ballot, unless the ballot be dispensed with by a vote of two thirds of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE IV.—QUORUM.

Five members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the Board.

ARTICLE V.—FINANCE COMMITTEE.

There shall be annually appointed three members of the Board, who shall constitute the Standing Committee on Finance, to whose care and management shall be intrusted the funds of the corporation, the fixing and changing the official bonds of the Treasurer, and the proper investment and appropriation of the moneys and revenues of the corporation, under the direction of the Board of Trustees; and no investments or securities shall be changed by the Treasurer without the consent of a majority of this Committee first obtained by resolution adopted at a regular meeting thereof; and minutes of all the proceedings of the Finance Committee shall be kept and submitted to the stated meetings of the Board of Trustees for approval.

ARTICLE VI.—AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

SEC. 1. Any Annual Conference or Associate Conferences may form an Education Society auxiliary to the Board of Education, with the understanding that all collections or contributions for

educational purposes, made to such Education Society, shall be appropriated at its own discretion. All contributions to permanent funds made by order of an Annual Conference may be held and administered by the Conference auxiliary if it be incorporated, and if not, shall be forwarded to this Board of Education to be held and administered for the purposes specified by the donors.

SEC. 2. All auxiliary societies are required to send, annually, a report of their doings to this Board.

ARTICLE VII.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL FUND.

SEC. 1. It shall be a special interest and duty of this Board to augment the Sunday-School Children's Fund commenced during the Centenary year, and to appropriate its proceeds according to the directions of the charter, and of the General Conference.

SEC. 2. No Conference shall share in the proceeds of money contributed hereafter to this fund, which shall not direct that annual collections be taken up in its behalf in the Sunday-schools within the bounds of said Conference, according to the recommendation of the General Conference fixing on the second Sunday in the month of June as the Children's Day; said collection to be taken on that day if possible, and if not, on such other day as may be found practicable.

ARTICLE VIII.—OF CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The Board of Trustees may, at any stated meeting, or at a special meeting called for the purpose, make amendments to this Constitution not inconsistent with the charter; provided that such amendment or amendments shall have been proposed at a previous meeting, and shall be passed by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the Board.

BY-LAWS.

SEC. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and in case he is absent a President *pro tem.* shall be chosen.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall be the custodian of all records and papers of the Board and of the common seal of the corporation, and shall keep minutes of all meetings of the Board, which, after approval, shall be transcribed in a permanent record. He shall also give due notice to the members of the Board of all meetings thereof, and shall do all other things usually pertaining to his office as Secretary.

SEC. 3. There shall also be a Corresponding Secretary, who shall keep up a correspondence with all Educational Societies now existing within the Church, and also with all the Annual Conferences, to secure the formation of auxiliaries, and also to secure their efficiency when formed. He shall prepare, print, and circulate all documents necessary to the fulfillment of the duties of this Board, as laid down in the charter and ordered by the

General Conference, and do all other things that belong to his office or that may be directed by the Board.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall execute and deliver to the Board of Trustees such bonds as may be required by the Finance Committee, under instructions from the Board, and shall receive, pay out, or invest all moneys belonging or accruing to the corporation, as the Board of Trustees or the Finance Committee shall direct. He shall submit his accounts annually to the Auditing Committee, and his books and papers shall be subject to their inspection at any time. He shall give all statements as to the condition of the treasury that may be desired by the Board of Trustees or by the Finance Committee at any time.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SEC. 5. There shall be elected by ballot, at the first meeting of the Board in each and every year, the following Standing Committees:

1. The Finance Committee of three members, as provided by the Constitution, Article V.

2. The Auditing Committee of three members, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the Treasurer annually, and at such other times as the Board may direct, and to report to the next meeting of the Board. They shall also audit such other accounts as may be referred to them by the Board.

3. A Committee on Appropriations of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all applications from persons, Conferences, and institutions capable of becoming beneficiaries under the charter and under the directions of the General Conference, and to report thereon at the next following meeting of the Board.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

SEC. 6. The Board shall hold its regular meetings on the first Thursday in December in each and every year. Special meetings shall be called by order of the President on the application of any three members of the Board.

SEC. 7. The Rules of Order, or Parliamentary Discipline, adopted by the "General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church," shall govern the deliberations of the Board so far as they are applicable.

SEC. 8. At all meetings of the Board the following shall be the order of business:

1. Reading of the Scriptures and Prayer.
2. Roll-call.
3. Reading Minutes for information.
4. Reports from Standing Committees.
5. Reports from Special Committees.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. Miscellaneous Business—Motions, Resolutions.
8. Reading Minutes, for correction and approval.
9. Adjournment.
10. Benediction.

SEC. 9. The by-laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Board by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the members present, due notice of such amendment having been given at a previous stated meeting.

12.—REPORT OF THE TREASURERS OF THE EPISCOPAL FUND. JOURNAL, PAGE 97.

To the General Conference:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: At the session of the last General Conference the following resolution was adopted: "That the present rule, allowing the Book Agents to advance, if necessary, a sum sufficient to pay the traveling expenses and house-rent of the Bishops, be continued in force until the first day of January, 1881, after which date they shall not be allowed to use any of the funds of the Book Concern for said purposes."

By this short resolution the Book Concern was forbidden to furnish any portion of the amount necessary for the support of the Bishops, by loan or otherwise, after January 1, 1881.

The amount for such support had been furnished in whole or in part by the Book Concern since 1836, and at no time in the entire history of the Methodist Episcopal Church had the Bishops been made to depend for support upon the direct contributions of her membership. The General Conference adopted the plan with some reluctance, as, in case of a deficiency, there was no provision made to meet it. Yet the confidence of the Conference in the honor and justice of the Church will be seen to have been fully justified by the report which we are able to make for the past four years.

The following figures show the receipts and expenditures each year:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1880	\$46,481 53	\$54,496 23
1881	58,076 59	56,887 35
1882	59,848 08	56,129 76
1883	63,558 65	54,046 68
Totals.....	\$227,964 85	\$221,560 02

Of the sum received there was paid for—

Salaries of Bishops and widows of deceased Bishops...	\$152,729 16
House-rent.....	47,749 99
Traveling expenses.....	21,080 87
Total.....	\$221,560 02

It will be seen that the expenditures for 1880 exceeded the receipts by \$8,014 70. This amount was loaned to the Treasurer by the Book Concerns at New York and Cincinnati, in accordance with the resolution found on the first page of this report. From the receipts of the last three years this loan has been paid to the Book Concerns as directed by the action of the General Conference of 1876, as found on page 361 of the Journal of that

body. This still left a balance of \$6,404 83 in the treasury on the 31st day of December, 1883.

Detailed reports of receipts from Conferences and amounts paid to each person have been made to the Book Committee each year.

The present plan went fully into effect January 1, 1881, and we report the apportionments and receipts for three years. The apportionments are made and reported to each Conference one year in advance of the receipts. The figures will show a healthful growth in those portions of the Church which entered upon the plan with less enthusiasm than others.

Some Conferences pay less under this plan than before, because the apportionment is now based on the amount received for pastoral support after deducting missionary appropriations.

The success of the plan for the support of the Bishops is the more gratifying because it has been brought about with ease and quietness. Previously to January, 1881, we sent out circulars to the pastors of the Church, explaining the new plan, and the obligations under which they were placed in regard to it. Since that time we have issued two others and called attention to the claims of the treasury once in our Church papers. With these exceptions no appeals have been made, because none have been needed.

The balance found in the treasury at the close of the year 1883 is the result, not of an overestimate of the amount required, but of the fact that two of the Bishops had deceased. Had they lived, their claims would have equaled the surplus. The plan of apportioning on the basis of the amount received for ministerial support has worked more equitably than was at first feared by many.

Seventeen Conferences were apportioned less by this plan in 1881 than they paid during that year. Yet, as a whole, we think the Conferences accept their apportionments with the conviction that the plan is as near equity as any that can be adopted.

Herewith we furnish in one column a statement of the total apportionments for three years past, and the amount received from each Conference during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883.

Conferences.	Total Apportionm'ts for 3 Years.	Received in 1881.	Received in 1882.	Received in 1883.
Alabama	\$65	\$14 00	\$5 15	\$11 15
Arkansas	139	23 65	30 05	13 70
Austin	59	17 75	19 05	34 75
Baltimore	6,055	2,106 59	1,772 70	1,695 65
Blue Ridge	61	8 20	6 00	6 70
California	2,571	605 63	710 54	830 62
Central Alabama	98	36 70	19 45	20 72
Central German	1,895	507 07	578 27	629 15
Central Illinois	3,960	1,110 28	1,218 42	1,133 13
Central New York	4,860	1,342 96	1,467 18	1,493 21
Central Ohio	3,526	1,321 00	1,230 19	1,180 72
Central Pennsylvania	5,151	1,631 14	1,735 91	1,808 68
Central Tennessee	84	38 85	17 15	12 55

Conferences.	Total Ap- portionm'ts for 3 Years.	Received in 1881.	Received in 1882.	Received in 1883.
Chicago German.....	\$887	\$360 00	\$360 25	\$347 00
Cincinnati.....	4,592	1,828 22	1,498 64	1,519 24
Colorado.....	1,098	153 50	298 81	887 70
Columbia River.....	895	90 00	154 75	126 50
Delaware.....	587	163 18	837 60	183 35
Des Moines.....	3,089	753 16	801 45	874 70
Detroit.....	4,689	1,116 95	1,109 62	1,209 03
East German.....	855	353 44	252 15	344 98
East Maine.....	1,563	285 75	350 00	331 32
East Ohio.....	5,233	1,358 08	1,572 98	1,765 35
East Tennessee.....	26	23 25	25 74	24 60
Eric.....	3,983	925 26	1,053 23	1,111 11
Florida.....	135	95 00	20 00	.....
Genesee.....	5,620	1,477 87	1,606 25	1,581 28
Georgii.....	83	22 95	9 25	29 30
Holston.....	484	99 60	102 40	103 45
Illinois.....	5,647	1,550 69	1,453 40	1,418 20
Indiana.....	2,643	753 70	766 80	751 63
Iowa.....	2,806	978 29	846 17	822 25
Kansas.....	1,856	330 72	389 87	487 11
Kentucky.....	1,017	272 60	222 00	239 16
Lexington.....	418	140 41	122 63	218 06
Little Rock.....	36	15 05	7 50	9 50
Louisiana.....	521	98 50	81 00	112 65
Maine.....	1,873	350 83	378 45	461 96
Michigan.....	4,492	861 02	1,136 87	1,239 13
Minnesota.....	2,459	530 06	644 97	773 70
Mississippi.....	325	119 05	47 95	68 75
Missouri.....	1,367	310 70	819 27	361 45
Nebraska.....	1,161	231 88	270 68	277 95
Nevada.....	441	62 50	147 57	102 75
Newark.....	6,199	1,487 95	1,750 50	2,011 82
New England.....	6,976	1,088 67	1,347 81	1,521 84
New England Southern.....	4,482	941 11	1,243 55	1,210 00
New Hampshire.....	2,428	401 53	547 57	493 59
New Jersey.....	5,189	2,022 04	1,896 55	1,954 96
New York.....	8,890	2,589 19	2,509 01	2,752 67
New York East.....	9,220	2,629 65	2,641 47	2,733 36
North Carolina.....	69	19 75	28 16	19 27
Northern New York.....	4,410	1,020 78	1,127 82	1,174 25
North Indiana.....	3,086	1,046 17	878 63	994 37
North Nebraska.....	140	.....	71 60	81 63
North Ohio.....	3,361	980 65	994 10	1,015 20
North-west German.....	950	340 07	348 73	351 36
North-west Indiana.....	2,640	689 68	765 56	789 26
North-west Iowa.....	1,048	243 03	287 21	390 34
North-west Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	132 55
North-west Norwegian.....	311	96 30	93 00	90 50
North-west Swedish.....	680	130 63	184 63	303 90
Ohio.....	4,561	1,602 95	1,441 80	1,360 84
Oregon.....	669	112 00	179 75	180 00
Philadelphia.....	8,877	3,651 00	2,561 04	2,136 31
Pittsburg.....	4,398	1,199 93	1,056 90	1,354 50
Rock River.....	5,677	1,510 18	1,778 35	1,813 80
Saint Louis.....	1,688	402 40	470 65	489 90
Saint Louis German.....	1,186	352 00	371 65	300 60
Savannah.....	182	169 88	18 00	171 94
South Carolina.....	560	133 60	132 77	159 34
South-east Indiana.....	2,480	753 45	792 54	842 85
Southern California.....	354	72 50	108 75	119 25
Southern German.....	177	105 05	60 85	58 00
Southern Illinois.....	2,616	610 75	604 15	641 95
South Kansas.....	1,545	433 40	522 75	359 27
South-west Kansas.....	32	.....	22 00	248 41
Tennessee.....	358	147 45	67 45	63 25
Texas.....	388	.....	66 10	89 34
Troy.....	5,260	1,458 54	1,404 38	1,530 65

Conferences.	Total Apportionm'ts for 3 Years.	Received in 1881.	Received in 1882.	Received in 1883.
Upper Iowa.....	\$3,712	\$764 17	\$996 97	\$936 78
Vermont.....	2,595	434 40	607 34	696 10
Virginia.....	171	53 40	62 20	75 60
Washington.....	1,223	228 59	472 35	437 12
West German.....	537	142 35	161 00	167 50
West Nebraska.....	....	5 50	15 00	17 75
West Texas.....	147	56 65	33 35	.... ..
West Virginia.....	1,900	431 73	483 91	470 74
West Wisconsin.....	1,995	396 63	497 56	514 52
Wilmington.....	3,067	867 04	882 04	963 30
Wisconsin.....	2,809	685 59	932 33	892 60
Wyoming.....	4,263	1,125 53	1,048 13	1,179 82
Dakota Mission.....	....	.... ..	56 07	60 26
Montana Mission.....	....	11 00	16 85	16 75
Utah Mission.....	....	1 25	.... ..	.... ..
Total.....	\$212,801	\$58,076 59	\$59,848 08	\$63,558 65

Respectfully submitted,

S. HUNT, *Treasurer.*

W. P. STOWE, *Ass't Treasurer.*

13.—REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 97.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In presenting to your body a *resumé* of the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for the past four years, we are grateful to acknowledge the fact, that it has been the most successful period of the history of the Society. This organization, commenced fourteen years ago in a quiet and unpretending manner, has extended and planted its branches in nearly every country where the parent vine has taken root.

At home its object has been to interest and enlist the sympathies of the women of Methodism in the great missionary cause, while abroad it has adhered to its first and only purpose, to point the women of the world to Christ. With this in view it has worked earnestly and prayerfully, utilizing every agency that would in any wise aid in accomplishing this great purpose.

METHODS.

1. The original plan of securing contributions through membership fees of two cents a week, and life-membership fees, has been conscientiously adhered to, with almost extreme literalness to the limitations imposed upon the Society by its constitution, which restrict it from public collections, though in some instances the expense incident to holding public meetings has been covered by collections taken in mixed audiences. Some money has come into the treasury by donations and bequests, though the revenue from this source has not been probably more than three per cent. of the whole.

2. Though it is not of necessity a part of our limitations that

we shall have no salaried officers, we are thankful to be able to report that from the beginning to the present date, with the collection and disbursement of more than a million of dollars, and the administration of the development of work abroad, the Society has been able to accomplish all on the basis of unpaid, voluntary labor.

3. As the work has developed, a more efficient organization has been effected, resulting in more systematic giving, based on intelligent conviction and principle. There is less of spasmodic effort and greater realization of the privilege of giving. The women of the Church have become more familiarized with the Society's methods. Conference and District Secretaries have been appointed, and these officers have brought the work to the circuit, the station, the congregation, the camp-meeting, the prayer-meeting, and the home. At the monthly meetings of the auxiliaries the several mission fields have been studied, while at the District Associations and the Conference anniversaries, every phase of the work, both at home and abroad, has been presented and discussed.

4. The presence of the returned missionary has been a powerful agency in awakening an interest in the work. As these have come from the surroundings of heathenism, and have told the simple story of woman's degradation without Christ, many hearts have been touched and brought into loving sympathy with the cause, which otherwise would not have been reached.

The outgoing missionary, also, has aided by developing an interest within the bounds of the State, Conference, or school from which she has gone, while from these missionaries have come letters which have been published in the missionary paper of the Society, and circulated in the various auxiliaries. These letters have been read and have brought the members into a closer bond and deeper sympathy with the foreign work.

LITERATURE.

1. The *Heathen Woman's Friend*, the organ of the Society, has a circulation of 20,650. The report presented at the last General Conference showed a circulation of 15,556, the advance having been more than a thousand a year, or 5,094 in four years.

This paper has somewhat of a peculiar history, in the fact that it has paid its own expenses from the beginning, no penny of missionary money ever having been appropriated for its support. The same editor, Mrs. Dr. W. F. Warren, who was appointed when it was started, in 1869, is still in charge.

The paper has gone into the home, presenting every phase of the Society's work, thus increasing intelligence among the women, and has also brought by its surplus funds help for printing and sending out other missionary literature.

2. *Leaflets.* The Society, believing that no deep and perma-

nent missionary enthusiasm can be enkindled without an intelligent knowledge of the world's needs, has made an effort the past four years to scatter broadcast reliable information concerning every detail of the work. This has been found one of the most powerful agencies in bringing about the results here presented.

Missionary leaflets, containing short accounts of the work at home, of various methods of work, instances of conversion, and statements concerning every field where the Society's missionaries labor, have been distributed among the women of the Church, and in the auxiliary societies. These have been the means of spreading information, and have been of so much practical help, that from churches and pastors and Sunday-school superintendents has come a constant demand for them. It has not been our province, however, to supply them beyond the bounds of the Society. The subjoined list will show something of the growth of this department of the work:

The number of pages circulated in 1880.....	330,000
“ “ 1881.....	334,000
“ “ 1882.....	650,000
“ “ 1883-84.....	1,500,000

or over two millions eight hundred thousand pages in the quadrennium.

Besides these leaflets, the Society has issued a history of its medical work among the women of the East, a small book of two hundred pages, and has distributed each year several thousand copies of reports and other missionary literature, nearly all of which have been paid for by the profits of *The Heathen Woman's Friend*.

3. *Map*. Also from the same fund has been issued a new outline wall map of India, China, Japan, and adjacent regions. This map is on cloth; size, five by six feet. Besides this outline map, showing the large stations occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia, there is a smaller map, (inlet,) showing in fuller detail the stations and substations of the North India Conference.

HOME WORK.

1. *Auxiliaries*. The home work is now represented by 3,255 auxiliary societies, and by 86,868 annual members, with 5,082 life members, and 245 life patrons. Since the last report to the General Conference 1,088 auxiliary societies have been organized, and there has been an increase of 26,363 annual members.

Possibly the most encouraging feature of the quadrennium is the marked development of interest and activity among the young ladies of the Church. They have brought their youthful enthusiasm and consecrated it to mission work. In many of our schools and colleges auxiliary societies have been formed, and mission bands and circles have sprung into life all over the Church. In one instance a band of young ladies have assumed the entire support of a missionary.

2. *New Branches.* As the Western Branch of the Society had grown to unwieldy proportions, and other States were asking to be embraced in it, it was considered necessary for the better development of the work, to divide the branch as follows:

(1.) Iowa and Missouri, with head-quarters at Des Moines, to be known as the Des Moines Branch.

(2.) Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming, with head-quarters at Topeka, to be known as the Topeka Branch.

(3.) The State of Minnesota and the Territory of Dakota, with head-quarters at Minneapolis, to be known as the Minneapolis Branch. These branches have all been formally organized.

3. *Finances.* The financial results, as exhibited by the treasurer's statistics, are as follows:

During the last four years \$504,584 54 have been received. Each year has shown a steady increase in contributions. The advance in the receipts of the present quadrennium over those of the preceding one amounts to \$225,710. The yearly advance is shown by the following table:

Receipts for year ending April 30, 1880.....	\$76,350 26
“ “ April 30, 1881.....	107,732 45
“ “ October 31, 1882 (18 mos.)...	195,678 50
“ “ October 31, 1883.....	124,823 33
Total	\$504,584 54

The Society has never failed to meet the amounts appropriated for the work, and no debt has been incurred in its history.

4. *Real Estate.* At the close of the last financial year the value of real estate belonging to the Society, as nearly as can be ascertained, was as follows:

In India.....	\$79,460 00
China.....	42,476 00
Japan.....	28,500 00
México.....	5,500 00
Bulgaria.....	5,000 00
South America.....	10,000 00
Total.....	\$170,936 00

FOREIGN WORK.

Some of the results of the Society's work are seen in the following summary: 50 missionaries, with 40 assistants; 337 Bible women and teachers; 6 hospitals and dispensaries; 19 boarding schools for Christian girls, with more than 1,000 pupils; 189 day schools, with over 4,000 girls and women under instruction; 3 orphanages, with 400 orphans; 2 Homes for Friendless Women, with 28 inmates; 1,600 zenanas or homes systematically visited by the agents of the Society; while 26 missionaries have gone to foreign fields in the last four years.

These tabulated statements give only a partial idea of the work as actually carried forward. Statistics cannot show the multitudes of heathen women who in the past few years have for the first time heard, through this agency, that Christ came to save them: Both into the homes of the high caste and of the lowly have these glad tidings been carried. Christian books and many of our Christian hymns have been translated.

MEDICAL WORK.

Since the organization of the Society medical work has been found to be one of the most important agencies for reaching and helping heathen women, and through its influence a foot-hold is being gained both in India and China. Every-where the physician is received kindly, and doors long barred against every other influence have yielded to this Christian agency.

Women from city and village come to receive treatment at the hospitals, and in each case the patient is told of the great Physician, and frequently after recovery these women have remained to be instructed more perfectly in the "true and living way." In Tientsin, China, the "Isabella Fisher" hospital has been erected through the liberality of a friend in Baltimore, by the gift of \$5,000; and in this city, in a single year, as many as twenty thousand patients have received treatment from our medical missionaries. Miss Howard's skill and popularity here have received another attestation from the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, who made requisition for her services for his aged mother, and also in the gift of that heathen women of \$1,000 to carry on Miss Howard's medical work. Miss Akers, M.D., was sent out in 1882 to the assistance of Dr. Howard.

The success of this branch of the work in the city of Foo-chow, under the superintendence of Drs. Trask and Sparr, has been remarkable. Miss Sparr has returned, and Miss Corey, M.D., has gone to assist Miss Trask. Their judicious management has placed the work on a permanent basis. It grows steadily in interest and favor, as evidenced by the increased number of patients over other years, in greater faith manifested in foreign drugs, and confidence in foreign physicians. A second dispensary has been opened in this city, known as the East Street Dispensary, and over \$800 subscribed by Chinese gentlemen for building a hospital for women and children. Here a Chinese girl conducts clinical lectures. During the past year over three thousand patients have been treated in the two hospitals of the city, and about three hundred surgical operations performed. Four medical students have been added the past year, but the most remarkable event was the appeal made to the Society recently, asking that one of these students, the daughter of one of the native preachers, a young woman of rare ability, be brought to this country to remain and complete her medical education, that she may go back qualified to uplift the womanhood of

China. This incident gives promise of the progress of Christianity in this old empire.

In Kiukiang the medical work is at present abandoned on account of the ill-health and return to this country of the physicians who had charge of the work.

Medical work has also been commenced in Chin-kiang, China, by the appointment of Miss Hoag, M.D.

In Bareilly, India, the medical work, so long under the efficient management of Miss Swain, M.D., is a great power for good. She has been ably assisted by native women, who have received their training in medical classes under her supervision. The work in India has recently been re-enforced by the arrival of Miss Hyde, M.D., and her appointment to Cawnpore. In several of the large cities are dispensaries conducted by women trained by Miss Swain and Dr. Humphrey; Dr. Dease also assists in preparing women for this work.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church introduced woman's medical work into India and China, and now has the privilege also of introducing it into Japan, by the appointment of Miss Hamisfar, M.D., to Hakodati, who arrived there in December.

Of the fifty missionaries in the field, eight are medical women, and it is estimated that through their ministrations annually between thirty and forty thousand heathen women have the Gospel of Christ presented to them.

INDIA.

Here, where the Society first commenced work, the whole territory occupied by the Methodist Church is feeling the effects of the Christian training of the women. Every Christian agency is being utilized. Orphanages, village and city schools, training schools for Christian girls, high-schools, Sunday-schools, and zenana visiting occupy the time, the thought, and the attention of the missionaries and their assistants. More than sixty stations are reached by these workers, and in one prominent station one of the Society's missionaries has charge of the schools and entire work among a million of people. The orphanage in Bareilly, in charge of Miss Sparkes, where nearly three hundred girls receive Christian education, is acknowledged to be one of the best conducted institutions in the country. A large proportion of the girls are useful members of the Church. From this orphanage have gone out a large number of Christian workers. The English school at Nynee Tal, under the care of Miss Knowles, the boarding school at Lucknow, with one hundred and seventeen pupils, conducted by Miss Thoburn, and the one at Cawnpore, by Miss Eaton, with seventy-four pupils, send out trained teachers and assistants. These schools prepare pupils for the Calcutta "Entrance Examinations," and each has a normal class for training teachers.

During the quadrennium the Society has sent out three missionaries to work within the South India Conference, the support and expenses of school work being provided for as is the other self-supporting work in India. Four years ago Miss Layton was sent to Calcutta and established a school, where now one hundred and fifty girls are instructed. The highest praise is given to this work by Dr. Thoburn. Miss Layton is also engaged in evangelistic work.

BURMAH.

In 1881 Miss Warner went out to open work in Rangoon, Burmah, and has had remarkable success both in a financial and educational line. The school numbers ninety. Soon after her arrival she received from the government of British Burmah nine building lots on a very eligible site, valued at \$8,000, and \$5,000 in cash as a building fund, with \$450 additional, for furniture. She closed her first year having real estate valued at \$15,000, and the school having an established reputation.

CHINA.

Work has been established in the following centers in China: Peking, Tientsin, Kiukiang, Foochow, Chung-king and Chin-kiang. The boarding school in Peking, under Miss Cushman's care, has forty-seven pupils. This is the only school in China where the feet of the children are not bound. All the older girls in this school are Christians, thirteen having joined the Church on probation just before the close of the school year. The training school, day schools, Sunday-schools, and work among the women are all reported in a very prosperous condition.

The work in Foochow is in somewhat of a transition state. The boarding school has had thirty children the past year. The Misses Woolston, who have had charge of this school for years, have resigned and are on their way home.

New educational methods have been adopted here, and the native Christians have asked for a higher education for the women. The training school in this city and the various day schools in surrounding districts, are reported "as great instrumentalities by which the fetters that have so long bound women in China are to be broken."

At Tientsin, apart from the medical work, Miss Yates has held daily service in the wards, and has organized a school in the Chinese settlement. Meetings for women and children have been held.

The work at Kiukiang has been interrupted by the return of the missionaries to this country. The boarding school had fifty-four pupils.

The Society is represented in West China by one missionary, Miss Wheeler, who accompanied her parents to commence work for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Appropriations have been made for buildings suitable for school work.

Miss Wheeler writes of remarkable openings, saying that for months she was overwhelmed with calls from women. She sends an urgent request for medical women. A school has been started with forty pupils.

New work has also just been opened in Chin-kiang, and two ladies have gone to take charge of it.

JAPAN.

A great and increasing interest centers in the missions of the Society in Japan, because of the remarkable social and political transitions now occurring. In Tokio, the capital, the work is of a most satisfactory character. The school of seventy pupils takes rank among the first of the country. At the beginning of the Society's work great and serious embarrassments were felt. The new and beautiful home provided for the school and the missionaries was burned; another was commenced, but before completion it was destroyed by a typhoon, causing great delay. It was rebuilt and was ready for occupancy in May, 1881, and has been a great center of evangelistic influences.

The past year a remarkable revival has occurred in this school. Of the seventy pupils, forty-seven are Christians. This revival spirit spread throughout the school, and in one evening twenty-seven came into the clear light of acceptance with God. A spirit of prayer and devotion possessed them, and the burden of souls seemed laid upon all. The older girls assist in Sabbath-school work, act as interpreters, and are ready for Christian work of all kinds. Two Korean gentlemen attended the Christmas festival at this school, and one of them, who has since been converted, acknowledges that he received his first serious impression of the truth of Christianity from seeing the attainments of these girls through Christian instruction.

The work at Yokohama consists of two schools, with about one hundred and fifty pupils. Here a memorial home has been purchased. This property belonged to the Parent Board, and was used as a seminary building, and as their school was removed to Tokio, and the building was well adapted to the work of the Society, it was purchased, and is now occupied by the missionaries in charge.

A new building has been completed in Hakodati, but such has been the development of the work, that many pupils have been turned away for want of room. Dr. Maclay gives the work here his strongest commendation. Appropriations have been made to enlarge the building.

A period of about four years has elapsed since the Society initiated work in Nagasaki. Here a school and home have been built, and was formally dedicated on May 29, 1882. The building occupies a site which, for eligibility, excellent sanitary

conditions and beauty of scenery, is unsurpassed in Japan. Dr. Maclay says: "The work in Nagasaki is an honor to the Society and to all engaged in it." Of the eighty pupils here, forty-seven of them are Christians, and it is acknowledged that the good influence of this school is felt throughout the whole island of Kiushiu.

The various schools in connection with the Society have been blessed during this past year with one of the most remarkable revivals of modern times. The spiritual awakening has been deep and wide-spread. In the schools at Tokio and in Nagasaki the ordinary school routine was abandoned at times for the prayer-meeting, while teachers were kept busy pointing their pupils to Christ. Pupils became so anxious about their souls, that they were found every-where about the house weeping and praying. As soon as they had found peace, these girls went every-where telling their story, and many through their influence, both in the schools and in their homes, have accepted Christianity. These revival influences still continue, and the schools in Japan are centers of spiritual life and power. Of the work here the missionaries write: "We have had dark days, but morning has dawned, and we praise the Lord for the work our eyes have been permitted to see."

BULGARIA.

Arrangements had been made to purchase the Loftcha girls' boarding school, and to send a lady to take charge of it, but the work was interrupted by the instability of the government. The school was closed by order of the Minister of Education. Advice recently received are re-assuring. The political situation is changed, and the school will soon be re-opened.

ITALY.

In Italy six Bible women have been doing earnest work in Rome, Milan, Turin, Bologna, and Venosa. The work has been superintended by Mrs. Dr. Vernon.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In South America two centers are occupied by the missionaries of the Society, namely, Rosario and Montevideo. In the latter city is a flourishing school of one hundred and fifty-nine pupils. This school is in the care of a devoted Christian woman, and is an active agency in disseminating evangelical Christianity in this important city.

In Rosario, the failure of the health of some of the missionaries, and their return home, has somewhat interfered with the work. But two ladies, who formerly had charge, and were at home on furlough, returned recently and have re-organized the school, and have forty pupils, and have secured land for and commenced the building of a new home.

MEXICO.

The Society has in Mexico five missionaries, with three assistants, and over three hundred pupils. Its schools are located at Pachuca, Puebla, Miraflores, Ayapango, Queretaro, Guanajuato, and Orizaba. The Girls' Orphanage in the city of Mexico has fifty pupils.

AFRICA

The Society has at present no missionary in Africa. Miss Michener, who went from Philadelphia full of enthusiasm for her work, was not permitted to labor very long, but did great good. She suffered from African fever, and died on board an English steamer, midway between Bassa and Monrovia, December 11, 1881. She was unattended save by a native African missionary. She was taken to Monrovia, and laid in the Monrovia cemetery, beside Melville Cox. This is the only death among the Society's workers in the past four years. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society holds itself in readiness to follow whenever the Parent Society shall again lead in extending its operations in Africa.

An outline merely of the Society's work is thus presented. By the efforts made in all these mission fields to teach the children, to give medical help to the women, to supply a permanent Christian literature, to present Christ to the women of these countries, and helping in all possible ways to establish the Church of Christ among them, a great regenerating work is going on. All the work of the Parent Society among women and girls has been made over to this Society. The converts in the zenanas and in the schools find membership in the Church, and we realize that we are laborers together in building up the enduring kingdom of Christ throughout the world.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. H. B. SKIDMORE, *Cor. Sec. New York Branch.*

MRS. M. P. ALDERMAN, *Cor. Sec. New England Branch.*

MRS. J. F. KEEN, *Cor. Sec. Philadelphia Branch.*

MISS I. HART, *Cor. Sec. Baltimore Branch.*

MRS. B. R. COWEN, *Cor. Sec. Cincinnati Branch.*

MRS. T. A. HILL, *Cor. Sec. North-western Branch.*

MRS. LUCY E. PRESCOTT, *Cor. Sec. Western Branch.*

14.—CONSTITUTION OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 286.

[As revised and as approved by the Missionary Committee of the General Conference.]

THIS association shall be called "The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

ARTICLE II.—PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Society is to engage and unite the efforts of Christian women in sending female missionaries to women in

the foreign mission fields of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in supporting them and native Christian teachers and Bible readers in those fields.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

The payment of one dollar annually shall constitute membership, and twenty dollars life membership. Any person paying one hundred dollars shall become an honorary manager for life, and the contribution of three hundred dollars shall constitute the donor an honorary patron for life.

ARTICLE IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The organization of this Society shall consist of a General Executive Committee, co-ordinate branches, and auxiliary societies, to be constituted and limited as laid down in subsequent articles.

ARTICLE V.—GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SEC. 1. The management and general administration of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in a General Executive Committee, consisting of the Corresponding Secretary and two delegates from each branch, which delegates, together with two reserves, shall be elected at the branch annual meetings, said meetings to be held within two months before the meeting of the General Executive Committee. Said Committee shall meet at Boston the third Wednesday in April, 1870, and annually, or oftener, thereafter, at such time and place as the General Executive Committee shall annually determine.

SEC. 2. The duties of the General Executive Committee shall be:

1. To take into consideration the interests and demands of the entire work of the Society, as presented in the reports of branch Corresponding Secretaries, and in the estimates of the needs of mission fields; to ascertain the financial condition of the Society; to appropriate its money in accordance with the purpose and method herein indicated; to devise means for carrying forward the work of the Society, fixing the amounts to be raised, employing new missionaries, designating their fields of labor, examining the reports of those already employed, and arranging with the several branches the work to be undertaken by each.

2. To appoint a committee, consisting of one from each branch, to have charge of the missionary paper of the Society, and to arrange for the publication of an annual report of the work of the Society.

3. To transact any other business that the interests of the Society may demand, provided all the plans and directions of the committee shall be in harmony with the provisions of the Constitution.

ARTICLE VI.—BRANCHES.

SEC. 1. The organizations already formed at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cincinnati, shall be regarded as

co-ordinate branches of this Society, on their acceptance of this relationship under the provisions of the present Constitution.

SEC. 2. Other branches may be organized in accordance with the following general plan for districting the territory of the Church:

- District 1. New England States—Boston.
2. New York and New Jersey—New York.
3. Pennsylvania and Delaware—Philadelphia.
5. Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia—Baltimore.
5. Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee—Cincinnati.
6. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin—Chicago.
7. Minnesota and Dakota—Minneapolis.
8. Iowa and Missouri—Des Moines.
9. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming—Topeka.
10. Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas—New Orleans.
11. North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida—Atlanta.
12. Pacific coast—San Francisco.

This plan, however, may be changed by an affirmative vote of three fourths of the members of the General Executive Committee present at any annual meeting of the same.

SEC. 3. The officers of each branch society shall consist of a President, not less than ten Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, an Auditor, and not less than ten Managers. These, with the exception of Auditor, shall constitute an Executive Committee, for the administration of the affairs of the branch, nine of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. These officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the branch, and shall continue in office until others are chosen in their stead.

SEC. 4. The President, or one of the Vice-Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the branch and of its Executive Committee.

The Recording Secretary shall notify all meetings of the branch and of the Executive Committee, and shall keep a full record of the proceedings.

The Corresponding Secretary shall, under the direction of the Executive Committee, conduct the correspondence of the Society with foreign missionaries, with the other branches, and with its auxiliary societies, (hereinafter mentioned,) and shall endeavor, by all practicable means, to form auxiliary societies within the prescribed territory of the branch. It shall also be her duty to present to the annual meetings of the General Executive Committee a report of the work of the branch during the year, for publication in its annual report.

The Treasurer shall receive all contributions to the branch, keeping proper books of account, and shall make such disposition of the funds as the Executive Committee may direct, each order of the Committee being duly signed by the Corresponding Secretary.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee shall have supervision of all the work assigned to the branch by the General Executive Committee, and may order the disbursement of the funds required for that work, provide for all the wants, and receive all the reports of the missionaries, Bible women, and teachers, who, by the plan of the General Executive Committee, are to be supported by the branch.

SEC. 6. No branch shall project new work, or undertake the support of new missionaries, except by the direction or with the approval of the General Executive Committee.

SEC. 7. Each branch may make its own by-laws, regulating its meetings and those of its Executive Committee, also any others which may be deemed necessary to its efficiency, and not inconsistent with this Constitution.

ARTICLE VII.—AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Any number of women who shall contribute not less than ten dollars annually may form a society auxiliary to that branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within whose prescribed territorial limits they may reside, by appointing a President, three or more Vice-Presidents or Managers, a Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, who together shall constitute a local Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VIII.—RELATIONS TO THE MISSIONARY AUTHORITIES OF THE CHURCH.

1. This Society shall work in harmony with and under the supervision of the authorities of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The appointment, recall, and remuneration of missionaries, and the designation of their fields of labor, shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and annual appropriations to mission fields shall be submitted for revision and approval by the General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

2. All missionaries sent out by this Society shall labor under the direction of the particular Conferences or Missions of the Church in which they may be severally employed. They shall be annually appointed by the President of the Conference or Mission, and shall be subject to the same rules of removal that govern other missionaries.

All the work of the Woman's Society in foreign lands shall be under the direction of the Conferences or Missions, and their Committees, in exactly the same manner as the work of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Superintendent, or Presiding Elder, having the same relation to the work, and to the person in charge, that he would have were it in charge of any other member of the Conference or Mission.

3. The funds of the Society shall not be raised by collections

nor subscriptions taken during any regular church service, nor in Sunday-schools, but shall be raised by securing members, life members, honorary members, managers, and patrons, and by such other methods as in the judgment of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will not interfere with the collections and contributions for the treasury of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and the amount so collected shall be reported by the preacher in charge to the Annual Conference, and then entered in a column among the benevolent collections, and in the Annual and General Minutes.

ARTICLE IX.—CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.

This Constitution may be changed or amended by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

15.—CONSTITUTION OF THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. JOURNAL, PAGE 286.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

THIS organization shall be known as the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

The aim of this Society shall be to enlist and organize the efforts of Christian women in behalf of the needy and destitute women and children of all sections of our country without distinction of race, and to co-operate with the other societies and agencies of the Church in educational and missionary work.

ARTICLE III.—ORGANIZATION.

SEC. 1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and not less than twelve resident Managers, who, together, shall constitute the General Executive Board, and reside in, or not remote from, the city of Cincinnati.

SEC. 2. The annual meetings of the Board of Managers shall be held in the city of Cincinnati, unless otherwise provided, and shall consist of the General Executive Board, together with the Corresponding Secretary and one delegate from each Conference.

SEC. 3. The work of the annual session shall be:

(1.) To elect the General Executive Board for the ensuing year.

(2.) To take into consideration the demands for the entire work of the Society, designating fields of labor, examining the reports of missionaries already employed, and selecting beneficiaries; to estimate the needs of the mission fields, determine the amounts to be raised, and to devise means for carrying forward the work of the Society; to appropriate its receipts in accordance with the purposes and methods herein indicated; to arrange with the sev-

eral Conference Secretaries the work to be undertaken by each Conference, and, until such time as the Conference organizations are complete, to appoint a suitable person to fill the place of Corresponding Secretary of the Conference work in the several Conferences.

(3.) To transact any other business that the interests of the Society may demand; provided all its plans and directions shall be in harmony with this Constitution.

SEC. 4. In the event of a vacancy in the General Executive Board occurring *ad interim*, the place shall be filled by the Executive Board.

SEC. 5. The General Executive Board shall meet quarterly, or oftener, at the call of the President and Recording Secretary, and seven shall constitute a quorum to do business.

SEC. 6. The duties of the General Executive Board shall be:

- (1.) To execute all orders of the Board of Managers.
- (2.) To determine all matters referred to them by the Board.
- (3.) To administer all the affairs of the Society between the annual sessions of the Board of Managers.

SEC. 7. The duties of the President, Vice-President and Recording Secretary shall be such as usually devolve upon such officers.

SEC. 8. The duty of the Corresponding Secretary shall be to make herself acquainted with the needs and opportunities of the mission field, to correspond with missionaries and with the Conference Secretaries, and to furnish the Conference Boards with all needful information; also, to secure from them the details of their work, which will be necessary to make quarterly reports to the Executive Board, and annual reports to the Board of Managers concerning the condition and needs of the mission field, and publish the same for the information of the membership.

SEC. 9. The Treasurer shall keep a regular account of the receipts and disbursements of the Society; report the state of the funds at the annual meeting, and at each regular meeting of the Executive Board; pay only such bills as it shall direct, each order being signed by the President and Recording Secretary; and she shall make such disposition of the funds in her hands as the Executive Board may approve. At the close of the year the accounts shall be audited by a competent person selected for the purpose.

ARTICLE IV.—CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION.

SEC. 1. A Conference society shall consist of all the auxiliary societies in a given Conference, together with a Conference Executive Board. It shall take the name of the Conference in which it is located.

SEC. 2. The officers of the Conference society shall be a President, one Vice-President, and one or more Managers from each Presiding Elder's district, a Corresponding and a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, (the Corresponding Secretary may also

be the Treasurer.) These officers shall constitute the Executive Board of the Conference society for the administration of the affairs of the Society, and five shall constitute a quorum. These officers shall be elected at the annual meeting, and hold office till others are chosen.

SEC. 3. The duties of the Executive Board shall be:

To co-operate in plans for the permanent establishment of the Society within the Conference bounds; to provide for an annual meeting and arrange anniversary exercises; and to transact any other business that the interests of the Society may demand, provided its action is in harmony with this Constitution.

SEC. 4. (1.) The duties of the President and Recording Secretary shall be such as usually appertain to their respective offices, and to co-operate with the Corresponding Secretary, Vice-Presidents, Managers, and Treasurer in organizing and conducting the work.

(2.) The duties of the Vice-Presidents and Managers shall be to organize auxiliaries in their respective districts, and by all proper means to awaken missionary interest and zeal.

(3.) The duties of the Corresponding Secretary shall be to attend the session of the Annual Conference; to endeavor to interest ministers and ladies in the work of the Society; to organize auxiliary societies in the various charges in the Conference, and, as soon as practicable, to effect a Conference organization in harmony with the Constitution; to conduct the correspondence of the Society with the General Executive Board, with the auxiliary societies within the Conference, with such missionaries in the field and beneficiaries in the schools as are supported by the Conference; to forward quarterly to the Corresponding Secretary of the General Executive Board a full statement of the work of the Conference society, and to present an annual report to the Board of Managers at the annual meeting.

(4.) The duty of the Treasurer, who may also be Corresponding Secretary, shall be to receive and forward all funds of the Society monthly, keeping a book account; and to make a quarterly report of the same to the Treasurer of the General Executive Board.

SEC. 5. *Special Work.* Individuals, auxiliaries, or Conference societies may, subject to the approval of the Conference Board, and of the General Executive Board select special fields of labor, and provide for the support of missionaries therein employed, and they may also educate beneficiaries selected by themselves.

ARTICLE V.—AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

SEC. 1. Ten or more women who shall organize under the Constitution and By-Laws for Auxiliaries, and pay their annual dues, thereby become a society auxiliary to the Conference society, and are entitled to one delegate to the annual meeting of the Conference Board. And the pastor shall report the collections of this Society at the Annual Conference.

SEC. 2. Auxiliary societies, or local committees, when there is no Conference society yet established, shall report to the Conference Secretary appointed by the General Executive Board. When there is no Secretary in the Conference within the territorial bounds of which they are, they shall report to the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary of the General Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI.—MEMBERSHIP.

The payment of \$1 annually shall constitute membership, and \$20 life membership. Any person paying \$100 shall become an honorary manager for life, and the contribution of \$300 shall constitute the donor an honorary patron for life.

ARTICLE VII.—RELATIONS TO OTHER BRANCHES OF CHURCH WORK.

SEC. 1. This Society will engage exclusively in missionary labor in our own land, and it will work in harmony with the connectional societies of the Church.

SEC. 2. *a.* The appointment, employment, and remuneration of its missionaries shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

b. The fields of labor and the general plans and designs of work of this Society shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Managers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

c. All the missionaries supported by the Woman's Home Missionary Society shall labor under the direction of the authorities of the Missionary Society, and if in a mission, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations that govern the other missionaries in that particular mission.

The funds of the Woman's Home Missionary Society shall not be raised by collections, nor by subscriptions taken during any regular church service, nor in Sunday-schools, but shall be raised by securing members, life members, honorary members, managers, and patrons, and by such other methods as in the judgment of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will not interfere with the collections and contributions for the treasury of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and the amount so collected shall be reported by the preacher in charge to the Annual Conference, and then entered in a column among the benevolent collections and in the General and Annual Minutes.

SEC. 3. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church shall act as the trustee of the Woman's Home Missionary Society in all matters of legacies, and in holding for them real estate or other trusts, as the Woman's Home Missionary Society may desire.

SEC. 4. The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, which determines its work for the year, shall be so arranged that its plans may be submitted

to the General Committee for approval, at their annual meeting in November.

ARTICLE VIII.

This Constitution may be changed by the General Conference. Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed at any annual meeting of the Board of Managers by a two thirds vote of the members present; a three months' notice of the proposed change having been sent to each Conference organization, and published in the Church papers.

16.—REPORT OF GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE. JOURNAL, PAGE 91.

To the General Conference of 1884:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We present our quadrennial report with a deep sense of gratitude to God for the marked prosperity which has attended the institution under our care. At the date of our last report it was just emerging from severe financial depression caused by the great Chicago fire, by which its entire income was swept away, leaving its property encumbered by a debt of \$92,000.

The current income was scarcely more than sufficient to pay the interest on the large indebtedness. The school had only been maintained on the most economical basis through the benefactions of churches and individual contributors. Affairs, however, began gradually to brighten. Our fiscal agent, Rev. Dr. Dandy, was able to report encouraging success. Mrs. Cornelia A. Miller, of Waterloo, Iowa, pledged \$30,000 toward the endowment of a chair to bear her name, to be paid in yearly installments, all of which that have matured have been more than promptly met, while other generous friends contributed liberally toward the liquidation of the debt. With the revival in business, our rents in Chicago, which are the source of our income, increased. A riparian claim to some property on the lake shore was advantageously sold, and the proceeds applied to debt; other unimproved property was built upon and made productive, so that at this date we are able to report no floating debt and funds to reduce the bonded debt to \$5,000, all of which will be extinguished within the coming year.

The present net annual income of the property available for school purposes will probably exceed \$20,000, with some reliable pledges in the hands of the trustees not yet due.

We are still needing funds for the erection of one or two buildings for the accommodation of the library, and other general uses, which we hope to secure during this Centennial year.

We are pained to record the death, in the spring of 1883, of the honored senior professor of the institute, Rev. Dr. Henry Bannister, who literally "ceased at once to work and live." But three days before his death he conducted an exercise in the Greek Testament. He was a ripe scholar, an able instructor, a broad

and vigorous thinker, and a humble and devoted servant of Christ and the Church. Few men have been more universally lamented or have left a nobler record of faithful and unselfish living.

In the fall of 1882 the faculty was re-enforced by the accession of Rev. Henry B. Ridgaway, D.D., to the chair of Historical Theology, and in 1883, Rev. Charles F. Bradley, A.M., was elected adjunct professor of Exegetical Theology. The staff of instruction is sufficiently large for our present needs. The course of study covers all the branches usually taught in theological seminaries, and we aim to adopt those methods of instruction which seem best fitted to awaken interest and impress truth lastingly upon the mind of the student. The attendance during the quadrennium has been as follows :

Year.	Students.	Graduates.	Year.	Students.	Graduates.
1881	76	16	1883	103	28
1882	98	21	1884	76	19

Many of our graduates are laboring in the mission field at home and abroad, and their number is constantly increasing. The "Steward Memorial Fund," established in 1882, furnishes the income from \$10,000 to be applied in the form of scholarships to such students preparing for mission work as may need pecuniary aid.

We are under great obligations to the Board of Education, and also to its Western auxiliary, the "Ministerial Educational Society," for the liberal aid they have afforded many of our needy students. Without such timely assistance many a worthy and promising young brother would probably have been forced to abandon his plans for securing a suitable literary preparation for his life-work.

We have great cause for encouragement in the growing interest felt for our school throughout the West. The prejudice toward a school theological training, which so largely prevailed some years ago, has quite disappeared, and in place of it there is everywhere manifested a warm appreciation of our work. Our graduates are eagerly sought and are vindicating, by their devotion and usefulness, the divine sanction of the service we are endeavoring to perform.

With the present able and efficient faculty, and satisfactory financial condition of the institution, we regard the promise of its prosperity and usefulness the brighter and more assured than at any previous period of its existence.

We crave your continued watchcare, sympathies, and prayers.

Respectfully submitted,

GRANT GOODRICH, *President Board of Trustees.*

ORRINGTON LUNT, *Secretary.*

We are further pained to record that, after drawing up this report, the chastening hand of God has fallen upon our institution in the death of the Rev. Francis D. Hemenway, D.D., who had succeeded to the department of Exegetical Theology, and who, since the death of Dr. Bannister, was senior professor.

Dr. Hemenway worked with full vigor until within four weeks of commencement exercises. It was expected that a short rest would restore him to his post; but soon it became manifest that his earthly work was finished. He died April 19, 1884, in the fullness of his powers, and at an age when it was fondly hoped many years of usefulness were before him.

In the death of Dr. Hemenway the institution has lost an instructor of profound and varied scholarship, of marvelous aptitude for teaching, and a friend of unswerving devotion. His earnest life has been reproduced in the characters of his students, and his influence will remain while they continue to preach the word which he so ably expounded and so strikingly illustrated.

ORRINGTON LUNT, *Secretary.*

17.—DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

To the General Conference of 1884:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: We submit herewith the report of the trustees of Drew Theological Seminary for the quadrennium, 1880-1884. We are glad to report for the institution a gratifying condition of prosperity. We have graduated during the past four years 102 students, nearly all of whom are in the active ministry of the Church and distributed in 32 Annual Conferences, besides those employed in mission fields. Of those engaged in missionary work, 3 are in Bulgaria, 3 in Japan, 7 in India, and 2 in China.

The wide distribution of our graduates in the home and foreign work is an indication of the influence the school is already exerting on the Methodist Episcopal Church. Wherever they have gone they have given evidence of loyal devotion to the cause of the Redeemer and to the advancement of his Church.

The course of study established in the school is abreast of the best theological seminaries of our country. It occupies three years, and includes the departments of Exegetical Theology, Systematic Theology, Historical Theology, Practical Theology, and New Testament Exegesis. In addition to the regular corps of instructors, students have the advantages of special instruction in elocution, and also of lectures in the various departments of Christian thought by eminent men of different denominations. A series of discourses has also been delivered during the past year before the Missionary Association, which have been very profitable. It is the special desire of the Seminary to train a ministry devotedly pious as well as learned, and with this view all the means of grace peculiar to our Church are maintained and enforced.

The course of study is arranged with reference to the attainments and needs of college graduates, and those only are admitted to the regular course who are graduates of college, or who have such a preparation in classics, mathematics, and the sciences as to enable them to pursue the studies with advantage. It is proposed to maintain a high standard of admission, not ex-

cluding, however, those whose age or other circumstances prevent their passing through a full course of academic study. By special action, a number of special students have enjoyed the advantages of the Seminary.

A post-graduate course has also been introduced, and two of our graduates have pursued it during the past year.

None, however, are admitted to the Seminary unless they are already local preachers, or have been recommended by the Quarterly Conference where they belong as suitable persons to study for the ministry.

The trustees are glad also to report that the endowment so generously subscribed by the friends of the Seminary during the preceding quadrennium has been largely paid into the treasury of the institution. The low rate of interest prevailing, however, makes an additional endowment necessary in order to meet the pressing needs of this school of Christian learning.

The Janes professorship, so largely the gift of Methodist preachers, has been paid to the amount of \$32,000, and we hope to close that account the present year.

The constant development of new wants will require continual help from the friends of theological education. Our library, abounding in the choicest productions of Methodist literature, has no suitable building to protect it, and no funds to maintain it. We are glad to say that an effort is being made to provide at an early day a suitable fire-proof building for its accommodation.

The close relation of the school to the Methodist Episcopal Church, both in the appointment of its trustees and its faculty, and the constant supervision of the General Conference, and of the Board of Bishops, are a proof that it shall continue to be in the future, as in the past, a bond of connectional union, and that the interests of historic Methodism will be promoted by its success.

The trustees hereby commend this institution, the fruit of the Centennial movement of 1866, to the generous patronage and support of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Centennial of 1884. In behalf of the trustees,

JOHN B. CORNELL, *President.*
W. WHITE, *Secretary.*

18.—QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY OF
BOSTON UNIVERSITY, 1880-1884. JOURNAL, PAGE 108.

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: In accordance with well-established usage the trustees of Boston University herewith respectfully submit their quadrennial report of the School of Theology under their care.

By the blessing of God the quadrennium which is now closing has been not only one of general prosperity, but also one of decided growth in all the elements which conduce to permanent

strength and efficiency. It is believed that more and better work has been done in the school than ever before, and that the ideals and aims of both students and instructors are steadily advancing with the growing opportunities and improving appliances of the institution.

In our last report attention was called to the exceptionally high standard of qualification required for admission in the case of all non-graduates of colleges. This standard has been rigidly maintained throughout the four years, and with manifest advantage, not only to our own school, but equally to the colleges and preparatory academies. Despite the strictness, the number of students in attendance has averaged eighty-two per annum. A very large proportion of these were already Bachelors and Masters of Arts, as is shown by the fact that of the fifty-three graduated from the school within the four years, forty-two were already graduates of classical colleges.

The number of students in attendance at the present time is eighty-nine. They come from Asiatic Turkey on the East, and from Japan on the West. Twenty American States are represented, three British American provinces, Europe, Asia, and at least two of the isles of the sea. If Africa is unrepresented by sons born upon her own soil, she is not without grandsons who do credit to her race, and who are destined to do an incalculable work for her redemption. As an interesting and instructive illustration of the value set upon the training conferred in our school mention may be made of the fact that every School of Theology established by our Church since 1872 has called to its head an *alumnus* of this institution. These schools are neither few nor unimportant. They are as follows: one in Foochow, China; one in Puebla, Mexico; one in Atlanta, Georgia; one in Greencastle, Indiana. Another graduate of our University, and a son of a former professor in our School of Theology, is also at the head of the new Anglo-Japanese Mission College at Tokio, in Japan. Last summer the faculty of the school was strengthened by the division of the Exegetical chair and the appointment of an additional instructor. By the new arrangement a long overworked professor received deserved relief and the students increased opportunities. Two hours a week have been added to the instruction in Hebrew, and time has been gained for more extended work in New Testament criticism and exegesis. The new instructor is one of our own graduates, who was promoted to the doctorate in philosophy in Leipzig University, and who is justifying the high testimonials given him by Professor Delitzsch and others. At the present time, it is believed, that no theological curriculum in the United States offers a body of instruction in all respects the equal of ours. Certainly no other regularly presents auxiliary philosophical and ethical courses of equal value to those here presented; no other does so much in the field of comparative theology; no other gives equal prominence to Christian missions; no other offers as wide and valuable a group of

elective studies. It is also true that in no other theological school has the student as extensive and varied library privileges.

One year ago last December the accommodations of the school with respect to lecture-rooms and chapel services were greatly improved by the completion and occupancy of the beautiful new university building known as Jacob Sleeper Hall. This is most eligibly located on Somerset Street, about half-way between the City Hall and the State House. Though not exclusively used for the School of Theology, it meets a long felt need. It is in convenient proximity to our library and dormitories on Bromfield Street, to the Athenæum and Public Libraries, and to the Common. The new building of the General Theological Library is also on the same street, less than a hundred feet away. Four other large and valuable libraries, three belonging to historical societies and one to the State, are in the immediate vicinity.

Four years ago the faculty were led to believe that good might be accomplished by offering to graduates of the school the opportunity to continue their studies in connection with the university in a post-graduate department. The first year, four were in attendance; the second, seventeen; the third, twelve; the fourth, that is the present year, fourteen; making an average of twelve a year. Some of these were graduates of other theological institutions who came to obtain the advantages of an additional year of study in Boston. Some have devoted themselves largely to those higher university courses which were specially adapted to supplement and strengthen their purely professional studies. Others have attended only such theological courses as were new or different from those attended by them in their undergraduate course. Several have completed the work and passed the examinations required for promotion to the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy. The success of this post-graduate department of instruction has made it possible to carry out, earlier than was anticipated, a unique and interesting feature in the progressive organization of our University. Unlike the ordinary American and European university, ours is planned upon the idea that the student on completing his first curriculum in the institution is graduated, not *out of*, but *into*, the university proper. The undergraduate is only a probationary member of the institution. His real membership dates from the day of his promotion into the convocation, by graduation. The university consists not of certain local colleges and schools, but of the men whose appliances and instruments these schools and colleges are. It exists in every land where the men it has trained exist. Its work goes forward wherever its representatives are inculcating or personally exemplifying virtue and good learning. Already its administration is participated in by over two hundred persons. Already its convocation includes near fifteen hundred. Within a few years it is certain to have a membership of thousands. The possibilities of such a university body are partially illustrated by the organization of its first or theological section two

years ago. This is known as "The Alpha Chapter of the Convocation of Boston University." It includes all graduates of our School of Theology just as it is expected that the Beta Chapter will include all graduates of the School of Law, and so on. This Alpha Chapter has for two years held monthly meetings for the presentation and discussion of theological and related disquisitions by members of the body. It prints in its monthly organ both the transactions and the essays submitted. Alternately with these meetings it maintains another series of monthly meetings for lectures by professors and others; a weekly class in advanced Hebrew, elocution, etc. It also has the privilege of recommending to the faculty, from its own body, suitably tested candidates for the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology. Members residing in any part of the world can have their papers presented at the meetings of the chapter, printed, and subsequently reviewed by appointed censors. Here, then, is the nucleus of a learned society devoted to the cultivation of sacred studies, maintaining its serial publication, and undertaking to advance the world's scholarship. As its membership enlarges and ripens and matures until it shall include venerable Bishops and doctors and professors, of many nationalities and races, the influence which it is certain to acquire in molding and guiding the mind of the Christian world is simply incalculable. Moreover, what is possible to the theological section of the convocation ought to be possible to every other section, giving origin to as many learned societies as there are natural divisions to the field of human knowledge. By means of these the graduated but immature student can be inspired and guided to far higher results than he would ever reach in isolation. By means of them the abuse of honorary titles may be done away. By means of them the limits of the known may be enlarged, and Christian scholarship be given an even greater supremacy.

In closing, we commend to you the mother of all our theological seminaries. We trust you will no longer allow her and her daughters to remain excluded from all recognition and sanction in the Discipline of the Church. We trust you will so commend her and them to the liberality of the Church, that when the record of the Centennial thank-offering of the present year shall be made up, it will be found that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been consecrated to the fuller endowment of these most important agencies in the preparation of our ministry.

In behalf of the corporation,

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, *President.*

BRADFORD K. PEIRCE, *Secretary.*

19.—QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGE 194.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: THE Treasurer's report shows the financial condition of the Board. We have received on account of legacies since the corporation was formed, \$26,704 02; and have paid out on the same account, \$7,337 03. The difference consists of interest-bearing funds, held according to the terms of the several devises and gifts, and of other items shown by the Treasurer's report. Our expenses during the existence of the corporation have been only \$52 46. These are provided for by an assessment of \$1 50 per thousand on all moneys coming into our hands. The number of bequests to the Board during the same period has been thirteen. The number of those availing themselves of the conveniences of the corporation is gradually increasing, as its scope and purposes become better known to the Church. Seven of these bequests and gifts are, by their terms, still in the control of the Board, and unpaid, but safely invested, and bearing interest.

The terms of the office of trustees of the following persons expire with this General Conference, namely: Rev. Luke Hitchcock, D.D., Rev. J. M. Walden, D.D., LL.D., and Rev. C. W. Ketchum, D.D., ministers; and P. M. Bigney, M.D., Hon. Marcellus B. Hagans, and Hon. Will Cumback, laymen. It will be needful to fill these vacancies.

ISAAC W. WILEY, *President*.
M. B. HAGANS, *Secretary*.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Cash on hand	\$15,008 33	
Balance of loan to trustees of Cincinnati Wesleyan College...	4,181 20	
Interest account overdrawn.....	125 00	
Expense " "	52 46	
		<hr/>
		\$19,366 99

DUE LEGACIES.

Jones' Mission Fund.....	\$15,550 00	
Mrs. Owens' Bequest.....	533 00	
Mrs. Parks' "	1,161 98	
Sophronia Cone	22 01	
Oliver Collins	1,000 00	
Henrietta Stitt.....	800 00	
Mrs. M'Namee.....	300 00	
		<hr/>
		\$19,366 99

RECEIPTS.

Bequest, J. P. Letter, Hamilton, Col., for J. H. Clemmer ...	\$1,000 00	
" M. M. Palmer, Wellfleet, Mass.....	100 00	
" Mrs. Owens	533 00	
" Mrs. Parks	1,161 98	
" Arabella Fisher.....	4,464 38	
" Mrs. Sarah Chapin.....	473 65	
" Sophronia Cone.....	22 01	
" T. Rogers, \$500; less exchange, \$1.....	499 00	
" Catherine M'Caskey	500 00	
" Oliver Collins	1,000 00	
" John Kenagy.....	300 00	
		<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$10,054 02	

Brought forward.....	\$10,054 02	
Trustees Cincinnati Wesleyan College on account of loan ...	818 80	
Bequest, Henrietta Stitt	800 00	
" Mrs. M'Namee.....	300 00	
" Joseph Jones, Norwalk, Conn	15,550 00	
Interest account on Jones' fund	\$3,305 00	
" Bequest, Mrs. Owens.....	81 98	
" " T. Rogers.....	5 50	
" " Catherine M'Caskey.....	6 25	
	<hr/>	3,348 78
		\$30,871 55
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid bequest, J. P. Letter.....	\$1,000 00	
" M. M. Palmer.....	100 00	
" Arabella Fisher, to D. H. Carroll, Baltimore, Md., \$111 61; to Mrs. Hamilton, President Baltimore Branch Woman's Foreign Mis- sionary Society, \$4,346 08	4,457 69	
Paid bequest, Sarah Chapin, to Mrs. D. Preston, Treasurer North-western Branch Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	478 00	
" T. Rogers	504 50	
" Catherine M'Caskey, to Mrs. D. Preston, Treasurer North-western Branch Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	505 50	
" John Kenagy, to Mrs. D. Preston, Treasurer..	299 55	
Loan to Trustees Cincinnati Wesleyan College	5,000 00	
Paid interest on Jones' Mission Fund.....	3,430 00	
Paid Missionary Society interest on Mrs. Owens' bequest ...	81 93	
Paid incidental expenses.....	61 00	
	<hr/>	\$15,863 22
Balance in treasury.....		\$15,008 33

J. M. WALDEN, *Treasurer.*

Having examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we find the foregoing account of receipts, disbursements, and balance in treasury correct.

EDW. SARGENT, } *Auditing*
A. SHINKLE, } *Committee.*

CINCINNATI, *April 23, 1884.*

20.—REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CHARTERED FUND. JOURNAL, PAGE 396.

To the Bishop and Members of the General Conference:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: The Trustees of the Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America respectfully submit to the General Conference their quadrennial report, as follows:

The amount of the Fund, as it stood on the first day of January, 1884, was:

Invested funds.....	\$46,284 20
Amount, as per report January 1, 1880, made to General Conference	45,311 66
	<hr/>
	\$972 54
Balance due Fund on account uninvested funds on January 1, 1880	1 59
	<hr/>
Total increase since last General Conference.....	\$974 13

The above increase is made up of a balance of \$58 40 collected from Centenary notes of the Central Illinois Conference, \$658 23 collected from the assigned estate of James J. Boswell,

and \$275, a legacy through Rev. S. Hunt, from the estate of James Dill, and a loss of a premium of \$17 50 on a purchase of \$1,000 Pennsylvania State 6 per cent. loan, which was afterward called in and paid by the State.

The changes in the investment account are as follows:

DR.	
H. N. Burroughs, bond and mortgage paid.....	\$7,000 00
J. M. & C. Fuller.....	3,000 00
C. Pharazyn, ground rent.....	583 33
V. Arnolde, account of land in Illinois.....	600 00
Bonds of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, paid through C. C. McCabe, agent.....	15,000 00
Balance of Centenary notes collected from the Central Illinois Conference.....	58 40
From assigned estate of James J. Boswell.....	658 23
Legacy from estate of James Dill.....	275 00
	<hr/>
	\$27,124 96
CR.	
Balance of uninvested account due Chartered Fund.....	\$1 59
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan.....	7,059 28
J. C. Powell, bonds and mortgage.....	1,000 00
Eighty shares Insurance Company of North America.....	2,400 00
Thirty-one shares of the Union Insurance Company.....	387 50
Loss on purchase of \$1,000 Pennsylvania 6 per cent. State loan...	17 50
Loan on collateral security to August 6, 1884, at 5 per cent.....	16,223 09
	<hr/>
	\$27,124 96

Since the last General Conference, \$10 have been collected on account of Rev. J. Ferguson's Centenary note, through the Rev. F. M. Chaffe, presiding elder, of the Illinois Conference. Notwithstanding repeated efforts have been made to collect the other Centenary notes remaining in our hands, nothing has been realized therefrom, and we are compelled to consider them of no value. J. C. Rosencrantz's note for \$100 was sent to our attorney in Ohio, and was returned as not collectable. In the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 the sum of \$30 was distributed to each Conference. The annuity paid of \$100 a year has ceased by the death of Mrs. Sarah Morton. The invested funds of the Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America are invested in the following:

Bonds and mortgages on real estate.....	\$6,500 00
Ground and rents secured by brick buildings.....	9,483 33
240 shares of the Insurance Company of North America.....	6,285 00
62 shares of the Union Insurance Company.....	697 50
The Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan.....	7,095 28
Loan to August 6, 1884, on collateral security at 5 per cent., with the following on collateral, 65 shares Seventh National Bank of Philadelphia, 7 shares of the Car Trust of New York, series "C," 5,000 consolidated mortgage bonds of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company.....	16,223 09
	<hr/>
Total, January 1, 1884.....	\$46,284 20

Our most esteemed brother, John Whiteman, late treasurer, died on April 10, 1881. On the 29th of May following, Brother Joseph Fox died, and at the annual meeting held in January, 1882, the death of Brother John K. Walker was reported. While

we have to mourn their loss here, we rejoice that they have joined the Church triumphant above.

Their vacancies have been filled as follows:

Brother David A. Brown, in place of Brother John Whiteman, deceased.

Brother Samuel Lucas, in place of Brother Joseph Cox, deceased.

Brother Joseph Thompson, in place of Brother John K. Walker, deceased.

Under the charter and supplements thereto, the election of these brethren as trustees is subject to the approval of the General Conference, now in session in Philadelphia.

At a special meeting of the trustees held on the 23d day of September, 1882, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America decline to pay any further drafts upon the Treasurer in favor of the Foreign Mission Annual Conferences, inasmuch as a question has been raised as to the authority of the Board to make such payment.

In view of the rapid increase in the number of our Annual Conferences, and the reduction of our income by the present low rates of interest, there appears to be a great necessity for the adoption of some measures by this General Conference, which will be calculated to secure large additional contributions to the investment fund.

By the Act of Assembly of this State, of February 19, 1849, P. L. 70, the limit of its income is fixed at \$10,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Trustees of the Chartered Fund in the United States of America.

C. HIESKELL, *President*.

ARTHUR M. BURTON, *Secretary*.

JOHN F. KEEN, *Treasurer*.

May 5, 1884.

21.—REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF JOHN STREET CHURCH. JOURNAL, PAGES 215, 264.

To the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

DEAR FATHERS AND BRETHREN: With the expiration of the term of service for which we were elected, the Trustees of John Street Methodist Episcopal Church would respectfully forward to your body their official report:

The spiritual condition of the charge committed to our care has been one of growth during the past quadrennium. The preaching of the word has been regularly maintained among us, according to the doctrinal standards of Methodism, and, in our judgment, has been attended with some increase by the people resident in the immediate locality. The sacraments of the Church have also been faithfully administered; an attentive and

successful Sunday-school has been supported, with some increase in membership; the prayer and class meetings have been maintained with much indication of the Divine favor; and many souls have been converted to the Lord. One hundred and fifteen have been added to the Church by certificate or from probation, while the total number of our known membership, including probationers, is in increase of the corresponding number on our records four years ago. We regret, however, that the transient character of our congregations renders impossible that large numerical growth we would be glad to report. Sixty-six have died or removed by letter since the last General Conference. Many souls converted or quickened at our altars have also not united with us in fellowship, but have gone to distant cities and across the sea, with their newly found treasure. So that the Mother Church, as a center of Gospel power, is felt in distant places, and is accomplishing a work for the Master which is only fully written in the books above. In view of which influence, at home and abroad, it is the conviction of those in intimate acquaintance with our work that the largest opportunities for usefulness are still afforded our society.

We have endeavored, also, as your appointed Board of Trustees, to care for the interests of the Church property intrusted to our keeping. The edifice has been greatly improved by repainting throughout during the four years past, is kept in good condition, and is absolutely free from incumbrances of every kind. These results have only been reached, however, by diligent effort in seeking financial aid, and by careful economy in all expenditures.

Previous reports have called attention to the fact that the want of means has prevented an extension of the work and influence of the Church among a very numerous class who care little or nothing for the Gospel. The ordinary church services are not themselves of much avail without the employment of agencies which will first arrest attention, and gradually lead up to an interest in spiritual truths and Christian experience. Located about equidistant from the extremes of a triangular district, below Chambers Street, bounded on two sides by the Hudson and East Rivers, within which district reside more than 33,000 people, one fifth of whom are children under twelve years of age, and within whose bounds are found only three Protestant Churches, (two Protestant Episcopal and one Methodist Episcopal,) besides a few feeble missions—it may be doubted if a more promising field of labor is any-where presented to the Church at large throughout the land. The State of New Hampshire is said to have a church for every 500 of its inhabitants, but the lower part of New York city has a population of more than 5,000 for each of its churches and chapels. Free from debt, with a church organization complete in all respects, and cherishing a history rich with memories of the most precious and inspiring character, why should not the Mother Church, at the beginning of the second century of Episco-

pal Methodism, take up anew its mission of free grace to the multitudes who are within its reach?

After a careful examination of the condition and work of the Church, the Bishops, at their semi-annual meeting in November, 1883, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The John Street Methodist Episcopal Church in New York is truly a memorial of the first place of preaching the free grace of God, according to Methodist formulas, in this city and country;

Whereas, It is held by the General Conference in trust, as a Memorial Missionary Church for a large population of very moderate means; and,

Whereas, There are increasing difficulties in maintaining this house of worship, by reason of the removal of persons of financial ability; therefore,

Resolved, That we commend the Church to benevolent and able men for financial assistance."

As the pastor's salary and current expenses have, by dint of faithful effort, been provided for in the past, so these obligations will doubtless continue to be met in the future. The assistance asked for is not in this direction, but for the more thorough organization of benevolent work, whose ultimate design shall be the furtherance of the cause of God among the people. A reading room established and supported by the Church, in some proper locality, would be a useful auxiliary to our religious services. A parochial school might largely increase our influence over the children of the community.

The assistance of the worthy poor is, to some extent, a necessary work in our midst; and, systematically conducted, might result in the addition of many immortal souls to the Church.

In view of which and other proper considerations, we would respectfully and earnestly request that an effort to raise such a "benevolent fund," of proper amount, be sanctioned by the General Conference, the present Centennial year; such fund to be securely invested, and the income sacredly applied to the purposes herein specified. Acquainted as we are with the surroundings of John Street Church, we cannot speak too forcibly of her obligations and her opportunities. She asks a treasury for the Master's use. And so it shall come to pass that this place of early Methodist toil and victory shall be the scene of fresh labor and larger triumph in the coming century of our beloved Methodism.

Herewith please find the nominations made at our last Quarterly Conference, for the ensuing four years, as directed by the deed of trust, on which nominations we would respectfully request your favorable action.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

R. B. GWILLIM, *President.*
JAMES WRIGHT, *Secretary.*
JNO. BENTLEY, *Treasurer.*

NEW YORK, May 1, 1884.

INDEX.

Absence, leave of, and excuses,

granted to Abele, G., 227; Adams, G. A., 227; Ashley, A., 285; Baker, J. H., 97; Baldwin, S., 258; Beck, S., 227; Bentley, J. J., 227; Bose, R. C., 239; Brooks, J. B., 254; Boyle, T. N., 174; Britt, L. F., 219; Brown, J., 287; Buckley, J. M., 97; Bumpass, F. G., 276; Burt, S., 162, 202; Buttz, H. A., 174; Byrkit, F. M., 144; Campbell, J., 247; Carland, F., 261; Cassell, A. F., 261; Chaffee, J. F., 245; Clapp, G. S., 227; Connell, W., 231; Corbin, C. C., 256; Cox, A. G., 83, 234; Darnell, S. B., 97; Davis, W. F., 252; Dill, W. H., 182; Disbro, C. E., 287; Doherty, R. R., 174; Ellis, F. A., 174; Fisher, C. O., 227; Fleming, D. C., 258; Flood, T. L., 220; Gale, S. G., 174; Goodall, C., 261; Goodsell, D. A., 245; Griffin, T. A., 221; Hard, M. S., 239; Hardy, O., 179; Haughey, T. P., 237; Hill, C., 219; Hogate E. G., 227, 263; Holmes, J. A., 227; Irish, J. E., 278; Ison, B., 189; Jenkins, G. P., 194; Kahlo, H., 219; Leavitt, D. P., 194; Lewis, S. W., 276; Loud, H. M., 227; Mays, W. T., 274; McDonald, J. W., 287; Mecham, H., (not excused,) 149; Olin, W. H., 97, 208; Olinger, W. G., 278; Owen, T. C., 246; Parker, G. W., 261; Parker, J. M., 258; Parker, W. J., 173; Roarbaugh, C., 231; Scott, C. F., 179; Sibley, H. L., 254; Sleeper, J., 251; Smith, J. H., 130, 261; Snell, L., 189; Spears, W. H., 227; Spence, J. F., 252; Spencer, W. A., 286; Stevenson, R., 227; Studebaker, C., 97; Thomson, E., 174, 278; Todd, J. J., 238; Turner, W. S., 258; Van Cleft, A. J., 174; Ward, O. C., 219; Welch, J. W., 227; Wells, G. W., 160; Weseman, H., 260; Wilson, W. G., 261.

Academy of Fine Arts,

Thanks for entertainment at, 289.

Acknowledgments,

tendered to Committee of Arrangements, 290; citizens of Philadelphia, 290; railroad companies, 290.

Addresses,

of welcome by Rev. Dr. A. Longacre, 65; by Hon. Gov. R. E. Pattison, 65; replies by Bishop Bowman, 66; Gen. C. B. Fisk, 66. (See also Bishops' Address, Fraternal Delegates, and Memorial Services.)

Africa,

Bishop for, 125; recommended, 312; nominations for, 247; elected, 248; episcopal residence in, 127.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church,

(See Fraternal Delegates.)

Alabama Conference,

boundaries of, 399; journal reported on, 316; memorial of J. C. Hamit and others, relating to education, presented, 164; resolution relating to an educational institution in Birmingham, 114.

American Bible Society, The,

committee on, ordered, 74; appointed, 97; names of, 308; report No. I presented, 248; disposed of, 258; as adopted, 395; manual, to have department in, 393; statement of work of, 136.

American Citizens,

resolution on duty of, 249.

Andrews, Bishop,

plan of General Conference organization suggested by, 67; adopted, 73; presides, 82, 202, 253; ruling of, sustained, 373.

Annual Conferences,

admission into, qualifications of candidates for, 136; concerning course of study for, 169, 173, 191, 206; to be advised to attend theological institutions, 355; appointing members of, to colleges, etc., 120, 244, 355; to unofficial papers, 315; Bishops' address, concerning, 46; Conference Sunday-school superintendents, may appoint, 218; foreign Conferences, rights of, 173; journal of, what constitutes a correct, 321; law to govern the members of, asking for, 90; powers of, in trials, 377; powers of preachers on trial in, to enlarge, 192; proceedings of, memorial concerning, 155; statistics of, 386; withdrawal from, 377.

Apologist, Christian,

editor of, elected, 251; to edit the German Discipline, 122.

Appeals,

of J. W. Haney, 236; of T. B. Orwig, 259; of J. S. Porter, 107; of Troy Conference, 112; withdrawn, 139.

Arbitration,

memorial concerning vancancy in a board of, 156.

Arkansas Conference,

boundaries of, 399; journal reported on, 316; memorial and resolutions presented from, 158, 160, 190.

Arizona Mission,

boundaries of, 414.

Austin Conference,

boundaries of, 397; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented from, 104, 122, 180, 161, 215.

Aylesworth, Isaac B., from Methodist Church of Canada,

(See Fraternal Delegates and Messages.)

Ballots,

General Conference officers, order of, 311; accident to, a ballot, 212; modification of rules governing, 248; names of tellers, 204, 234; secretaries or tellers not to divulge result of, 203.

Baltimore Conference,

boundaries of, 399; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 98, 130, 165, 198, 214, 235.

Baptism,

authorizing unordained preachers in charge to baptize, 87, 94; change in Discipline concerning, asked, 91, 105; change in ritual of, asked, 236; mode of, concerning, 184, 325.

Baptist Church,

(See Fraternal Delegates.)

Bayliss, J. H.,

elected editor of the Western Christian Advocate, 241.

Benevolent Societies,

committee to nominate managers of, appointed, 246; report of, 264, 417-419; concerning unification of all, 125, 264, 393; memorial on, collections for, presented, 167.

Bible,

greater use of, in Sunday-schools, 192; in public schools, 161.

Bible, John Wesley's,

presented, 66; letter of thanks for, 209; custody of, 209; use of, 209.

Bishops,

additional number of, 179, 198, 310; Bishops to report on, 151, 174, 179; administration of, 311, 312; Bishops elect, consecration of, committee to report on time and place of, 219, 227, 232, 309; report of, 312; traveling expenses of, 269; memorial relating to, 165; salary of, 267; consecration services, 252; Chartered Fund, not to be drawn on by, 258; Centennial Conference, as delegates, 255; course of study to be prescribed by, 323; to district, 159; distribution of Conferences by, 211, 217; election of, 85,

203, 209, 211, 213; nominations not to be made, 198; for Africa, 229, 246, 312; nominations for, 247; election of, 248; to elect every twelve years, 146; foreign fields for, 86; to be visited by, 311; names of commissions to be published, 290; office of, not an order, 207; note to rubric, 267; presiding elders to consent to appointments by, 218; relation of, to the Book Committee, 230, 242, 312; residences of, 99, 104, 106, 107, 127, 133, 134, 145-147, 151, 161, 165, 168, 176, 312, 369; support of, 128, 137; supervision of territory, 211; thanks to, 290; transfer, authority to, 103, 310; work of, 35, 144, 223.

Bishops' Address,

in full, 32-48; read, 85; committee to distribute subjects of, 85; report of, 103; address to be printed, 85; to be distributed, 85, 231.

Black Hills Mission,

boundaries of, 414; memorial from, presented, 172.

Blue Ridge Conference,

boundaries of, 400; journal reported on, 317.

Book Agents,

books to be carefully supervised by, 343; Chartered Fund, to bring suit against, 258, 379; certificates of Church membership to be prepared by, 278; Cincinnati, nominations for Agents at, 220; elected, 221; report of, 123, 548; copies of General Conference Journal to be furnished, 150; commendation of, by Book Committee, 536; depositories, administration of, by, 343; at Kansas City, 339; discount on Church papers, 187; expenses of fraternal delegates, etc., to be reported by, 129; to receive moneys for expenses of General Conference delegates, 287; deficiency for, to be paid by, 250; New York, nominations for Agents at, 219; elected, 220; report of, presented, 97; to be distributed, 106; Pacific Christian Advocate, settlement to be made with, 338; reports to be prepared for post-offices, 260; for statistics, 360; subsidies to be discontinued by, 284; surplus papers, 207; summary of work, 334; Sunday-school Hymnal to be published by, 343; library books to be published weekly, 363; Turin, communication from, and to be framed by, 274.

Book Committee,

Bishops' relation to, 230, 242, 312; dividends of, 167; to have concurrent authority, 312; expenses of, 229, 232; elected, 234; names of, 343; local at New York, 343; local at Cincinnati, 343; faithfulness of, acknowledged, 536; report of, 91, 113; minority report, 163; statistical secretary, 249; Sunday-school paper, 281; Sunday-school Hymnal, 343.

Book Concerns,

Bishops' address, relating to, 40; aid to be given to California Christian Advocate, 340; to Norwegian papers, 340; to South-western Christian Advocate, 127, 340; books, sale and circulation of, 191; consolidation of, 123, 536; commission to be appointed on business methods in, 269; dividends, 167, 542; drafts on, 84, 217; expenses of, 173; exhibit of, 539; exhibit of publications, 545; profits of, 121; summary of work of, 344; Western, loss by fire at, 203; exhibit of, 560; property of, to be sold, 343, 559; editors of books published by, 275, 284.

Book Concern, Committee on,

ordered, 73; confirmed, 82; names of, 300; organization, 83; changes in, 103, 146, 194; report No. I presented, 223; disposed of, 228; as adopted, 337; No. II presented, 189; disposed of, 281; No. III presented, 239; disposed of, 281; Nos. IV, V, and VI presented, 239; disposed of, 281, 282; as adopted, 338; Nos. VII, VIII, and IX presented, 251; disposed of, 282; as adopted, 339; No. X presented, 259; disposed of, 282; as adopted, 340; Nos. XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, and XVI presented, 265; disposed of, 282, 284; as adopted, 340-343; to report on the publication of a map.

Book Depositories,

Agents' report on, 541, 553, 557, 558; all to be continued, 343; to establish one at Kansas City, 338; at San Francisco, report of presented, 182.

Boston School of Theology,

Bishops' address on, 40; report of, 108, 668.

Boyle, T. N.,

protest of, 280.

Boundaries,

(For memorials, petitions, and resolutions relating to, see the Annual Conferences and Missions.) Commission on Boundaries, report of, presented, 157; committee on ordered, 73; approved, 81; names of, 297; report of, presented, 276; adopted, 282; as voted on by the General Conference, 399-416.

Bowman, Bishop of Evangelical Association,

introduced, 261.

Bowman, Bishop,

presides, 65, 160, 201, 231, 283; replies to address of welcome, 66.

Brand, G. F.,

appeal of, 87; report of committee on, 375.

British Wesleyan Conference,

(See Fraternal Delegates.)

Buckley, J. M.,

appeals from decision of Bishop Hurst, 263; elected editor of The Christian Advocate, 240; excused for absence, 97.

Burial Service,

change in collect, 155, 328.

California Christian Advocate,

Agents' report on, 544; editor elected, 248; publishing committee, 284, 419; subsidy to, 130, 340.

California Conference,

boundaries of, 400; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 98, 104, 130, 151, 165, 182, 198, 243.

Canada, Methodist Church of,

(See Fraternal Delegates and Messengers.)

Carter, T. C., from M. E. Church, South,

(See Fraternal Delegates and Messengers.)

Caste,

in churches, schools, etc., 128, 148, 332; memorials and resolutions presented, relating to, 170, 180, 222, 224; colored churches in Northern States, 115, 312; relation of churches in the South to be undisturbed, 203; subject of, referred to committee on State of the Church, 82, 128; work in South, separation of, 183.

Centennial of 1884,

Bishops' address on, 32, 34, 39; action of Annual Conferences on, 151, 169, 171, 176; Bishops to attend, 255; action of Bishops relative to affirmed, 331; celebration of, 153; plan for, 39, 259, 384; form of, to be printed by Tract Society, 384; financial obligation of, 259; executive committee on, appointed, 227; names of, 419.

Centennial of 1884 and Ecumenical Conference of 1887,

committee on, ordered, 85; appointed, 97; names of, 306; organized, 144; report No. I presented and disposed of, 150; as adopted, 380; Nos. II, III, and IV presented and disposed of, 238, 258; as adopted, 380-386; subject, all relating to centennial, etc., referred to, 86; report of secretaries of Ecumenical Conference of 1881 presented, 160; printed, 385; Ecumenical Conference of 1887, holding of, approved, 386.

Central Alabama Conference,

boundaries of, 400; journal reported on, 317.

Central Christian Advocate,

Agents' report on, 558; editor of, nominations for, 240; elections of, 241.

Central German Conference,

boundaries of, 400; journal reported on, 316; division of, authorized, 415; enabling act, 190; memorial and resolutions presented, 122, 152, 162, 175, 190.

Central Illinois Conference,

boundaries of, 400; journal reported on, 317; memorials and resolutions presented, 98, 104, 122, 130, 162, 167, 175, 214, 236.

Central New York Conference,
boundaries of, 400; journal reported on, 317; memorials and resolutions presented, 87, 122, 131, 152, 165, 182, 190, 192, 199.

Central Ohio Conference,
boundaries of, 401; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 83, 105, 114, 139, 167, 221.

Central Pennsylvania Conference,
boundaries of, 401; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 87, 105, 114, 123, 132, 139, 152, 167, 184, 215, 229.

Central Tennessee Conference,
boundaries of, 401; journal reported on, 317; memorials presented relating to the Apostles' Creed, 99.

Chartered Fund,
committee on, ordered, 146; appointed, 160; names of, 309; report of, presented and disposed of, 246; as adopted, 396; Bishops not to draw on, 258; dividends of, to foreign Conferences, 125, 379; secretary of, to appoint a, 96; trustees, report of, approved, 396; selection of, 397; to unite in a suit with Book Agents, 258.

Children's Day,
Bishops' address, relating to, 41; collections on, 125; immediate appropriation of, 353; division of, 354; preachers in charge to observe, 354; object of, 354.

Chicago German Conference,
boundaries of, 401; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 105, 152.

Christian Advocate, The,
Book Agents' report on, 543; editor elected, 240; price of, 132.

Christian Apologist,
Agents' report on, 555; editor of, elected, 251; editor of, to edit the German Discipline, 122.

Christian Herald, The,
Church to adopt, 148.

Churches,
free sittings, 167; color line in. (See Caste.)

Church Extension, Board of,
Bishops' address on, 44; collections and loans, 115, 290; to consolidate with home missions, 163; corresponding secretaries, on election of, 193, 200, 358; corresponding secretary elected, 234; general committee elected, 284; report, 91, 571; Germany and Switzerland Conference, aid to, 133, 358; Loan Fund, report of, 533; map of work to be inserted in the Manual, 357; meeting, time of, 158, 358; memorial relating to, 113;

property, to insure, 104, 359; report of board, 576; receipts and disbursements, 577; revised charter, 587; objects of appropriations, 358.

Church Extension, Committee on,
ordered, 73; approved, 82; organization of, 83; names of, 303; changes in, 146; report No. I presented, 130; disposed of, 139, 180; as adopted, 357; Nos. II, IV, and V presented, 248; disposed of, 252; as adopted, 357-59; No. III presented, 239; disposed of, 252; as adopted, 358; to consider church insurance, 104; to consider the election of two corresponding secretaries, 204.

Church Institutions,
committee to nominate managers of, ordered, 194; appointed, 202; report of, presented, 261; disposed of, 264, as adopted, 397.

Church Location,
memorials and resolutions relating to, 90, 95, 110, 172; to be organized, 331.

Church Papers,
free to superannuated preachers, 89, 185; cheap weekly, 225; memorials relating to, 156, 167; publications to be disconnected from other, 187; surplus to be disposed of, 207.

Church Property,
committee on tenure of, ordered, 238; appointed, 245; names of, 308; report presented, 265; disposed of, 289; as adopted, 399; charters of, to be correct, 140, 167, 324; disposal of, 223; blank deeds for, to be prepared, 207, 224; insurance of, 168; not to be accepted unless properly recorded, 324; presiding elders to see to, 330; titles to, 167, 170, 216, 224.

Church Records,
memorials and resolutions relating to, 167, 193, 214.

Church Work,
committee on co-operation in, ordered, 181; appointed, 189; names of, 307; report No. I presented, 256; disposed of, 264; as adopted, 393; commission on, to be appointed, 264.

Cincinnati Conference,
boundaries of, 402; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 87, 99, 105, 132, 167, 214, 236.

Civil Service,
memorial relating to, 253.

Class-leaders,
on duty of, 145.

Class-meetings,
memorial on, 130.

Colleges and Seminaries,
(See Institutions of Learning.)

Colorado Conference,

boundaries of, 402; journal reported on, 316; memorial presented, 168; resolution relating to an episcopal residence, 99.

Colquitt, A. H., from Methodist Episcopal Church, South,

(See Fraternal Delegates and Messages.)

Columbia River Conference,

boundaries of, 402; journal reported on, 317; memorials and resolutions presented, 105, 115, 132, 141, 168.

Commissions,

on business methods in Book Concern, 269; consolidation of benevolent societies, 264, 393; entertainment of General Conference, 387; representation, 260.

Committees,

chairman of, 76, 103; list of, to be corrected, 77; to be printed, 76, 80; papers for, to be given to secretaries of, 101; not to be returned, 228; reference of, to other, 122; powers of, 145; proceedings of, 206; reports of, 98, 238.

Conferences,

(See Annual Conferences.)

Conference Claimants,

memorials relating to, 138, 211.

Complaints,

to define meaning of, 147.

Congregational Church,

(See Fraternal Delegates and Messages.)

Consecration of Bishops,

(See Bishops.)

Cook, Jean Paul, from Methodist Church of France and Switzerland,

(See Fraternal Delegates and Messages.)

Cranston, Earl,

elected Book Agent, 221; assistant treasurer of the Missionary Society, 241.

Crory, B. F.,

elected editor of the California Christian Advocate, 248; invited to a seat on platform, 178.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church,

(See Fraternal Delegates and Messages.)

Curry, Daniel,

elected editor of the Quarterly Review, 235.

Dakota Mission,

boundaries of, 415; authority to organize into an Annual Conference, 416.

Dallas Street Church,

memorial relating to purchase of, 230.

Dalles, the,

claims of citizens of, 110, 345.

Dancing,

request to strike the prohibition from the Discipline, 202.

Delaware Conference,

boundaries of, 402; journal reported on, 316; charges in Northern States, 115, 312.

Delegates, General Conference,

alphabetical list of ministerial, 13-19; of lay, 20-23; of ministerial reserve, 24-28; of lay reserve, 28-32; Conferences, list of, by, 3-13; call of roll, 56; further call postponed, 67; arrivals of, to be announced, 70; concerning expenses of, 84, 217, 239, 250, 254, 255; absence from seat without excuse, 163; permanent absence, 163; meals, charges for, limited, 146; Book Agents to receive money for expenses of, 287; journal, copy of, to be furnished the Bishops and each delegate, 150; present at General Conference, 56-65, 68, 69, 77, 202, 219, 231, 237, 246, 254; number of seat to be furnished the secretary, 86; mode of drawing seats, 66; reserves taking places of regulars, 66; vacancies caused by election of Bishops, 246; order concerning, 66; Wilmington, to have chairs, 202; two separate houses, 335.

Denham, Daniel, Jr.,

elected treasurer of the Sunday-School Union, 241.

Denmark Mission,

Bishops' address on, 43; Bishop Foster represents, 228; Conference in, 91, 345.

Denver,

episcopal residence in, 99, 312.

Depositories,

(See Book Depositories.)

Des Moines Conference,

boundaries of, 402; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 87, 91, 115, 124, 133, 152, 168, 202, 229.

Detroit Conference,

boundaries of, 403; journal reported on, 317; divisions of, 168, 416; memorials and resolutions presented, 84, 99, 106, 116, 124, 133, 154, 168, 175, 202, 221, 243.

Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

administration of, 112; editor of, appointed, 101; editors of German, 122; index to, 143, 329; relating to map to be placed in, 164; cheap edition of, 98, 338; proposed additions, amendments to, and changes in, 91, 104, 105, 108, 112-114, 117, 132, 133, 138, 152-159, 165, 168, 171, 172, 175-179, 183, 198, 200, 214, 217, 222, 235, 236, 242, 249, 268; verbal changes to be made in, 254.

District Conferences,

memorials and resolutions relating to, 94, 96, 112, 131, 188, 199; how discontinued, 314.

Divorce,

Bishops' address on, 45; memorials and resolutions relating to, 90, 105, 134, 183; subject referred, 82; report of committee relative to, 331-334; grounds of, 334; ministers not to marry divorced persons, 334.

Dress,

resolution relating to, 118.

Drew Theological Seminary,

Bishops' address on, 41; managers of, elected, 397; report of, 667.

East German Conference,

boundaries of, 403; journal reported on, 316, 317; memorial presented, 152; resolution presented, 116.

East Maine Conference,

boundaries of, 403; journal reported on, 316.

East Ohio Conference,

boundaries of, 403; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 84, 106, 133, 163, 199, 214, 216.

East Tennessee Conference,

boundaries of, 403; journal reported on, 317.

Ecumenical Conferences,

Bishop's address on, of 1887, 38; report of secretaries of, held 1881, presented, 160; approval of one in 1887, 386; Bishops to appoint the executive committee, 386; members of, 419; also representatives, 386.

Education,

Bishops' address on interests of, 40; Blair bill approved, 365; institutions, at Birmingham, 114; in Texas, 161; unification of educational institutions, 99; reporting on, 171; memorials and resolutions relating to, 106, 108, 119, 122, 139, 176; in the South, 107, 164; to establish teachers' agency, 356.

Education, Board of,

auxiliary societies, 102; Bishops' address on, 41; collections for, 168, 215, 354; to enlarge the work of, 176; to change charter of, 353; revised charter, 639; managers of, 397; report of, 97, 613.

Education, Committee on,

ordered, 73; approved, 82; names of, 302; organized, 83; report No. I presented, 248; disposed of, 251; as adopted, 353; No. II presented, 239; disposed of, 251; as adopted, 353; Nos. III, IV, and V presented, 248; disposed of, 251, 287; as adopted, 354-356; Nos. VI, VII, and VIII presented, 254; disposed of, 287; as adopted, 356, 357.

Edwards, Arthur,

elected editor of North-western Christian Advocate, 240.

Enabling Acts,

memorials for, 183, 190; granted, 349, 352, 416.

Entertainment of the General Conference,

committee on, ordered, 101; appointed, 129; names of, 308; report presented, 256; disposed of, 261; as adopted, 387; commission on, 387; memorials relating to, 177.

Episcopacy, Committee on,

ordered, 73; approved, 76; names of, 295; organized, 77; change in, 98; report No. I presented and disposed of, 144; as adopted, 310; Nos. II and III presented and disposed of, 174, 194, 197, 264; No. IV presented, 189; disposed of, 264; as adopted, 310; Nos. V and VI presented, 189; disposed of, 198; as adopted, 310; Nos. VII and VIII presented, 229; disposed of, 265; as adopted, 311, 312; No. IX presented, 229; disposed of, 246; as adopted, 312; No. X presented, 239; disposed of, 265; as adopted, 312; No. XI presented, 239; disposed of, 267; as adopted, 312; No. XII presented, 251; disposed of, 265; as adopted, 312; verbal change made, 283; report No. XIII presented, 262; disposed of, 265; as adopted, 313.

Episcopal Fund,

election of treasurer and assistant treasurer, 241; moneys received for, 646; Bishops elect to be paid out of, 267; report of treasurers of, 645.

Episcopal Residences,

(See Bishops.)

Erie Conference,

boundaries of, 403; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 88, 125, 163, 169.

Esher, J. J., Bishop of Evangelical Association,

introduced, 261.

Europe,

episcopal residence in, 264.

Evangelists,

Bishops to appoint, 96; memorials and resolutions relating to appointment of, 96, 106, 108, 110, 130, 143, 187, 190.

Expenses of Delegates,

committee on, ordered, 74; appointed, 76; names of, 309; report No. I presented and disposed of, 221; as adopted, 388; No. II presented and disposed of, 281; as adopted, 388. (See also Delegates.)

Financial Plan,

(See Stewards.)

Florida Conference,

boundaries of, 404; journal reported on, 317; memorials, 229; authorized to divide, 416.

Foochow Conference,

boundaries of, 404; journal reported on, 317; Bishop Merrill's administration, 243, 313.

Foss, Bishop,

presides, 121, 219, 266.

Foster, Bishop,

presides, 69, 179, 226, 245; represents the Denmark Mission, 228.

Fowler, Charles H.,

chairman of committee on State of the Church, resigns as, 223; elected Bishop, 213; consecrated, 252; presides, 278.

France, Methodist Conference of,

aid to be given to, 206, 353, 364. (See also Fraternal Delegates.)

Fraternal Delegates, Reception of,

committee on, ordered, 81; appointed, 97; names of, 308; appointed a committee on fraternal correspondence, 237; report No. I presented, 129; disposed of, 129; as adopted, 425; No. II presented, 144; disposed of, 144; as adopted, 468; No. III presented, 181; disposed of, 181; as adopted, 503; Nos. IV, V, VI, and VII presented, 229; disposed of, 231; as adopted, 457, 462, 488, 507; No. VIII presented, 233; disposed of, 233; as adopted, 503; No. IX presented, 254; disposed of, 254; as adopted, 507; No. X presented, 262; disposed of, 262; as adopted, 508; No. XI presented, 245; disposed of, 245; as adopted, 509.

Fraternal Delegates and Messages,

expenses of fraternal delegates, 229; African M. E. Zion Church, letter from, 278, 509; greetings to, 205; Baptist Church, communication from National Council of, greetings to, 205; Philadelphia Conference of, 123; British Wesleyan Conference, delegates from, introduced, 72; reception of, and addresses by, 201, 429, 444; credentials, 425; address of the Conference, 426; parting words, 205; report of delegate to, 254, 424; Canada Methodist Church, delegates from, introduced, 86, 180; reception of, 213, 226; credentials, 459; addresses by, 213, 490, 495; parting words, 233; report of delegates to, 203, 239, 488, 489; Congregational Church, delegate from, introduced, 226; credentials, 503; reception of, 226; address by, 226, 503; Cumberland Presbyterian Church, telegram from, 254, 510; France and Switzerland, Methodist Church of, delegate from, introduced, 75; reception of, 226; address, 458, 459; Irish Conference, address of, 259, 462; reply to be made, 260; M. E. Church, South, delegates from, introduced, 160, 206; reception of, 213; addresses of, 213, 482; take leave, 233; report from delegate to, 239, 467; selection of dele-

gates to, 181; Presbyterian Church, General Assembly of the, telegram from, 236, 507; reply to, 507; Reformed Episcopal Church, the, telegram from Bishop Cheney, of, 237, 508; reply, 245, 509; delegates to be sent to sundry Churches, 278.

Freedmen's Aid Society,

administration of, approved, 256, 365; Bishops' address on, 42; centennial offerings in behalf of, 366; change in name of, 104, 122, 142, 143, 367; collections to be reported by preachers, 367, 369; committee, general, elected, 284; names of, 419; corresponding secretaries, to elect two, 285; one elected, 235; managers, report of, 85, 88, 602; elected, 264; names of, 418; memorials and resolutions relating to, 85, 88, 157, 158; separate schools of, 157, 365; work of, statement of the, 367.

Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South,

committee on, ordered, 73; approved, 82; organized, 83; names of, 305; changes in, 97, 174; secretary of, resigns, 160; report No. I presented, 189; disposed of, 256; as adopted, 364; No. II presented, 229; disposed of, 256; as adopted, 365; No. III presented, 248; disposed of, 252; as adopted, 365; Nos. IV and V presented, 248; disposed of, 256; as adopted, 366-367; No. VI presented, 256; disposed of, 256; as adopted, 367; No. VII presented, 256; disposed of, 288; as adopted, 367; No. VIII presented, 288; disposed of, 288; as adopted, 369.

Free Sittings,

memorial on, 167.

Friends' Yearly Meeting, the,

memorial of, 264; reply to, 337.

Fry, B. St. J.,

elected editor of the Central Christian Advocate, 241.

Funeral Services,

collect for, 328.

Fuller, E. Q.,

Bishops' address on death of, 35; memoir of, 528.

Garrett Biblical Institute,

Bishops' address on, 41; report of, 91, 665.

General Conference,

address of the Bishops on work of, 47; closing, by Bishop Simpson, 291; adjournment, final time of, 290, 292; committee to inquire into diminishing elections by, 255; building for meetings of, 124, 331; bar of, 79; expenses of, 83; committee to meet, 94; division of, into two houses, 124, 335; manual of, ordered, 79; sale of, 79, 102; presiding officers of, 52; postmaster

- of, 164; organization, plan of, 67; adopted, 74; in India, 243; railroad secretary elected, 74; rules of last, adopted, 65; secretary of, elected and to nominate assistants, 65; thanks to, 291; duties of 97, 151; welcome to Philadelphia, 65. (See also Delegates.)
- General Conference Districts,**
committee on plan of, ordered, 161; appointed, 178; names of, 307; report presented, 256; re-committed, 262; disposed of, 274; as adopted, 394; meaning of resolutions calling for thirteen, 288; commissions to be appointed from, 288; delegations retire to nominate committees, 275, 279, 280, 281.
- General Conference Journal,**
Bishops and delegates to be furnished a copy, 150; official copy, ordered to be published, 150; to be certified to by the secretary, 150; certificate of correctness, 2.
- General Conference Officers,**
balloting, order for, 310; election of, time, order of, etc., 98, 310; invited to seats within the bar, 31.
- General Rules,**
classification of, 167.
- Genesee Conference,**
boundaries of, 404; journal reported on, 317; memorials and resolutions presented, 106, 125, 133, 153, 169, 203, 249, 259.
- Georgia Conference,**
boundaries of, 404; journal reported on, 318; memorials and resolutions presented, 106, 230.
- Germany and Switzerland Conference,**
address from, presented, 100; Bishops' address on, 43; boundaries of, 404; journal reported on, 316; division of, authorized, 415; extension of pastoral term, 317; memorials and petitions presented, 133, 153.
- German Hymn Book,**
resolution relating to, 105, 116; to be published, 337.
- German Methodism,**
semi-centennial of, 175.
- German Work,**
on Pacific coast, 414.
- Gorse, Charles,**
appeal of, 136; report on appeal of, 373.
- Golden Hours,**
memorial concerning, 139.
- Harris, Bishop,**
to edit the Discipline, etc., presides, 67, 173, 213, 236, 286; rulings of, sustained, 372, 373.
- Haus und Herd,**
editor of, elected, 251; editor of, to edit German Discipline, 122; to be assistant secretary of the Sunday-School Union, 230, 288, 361.
- Haven, Bishop E. O.,**
Bishops' address on the death of, 34; memoir of, 513.
- Herald, The Christian,**
memorial relating to, 143.
- Historical Records,**
memorial relating to, 173; of churches to be kept, 356; societies to be organized, 356.
- Holston Conference,**
boundaries of, 404; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 100, 203, 214.
- Holy Catholic Church,**
memorials asking change in phraseology, 99.
- Howland, Seneca,**
appeal of, 39; report on appeal of, 373.
- Hoyt, F. S.,**
salary to be continued, 242.
- Hunt, Sandford,**
elected Book Agent, 220; elected assistant treasurer of the Episcopal Fund, 241; elected treasurer of the Tract Society, 241.
- Hurst, Bishop,**
appeal from decision of, 263; grounds of decision, 263; presides, 144, 226, 262.
- Hymnal and Hymns,**
to be used in Sunday-schools, 111; Chaplain McCabe to select, for opening sessions of the Conference, 69; memorials relating to, 111, 138, 186, 193, 205; publication of abbreviated edition, 205; a German hymnal, 105, 116; to be published, 337; Sunday-school hymnal, to be published, 360.
- Idaho Conference,**
boundaries of, 404.
- Illinois Conference,**
boundaries of, 405; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 107, 125, 134, 141, 153, 175, 216, 223.
- India,**
Bishops' address on, 43; episcopal residence in, 174; Bishops to visit, 311.
- Indian Mission,**
boundaries of, 415.
- Indian Question,**
memorial relating to, presented, 137.
- Indiana Conference,**
boundaries of, 405; journal reported on, 316; memorial and resolutions presented, 88, 92, 100, 116, 126, 153, 216.
- Institutions of Learning,**
Bishops' address on, 41; at Birmingham, 114; in Texas, 130; co-operation of, 169; preachers appointed to, 185; report of, 171; endowment, 120; alcohol, effects of, to be taught in, 391.

Intoxicating Liquors,
(See Temperance.)**Iowa Conference,**

boundaries of, 405; journal reported on, 318; memorials and resolutions presented, 107, 126, 169, 175, 222.

Irish Methodist Conference,

(See Fraternal Delegates and Messages.)

Italy Conference,

boundaries of, 405; journal reported on, 316, 318; Bishops' address on, 43; memorial presented, 134.

Itinerancy,

memorial concerning, 200; inefficiency in, 214.

Itinerancy, Committee on,

ordered, 73; approved, 76; organized, 77; names of, 296; changes in, 98; report No. I presented, 212; disposed of, 220; as adopted, 313; No. II presented, 227; disposed of, 227; as adopted, 313; No. III presented, 270; disposed of, 270; as adopted, 313; No. IV presented, 220; disposed of, 227; as adopted, 314; No. V presented, 251; disposed of, 270, 287; as adopted, 314; No. VI presented, 251; disposed of, 270; as adopted, 314; No. VII presented, 270; disposed of, 273; as adopted, 314; No. VIII presented, 262; disposed of, 275; as adopted, 314; No. IX presented, 267; disposed of, 268; as adopted, 315; No. X presented, 262; disposed of, 270; as adopted, 315; No. XI presented, 269; disposed of, 270; as adopted, 316; No. XII presented, 269; disposed of, 269; as adopted, 316; No. XIII presented, 275; disposed of, 275; as adopted, 316; No. XIV presented, 281; disposed of, 281; as adopted, 321.

Japan,

Bishops' address on, 43; Conference in, 88, 345; boundaries of Conference in, 405; missions, union of, in, 88, 349; university in, 88.

Journals of Annual Conferences,

report on, 316-321; secretary of General Conference not to be held responsible for, 151; what constitutes a correct, 321.

Judicial Conferences,

Bishops' address on, 39; rules governing the findings of, 371.

Judiciary, Committee on,

ordered, 74; appointed, 97; names of, 307; report No. I presented, 160; disposed of, 160; as adopted, 369; Nos. II and III presented, 229; disposed of, 257; as adopted, 369, 370; No. IV presented, 238; disposed of, 238; as adopted, 371; Nos. V to XI presented, 257; disposed of, 257; as adopted, 373-375; Nos. XII to XIV

presented, 258; disposed of, 258; as adopted, 375, 376; Nos. XV and XVI presented, 289; disposed of, 289; as adopted, 376, 377; Nos. XVII to XVIII presented, 258; disposed of, 258; as adopted, 378-380; to define powers of the General Conference, 217; law questions, 165, 170.

John Street Church,

financial help recommended, 398; report of the trustees of, presented, 215; to be printed in the Journal, 264; as published, 675.

Kansas City,

to establish a book depository in, 186, 210, 339.

Kansas Conference,

boundaries of, 406; journal reported on, 318.

Kentucky Conference,

boundaries of, 406; journal reported on, 318; memorials and resolutions presented, 101, 126, 153, 176.

Kynett, A. J.,

elected corresponding secretary of the Board of Church Extension, 234; railroad secretary, 74; thanks to, 289.

Labor,

justice to, 135.

Lay Electoral Conferences,

on organization of, 156, 172; time of meeting of, 121; rules to govern, 114.

Laymen,

definition of, 84.

Lay Representation,

committee on, ordered, 75; appointed, 97; names of, 306; memorials and resolutions relating to, 87, 89, 90, 92, 132, 187, 153, 176, 183, 200, 214, 222, 230; reports Nos. I and II presented, 189; disposed of, 260; ratio of representation, 289; commission to be appointed on, 261.

Lexington Conference,

boundaries of, 406; journal reported on, 318; memorials and resolutions presented, 92, 93, 94, 117, 153, 216.

Liberia Conference,

boundaries of, 406; journal reported on, 318; memorial relating to, 104.

Library Associations,

organization of, 244, 266; constitution for, 243, 340.

Liebhart Henry,

elected editor of Haus und Herd, 251; assistant secretary of Sunday-School Union, 230, 288, 361.

Literature,

pernicious, 110, 336.

Little Rock,

boundaries of, 406; journal reported on, 318; episcopal residence, 134; concerning Texarkana, 88.

Local Preachers,

additional legislation, 316; election of, to orders, 143, 244, 376; heresy, dissemination of, 142, 329; license of, 243, 246; memorial of National and Philadelphia Associations, report of committee on, 316; report, form of, for, 86, 115, 127, 225, 328; tobacco, to be abstained from, by, 327; trial of, 369; work of, 199.

Longacre, Rev. Andrew,

address of welcome by, 65; report of, as delegate, 240.

Louisiana Conference,

boundaries of, 406; journal reported on, 313; memorials and resolutions presented, 107, 127, 184, 230.

Love-feast Tickets,

to abolish use of, 118, 141, 322.

Lyceum,

to revise chapter in Discipline on, 156.

Magazine,

memorial on publication of a, 175, 180.

Maine Conference,

boundaries of, 406; journal reported on, 313; memorials and resolutions presented, 127, 184, 176, 216, 236, 242.

Mallalieu, W. F.,

elected Bishop, 211; consecrated, 252; presides, 276.

Manual,

of General Conference, 79; not to be sold, 80; of benevolent societies, 393; who may use departments, 393.

Marriages,

memorials and resolutions relating to, presented, 90, 183; preachers on trial to solemnize, 87, 94, 111; subject referred, 82; preachers not to marry divorced persons, 334; recommendation concerning, stricken from Discipline, 324.

McCabe, C. C.,

hymns to be chosen by, 69; corresponding secretary of Missionary Society, elected, 233.

Members and Membership,

Bishops' address on, 37; Book Agents to prepare blank certificates, 278; meaning of "the usual questions," 92; certificates of, 96, 99, 107, 129, 134, 138, 139, 156, 157, 171, 177, 218; dismissal of, 198; names of, to be reported, 150, 327; reception of, 118, 133, 145, 153, 163; record of, 117, status of, 112; withdrawal, what constitutes, 375; work of, 169.

Memorials,

(See under each Annual Conference.)

Memorial Services,

committee on, ordered, 81; appointed, 97; names of, 309; report of, presented and adopted, 144; services, 189; memoirs of Bishop Scott, 189,

510; of Bishop Peck, 190, 515; of Bishop Haven, 190, 518; of Fuller, E. Q., 190, 523; of Woodruff, G. W., 190, 525; memoirs adopted, 190.

Memorial Days,

memorial relating to, 221.

Merrill, Bishop,

administration in Foochow, 243, 313; presides, 77, 194, 250.

Methodist Advocate, The,

Agents' report on, 558; Church to recognize, 100.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South,

(See Fraternal Delegates and Messages.)

Methodist Church of Canada,

(See Fraternal Delegates and Messages.)

Methodist Magazine,

memorial relating to, 184.

Methodist Messenger,

Church to adopt, 134, 147.

Methodist Quarterly Review,

editor of, elected, 235; nominations for, 235; change in character of, 339.

Metropolitan Church,

Bishops' address on, 39.

Mexico,

Bishops' address on, 43; Conference in, 88, 345; boundaries of, 403.

Michigan Conference,

boundaries of, 406; journal reported on, 318; divisions of, 163, 182, 416; memorials and resolutions presented, 88, 117, 127, 184, 153, 170, 176, 182, 184.

Miller, J. P.,

invited to a seat on the platform, 194.

Minard Home,

action of last General Conference reaffirmed, 283; managers elected, 283, 419; report of, presented, 233.

Minnesota Conference,

boundaries of, 406; journal reported on, 318; memorials and resolutions presented, 89, 128, 134, 154, 170, 176, 182, 191, 193, 243, 268.

Missionaries,

returned, invited to seats within the bar of the Conference, 81.

Missionary Bishop,

of Africa, elected, 248; nominations for, 247; managers to Missionary Society, to elect, 110; status of, 369.

Missionary Committee, General,

and Church Extension Committee, elected, 234; names of, 419; clerical members of, to constitute a judicial conference, 347; to publish a magazine, 350; to establish evangelizing agencies among Roman Catholics, 346; report of, 91, 565.

Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

Bishops' address on, 42; consolidation with Board of Church Extension, 163;

corresponding secretaries, of number of, 167, 346; election of, 233; nominations for, 233; French Conference, to aid, 353; general committee of, 284, 419; German secretary for, 169; magazine, to publish, 350; managers elected, 264, 417; report of, 84; to elect missionary Bishops, 110; organization of, change in, 168; polygamy, efforts against, 207; refunding money to, 132; Sunday-school contributions to, 104; South-west, work in, 207; summary of appropriations, 567.

Missions,

Annual Conferences may establish, 347; aid to domestic missions, 143, 236; Bishops' address on, 42; Bishops to visit foreign, 811; boundaries of, 127; central Conferences in foreign fields, 349; may choose Conference relation, 352; to Hebrews, 210; memorials relating to, 91, 127, 167; property at Upper Sandusky, 348; powers of mission Conferences, 200, 346; Sunday-School Advocate, to have a column of, devoted to, 111; superintendent of, to call meetings of, 347; superintendent of mission may be a presiding elder, 347; self-supporting, 102; union of all in Japan, 88.

Missions, Committee on,

ordered, 73; approved, 82; organized, 82; names of, 301; reports Nos. I and II presented, 160; disposed of, 160; No. III presented, 189; disposed of, 232; as adopted, 345; Nos. IV and V presented, 228; disposed of, 228; as adopted, 345; No. VI presented, 228; disposed of, 233; as adopted, 346; No. VII presented, 232; disposed of, 232; as adopted, 346; No. VIII presented, 247; disposed of, 247; as adopted, 346; No. IX presented, 248; disposed of, 285; as adopted, 346; Nos. X, XI, and XII presented, 251; disposed of, 285, 286; as adopted, 347-349; Nos. XIII to XVIII presented, 254; disposed of, 286; as adopted, 349-353; all matters relating to missions referred to, 80.

Mississippi Conference,

boundaries of, 407; journal reported on, 319; resolutions presented, 128, 142.

Missouri Conference,

boundaries of, 407; journal reported on, 319; memorials and resolutions presented, 107, 135, 170, 199, 204; authorized to divide, 416.

Montana Mission,

boundaries of, 415; may organize as a Conference, 416.

Nast, William,

elected editor of the Christian Apologist, 251; invited to a seat on the platform, 194.

Nebraska Conference,

boundaries of, 407; journal reported on, 319; memorials and resolutions presented, 107, 118, 128, 142, 176, 184, 193, 199.

Nelles, S. S., from Methodist Church of Canada,

introduced, 180. (See Fraternal Delegates and Messages.)

Nevada Conference,

boundaries of, 407; journal reported on, 319.

Newark Conference,

boundaries of, 407; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 84, 94, 107, 119, 129, 154, 170, 176, 222, 249, 259.

New England Conference,

boundaries of, 407; journal reported on, 319; memorials and resolutions presented, 108, 119, 135, 143, 154, 170, 177, 185, 205, 242, 259.

New England Southern Conference,

boundaries of, 407; journal reported on, 319; memorial and resolution presented, 135, 223.

New Hampshire Conference,

boundaries of, 407; journal reported on, 319; memorial presented, 177; resolution presented, 205.

New Jersey Conference,

boundaries of, 407; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 155, 159, 171, 177, 253.

New Mexico,

missions in, 416.

New Orleans,

episcopal residence in, 267, 312.

New York Conference,

boundaries of, 508; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 89, 101, 135, 144, 155, 171, 217, 249, 253.

New York East Conference,

boundaries of, 408; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 89, 101, 136, 164, 171, 177, 191, 199, 205, 214, 243.

Ninde, W. X.,

elected Bishop, 209; consecrated, 252; presided, 268.

North Carolina Conference,

boundaries of, 408; journal reported on, 319; memorials and resolutions presented, 136, 155, 171, 206.

North Dakota Mission,

boundaries of, 416; Conference, may organize, 352; memorial relating to, 176.

Northern Christian Advocate,

Agents' report on, 544; editor of, nominations for, 241; elected, 242.

- Northern New York Conference,**
boundaries of, 408; journal reported on, 319; memorials and resolutions presented, 136, 145, 177, 180, 217, 222, 243.
- North India Conference,**
boundaries of, 408; journal reported on, 319; memorials presented, 136, 243; may divide, 345.
- North Indiana Conference,**
boundaries of, 408; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 108, 120, 155, 171, 183, 199.
- North Nebraska Conference,**
boundaries of, 408; journal reported on, 320; memorials presented, 108, 183.
- North Ohio Conference,**
boundaries of, 409; journal reported on, 320; memorials presented, 136, 178.
- North-western Christian Advocate,**
Agents' report on, 557; editor elected, 240.
- North-west German Conference,**
boundaries of, 409; journal reported on, 316; memorials presented, 109, 136; authorized to divide, 415.
- North-west Indiana Conference,**
boundaries of, 409; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 109, 120, 145, 171, 217.
- North-west Iowa Conference,**
boundaries of, 409; journals reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 136, 180, 185.
- North-west Kansas Conference,**
boundaries of, 409; journal reported on, 320; memorials presented, 136, 222, 243.
- North-west Norwegian Conference,**
journal, reported on, 320; to change name of, 109; publishing interests of, 183, 343.
- North-west Swedish Conference,**
boundaries of, 409; journal reported on, 316.
- Norway Conference,**
boundaries of, 409; journal reported on, 320; aid to paper in, 339; tracts, 155.
- Norwegian and Danish Conference,**
boundaries of, 410; aid to be given papers, 109, 340; work in New York, 414.
- Oaths,**
extra judicial, 259.
- Official Board,**
memorials relating to, 155, 186, 222, 224; members of, to subscribe to Church papers, 178; Quarterly Conferences may organize, 337.
- Ohio Conference,**
boundaries of, 410; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions pre-
- sent, 90, 94, 109, 137, 143, 146, 156, 172, 186, 193, 206, 224.
- Orders,**
separate vote of, called for and taken, 195, 196.
- Oregon Conference,**
boundaries of, 410; journal reported on, 316, 320; memorials presented, 110, 156.
- Organization,**
(See General Conference.)
- Opium Traffic,**
memorial relating to, 89; report of committee on, 350.
- Osborne, Dennis,**
death of the daughter of, 149.
- Pacific Christian Advocate, The,**
Agents' report on, 544; indebtedness of, 106, 110; settlement with, 338.
- Papers and Publications,**
child's, 193; daily religious, 126; free to superannuated preachers, 89; official members to take, 178; price of, 126, 167, 169, 225, 339; Sunday, 205; surplus files of, 207; Swedish, 339.
- Pastoral Term,**
Bishops' address on, 46; extension of, 314; memorials and resolutions relating to, presented, 89, 90, 101, 105, 106, 109, 111-114, 119, 128, 132, 135, 137, 142, 152-255, 157, 158, 163, 170, 171, 182, 184, 190, 192, 193, 225, 314.
- Philadelphia Conference,**
boundaries of, 410; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 89, 95, 96, 101, 110, 121, 137, 146, 156, 172, 178, 191, 193, 199, 200, 206, 215, 222, 268.
- Phillips, J. M.,**
elected Book Agent, 220; elected treasurer of the Missionary Society, 241.
- Peck, Bishop,**
Bishops' address on death of, 35; memoir of, 515.
- Pittsburg Christian Advocate, The,**
nominations for, 241; editor of, elected, 246; publishing committee, 232, 419; to pay salary of A. Wheeler, 247.
- Pittsburg Conference,**
boundaries of, 410; journal reported on, 316; memorials presented, 110, 156.
- Polygamy,**
Bishops' address on, 45; subject referred, 86; in Utah and elsewhere, 207, 336.
- Porter, J. S.,**
appeal of, 107; invited to seat on platform, 85; report on appeal of, 373.
- Prayer-meetings,**
to be held each morning, 70.
- Praise-meetings,**
resolution relating to, 92.

Preachers,

aid fund, 109; aid society, 152, 168; entertaining charges, 90; catechize children, 363; claims of suspended, 153, 380; deacons to administer sacrament, 111, 135; duties of, 133; divorced persons not to be joined in matrimony by, 331; effective, 223; relation of, to Quarterly Conference, 222; to editorship of unofficial papers, 315; locating, 95, 117, 118, 323; negotiations for, 108, 313; preachers on trial, to whom accountable, 328; course of study for, 323; theological course to be urged upon, 119, 355; reception of, from other Churches, 141, 243, 315; secularity, etc., 259, 268, 321; support of, 106, 143, 153, 182, 191, 214, 380; transfer of, 46, 90, 103, 121, 153, 215, 310, 371; trial of, 87, 109, 119, 372; unordained, to solemnize marriage, 87, 94, 111; wives of, 253.

Preachers in Charge,

appointment of, 45, 185, 217; charges entertaining, 90; Children's day to be observed by, 354; duties of, 92; duties of, to Sunday-school superintendents, 188; to trustees, 185, 214; estimating salary of, 191, 214; law governing, 90; relation of, to tract cause, 330; reports of, 143, 149, 150, 231, 323, 328; to be signed by recording steward, 149.

Preaching Places,

to discontinue, 132, 313.

Presbyterian Church,

(See Fraternal Delegates and Messages.)

Presiding Elders,

appointment of, 93; change in office of, 156; church deeds to be looked after, 330; in title of, 165; districts, 222; election of, 188, 193; may be superintendents of missions, 347; support of, 117; term of, 184; require report of membership, 150.

Probationers,

admission of, 225; children as, 162; manual for, 136, 186; memorial relating to, 133, 154; reception of, 185, 325; rules, to be instructed in the, 325; terms of, 139, 167.

Prohibition of Liquor Traffic,

the Church to declare itself on, 125.

Protests,

of J. B. Graw and W. D. Knowles, 239; of J. R. Mills, 251, 254; of S. Parsons, 251; general permission, 251, 254.

Public Prisons,

memorial relating to, 222; committee on correspondence recommended, 336.

Puget Sound Conference,

boundaries of, 410.

Quarterly Conferences,

adjourn from day to day, 188; claims of superannuated preachers, 84; confirm

Sunday-school superintendents, 362; complaints, meaning of question, 147, 376; presidency of, 103, 316; questions to be asked in, 114, 329.

Quarterly Review,

Book Agents' report on, 543; editor of, nominations for, 235; elected, 235; changes in character of, 92, 339.

Questions of Law,

memorials relating to, 152, 165, 183, 215, 236.

Race,

(See Caste.)

Railroads,

secretary for the Conference, 74; thanks to companies, 290.

Reception of Fraternal Delegates,

committee on, ordered, 81; appointed, names of, 97; made committee on correspondence, 237; report No. I presented, 129; as adopted, 425; No. II presented, 144; as adopted, 468; No. III presented, 181; as adopted, 503; No. IV presented, 229; as adopted, 457; No. V presented, 229; as adopted, 488; No. VI presented, 229; as adopted, 507; No. VII presented, 229; as adopted, 462; No. VIII presented, 233; as adopted, 503; No. IX presented, 254; as adopted, 507; No. X presented, 262; as adopted, 508; No. XI presented, 245; as adopted, 509.

Reformed Episcopal Church,

(See Fraternal Delegates and Messages.)

Reid, J. M.,

elected corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society, 233.

Revisals, Committee on,

ordered, 73; approved, 80; organized, 83; names of, 298; report No. I presented, 189; disposed of, 276; as adopted, 322; No. II presented, 189; disposed of, 277; as adopted, 322; No. III presented, 228; disposed of, 277; as adopted, 323; No. IV presented, 239; disposed of, 277; as adopted, 324; No. V presented, 251; disposed of, 276; as adopted, 325; No. VI presented, 254; disposed of, 277; as adopted, 327; No. VII presented, 262; disposed of, 277; as adopted, 329.

Ritual,

changes in the, relating to baptism, 325; relating to the consecration of Bishops, 267; relating to the burial of the dead, 328.

Rock River Conference,

boundaries of, 410; journal reported on, 316; memorial and resolutions presented, 91, 111, 137, 183, 192, 222, 230, 236.

Roll of the General Conference,

(See Delegates.)

- Roman Catholics,**
assaults upon liberty by, 145; missionaries to be appointed to, 107, 346; not evangelical, 373; ordination not recognized, 373.
- Rules of Order,**
committee on, ordered, 65; appointed, 66; names of, 309; report presented, 78; as adopted, 78-80; of last General Conference to govern this, 65; rule 22 interpreted, 84, 163; to amend, 211; to be printed, 72; who to edit, 101; speeches limited, 255.
- Rust, R. S.,**
elected corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, 235; invited to a seat on the platform, 179.
- Sabbath Observance,**
memorial of the Philadelphia Association, 200, 215; subject referred to committee, 81; report on, 335. New Orleans exposition and, 288.
- Saint Louis Conference,**
boundaries of, 411; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 102, 138, 143, 146, 180, 186, 207, 210.
- Saint Louis German Conference,**
boundaries of, 411; journal reported on, 316; memorials presented, 111, 156.
- Sanctification,**
memorial relating to, 155; on definition of, 171, 192, 313.
- Sandebudet,**
Agents' report on, 557; editor to be appointed, 339; on publication of, 339.
- Savannah Conference,**
boundaries of, 411; journal reported on, 316; resolution on color, 180.
- Scott, Bishop,**
Bishops' address on death of, 35; memoir of, 510.
- Seamen,**
appointments to, 348; elevation of, 90; memorials presented, 171; societies to, commended, 348.
- Secretary of the General Conference,**
assistant secretary of the last called the roll, 56; secretary elected and to nominate assistants, 65; assistants elected, 65, 76; to receive correct list of committees, 77; enjoined as to ballots, 203; to publish manual, 79; reserve delegates to be reported to, 64; to publish and certify to correctness of journal, 150; certificate thereto, 2; thanks to secretary and assistants, 291.
- Secret Societies,**
memorial relating to, 249.
- Simpson, Bishop,**
makes closing address, 291; presides, 55, 252; resolutions of sympathy, 256; ruling sustained, 373.
- Skating Rinks,**
resolution relating to, 219.
- Smith, C. W.,**
elected editor of Pittsburg Christian Advocate, 246.
- South,**
Bishops' address on work in the, 42. (See also Caste.)
- South America,**
Bishops' address on, 43; ministers for, to be ordained, 102, 352; memorial from, presented, 265.
- South Carolina Conference,**
boundaries of, 411; journal reported on, 320; memorials and resolutions presented, 138, 147, 157, 222, 224.
- South-east Indiana Conference,**
boundaries of, 411; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 86, 91, 111, 138, 147, 157, 187, 193, 215, 218.
- Southern California Conference,**
boundaries of, 411; journal reported on, 320; resolution presented, 147.
- Southern German Conference,**
boundaries of, 411; journal reported on, 320.
- Southern Illinois Conference,**
boundaries of, 411; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 111, 138, 143, 178, 187, 218, 222.
- South India Conference,**
boundaries of, 412; may be changed, 345; journal reported on, 320; division of, 345; memorial presented, 91; resolutions presented, 102, 210.
- South Kansas Conference,**
boundaries of, 412; journal reported on, 320; memorials and resolutions presented, 111, 139, 147, 157, 178, 180, 188, 210, 224.
- South-western Christian Advocate,**
Agents' report on, 545; editor of, nominations for, 248; elected, 251; expenses of, 127; subsidy to, 340.
- South-west Kansas Conference,**
boundaries of, 412; journal reported on, 320; memorials and resolutions presented, 112, 143, 159, 188, 200, 219.
- State of the Church, Committee on,**
ordered, 73; approved, 82; organized, 83; names of, 299; changes in, 189; Bishop Fowler resigns as chairman of, 228; report No. I presented, 229; disposed of, 279; as adopted, 331; No. II presented, 229; No. III presented, 229; amended, 279; disposed of, 280; as adopted, 331; No. IV presented, 251; disposed of, 280; as adopted, 334; Nos. V to X presented, 262; disposed of, 280; as adopted, 334-337; subject of marriage and divorce referred to, 82; observance of Sabbath

referred to, 81; matters on caste referred to, 128.

Statistics,

committee on form of, ordered, 103; appointed, 129; names of, 308; reports Nos. I and II presented, 256; disposed of, 260; as adopted, 386; Annual Conferences to appoint a statistical secretary, 386; duty of, 387; Book Committee to appoint a general statistician, 249; memorials and resolutions relating to, 88, 109, 136, 140, 152, 154, 156, 199, 249, 260.

Stewards,

to be members of the Church, 185; duties of, 133, 137, 328; district stewards, appointment of, 135, 324; election of, 138, 156; to adopt financial plan, 116, 323; minutes of district meetings of, 330; number of, 143, 177, 330; preachers in charge to sign reports of, 149; rights and privileges of, 185.

Stowe, W. P.,

elected Book Agent, 221.

Students,

course of study for ministerial, 154; not excused from Conference studies, 314; members of Annual Conferences, 355.

Studley, W. S., Fraternal Delegate to Methodist Church in Canada,

report of, 203, 489.

Sunday-schools,

Bible in, use of, 192; board of, 121, 141, 177, 362; secretaries to be members of, 361; to nominate superintendents, 362; catechism in, 112; Conference superintendent of, 218; constitution of, 154; contributions of, to missions, 104; column of Advocate for missions, 111; hymnal for, 111, 138, 147, 186, 205, 343, 360; library books, 137, 178, 363; literature of, 322; lesson leaves, 112; papers for, 105, 111, 126, 170, 180, 184, 202, 534, 543; union of papers, 188; superintendents of, 132, 148, 172, 184, 188, 217, 362; temperance societies in, 159.

Sunday-schools and Tracts, Committee on,

ordered, 73; approved, 89; organized, 82; names of, 304; report No. I presented, 160; disposed of, 160; as adopted, 359; Nos. II, IV, V, and VII presented, 239; disposed of, 245; as adopted, 360, 361; No. III presented, 229; disposed of, 256; as adopted, 360; Nos. VIII and IX presented, 245; disposed of, 245; as adopted, 362; Nos. X, XI, XII, and XIII presented, 265; disposed of, 288, 289; as adopted, 363, 364.

Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

Bishops' address on, 40; Conference and district auxiliaries, 244; consolidation of, with Tract Society, 115,

141; corresponding secretary elected, 235; assistant corresponding secretary, 230, 288, 361; managers, report of, 111, 362, 595; appointed, 264, 417; treasurer of, elected, 241.

Superannuated Preachers,

claims of, 84, 88, 104, 215; connectional society to aid, 180, 216; fund for, 114; membership, 374; memorials relating to, 109, 110, 242; papers free to, 89; residences for, 200, 211.

Supernumerary Preachers,

meaning of term, 122; membership, 374.

Sweden Conference,

boundaries of, 412; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 112, 139; Swedish work in New York, 414.

Swedish Publications,

Agents' report on, 555; subsidy recommended, 359.

Tasker, T. T., Sr.,

invited to a seat on the platform, 264.

Taylor, M. W.,

elected editor of South-western Christian Advocate, 251.

Taylor, William,

elected Bishop for Africa, 248; consecrated, 253.

Tellers,

appointed, 204, 234; secrecy enjoined, 203.

Temperance and Prohibition of Liquor Traffic,

Bishops' address on, 44; the Church to advocate, 125, 392; centennial of temperance reformation, 290; Evangelical Alliance, memorial to, 245; license laws opposed, 392; memorials and resolutions relating to, presented, 90, 125, 137, 155, 170, 199, 214, 229, 280; petitions, signing, 113; Prohibition Aid Society, 161; rules to be enforced, 391; societies in behalf of, 135, 159, 391; temperance board, to organize a, 171.

Temperance and Constitutional Prohibition,

committee on, ordered, 76; appointed, 97; names of, 307; report presented, 238; disposed of, 239; as adopted, 390.

Temporal Economy, Committee on,

ordered, 73; appointed, 80; organized, 82; names of, 298; report No. I presented, 279; disposed of, 279; as adopted, 330; No. II presented, 239; disposed of, 279; as adopted, 330; No. III presented, 261; disposed of, 279; No. IV presented, 261; disposed of, 279; as adopted, 330.

Tennessee Conference,

boundaries of, 412; journal reported on, 320; resolution on caste presented, 148.

Texas Conference,

boundaries of, 412; journal reported on, 320; memorials and resolutions presented, 112, 223.

Theological Institutions,

Bishops' address on, 41; candidates for admission to Conferences advised to attend, 355; endowment of, 122; professors in, 119; students in, 111, 244, 317, 355; study, course of, 116, 135, 154, 156, 169, 314, 355.

Time Limit,

(See Pastoral Term.)

Tobacco,

use of, 133, 136, 155; local preachers to abstain from use of, 327.

Topeka,

episcopal residence, 107, 134, 312.

Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

Bishops' address on, 40; consolidation of, with Sunday-School Union, 115, 141; forms for centennial subscriptions to be prepared by, 384; managers, reports of, 91, 601; elected, 264, 418; memorial relating to, 155; preacher in charge, chairman of committee on tracts, 330; presiding elders to bring before Quarterly Conferences, 329; subsidy to French Conference, 364; to Norwegian papers, 340, 360; to Swedish work, 359; treasurer of, elected, 241; work of society commended 361.

Transfers,

(See Preachers.)

Trimble, J. M.,

invited to a seat on the platform, 77.

Troy Conference,

boundaries of, 412; journal reported on, 320; memorials and resolutions presented, 86, 91, 102, 112, 139, 148, 157, 178, 200, 215, 230.

Trustees,

duties of, 113; election of, 154, 156; pastor's relation to, 185, 214; powers of, 259, 330; rights and privileges of, 135.

Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

committee to nominate, ordered, 194; appointed, 227; names of, 308; report of committee presented, 261; disposed of, 264; as adopted, 397; names of, 398; quadrennial report of, 194, 671; approved, 398.

Turin, Church in,

communication from, 274; reply ordered, 274; Book Agents to frame the letter, 274.

Upper Iowa Conference,

boundaries of, 412; journal reported on, 321; memorials and resolutions presented, 91, 95, 158, 181, 192.

Upper Sandusky,

mission property in, 221; report of committee on, 349.

Usury,

memorial relating to, 139.

Utah,

polygamy in, 86, 336.

Utah Mission,

boundaries of, 415.

Vermont Conference,

boundaries of, 413; journal reported on, 321; memorials and resolutions presented, 172, 249.

Vincent, J. H.,

elected corresponding secretary of the Sunday-School Union and Tract Society, 235; report on Sunday-School Union, 595; on Tract Society, 601.

Virginia Conference,

boundaries of, 413; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 172, 181, 192, 211.

Waddy, S. D.,

letter from, 66; thanks to, 209.

Walden, J. M.,

elected Bishop, 209; consecrated, 252; presides, 274.

Walker, A. B.,

relief of, 181.

Walters, L. M.,

appeal of, report on, 379.

Warren, Bishop,

presides, 97, 208, 259, 262; ruling sustained, 376.

Warren, O. H.,

elected editor of Northern Christian Advocate, 242.

Warren, W. F., Fraternal Delegate to British Wesleyan Conference,

report of, 254, 424.

Washington Conference,

boundaries of, 413; journal report on, 321.

Wesley's Bible,

(See Bible, John Wesley's.)

Wesley's Bust,

placed in care of the secretary, 129; thanks for, 129.

Wesleyan University,

Bishops' address on, 40.

Western Christian Advocate,

Agents' report on, 556; editor of, nominations for, 240; elected, 241.

West German Conference,

boundaries of, 413; journal reported on, 321.

West Nebraska Mission,

boundaries of, 415; memorial from, 138; may organize into a Conference, 416.

West Texas Conference,

boundaries of, 413; journal reported on, 321; memorial presented, 155; resolution presented, 149.

- West Virginia Conference,**
boundaries of, 414; journal reported on, 316; memorial presented, 118.
- West Wisconsin Conference,**
boundaries of, 414; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 96, 113, 149, 172.
- Whedon, D. D.,**
invited to seat on platform, 173; resolutions relating to, 237; salary continued, 238.
- Wheeler, Alfred,**
salary continued, 247.
- Wichita Church,**
burning of the, 178, 186, 187.
- Wiley, Bishop,**
chairman of a committee, 264; right as, 264; report explained by, 264; ruling sustained, 374; presides, 75, 189, 247.
- Wilmington Conference,**
boundaries of, 414; journal reported on, 316; centennial, action on, 381; delegation, chairs for, 202; memorials and resolutions presented, 103, 113, 121, 150, 158, 179.
- Wisconsin Conference,**
boundaries of, 414; journal reported on, 316; resolution presented, 188.
- Woman's Foreign Missionary Society,**
Bishops' address on, 43; constitution of, 286, 657; interpretation of, 286; to be printed, 285; memorial of, presented, 99, 136; report of, 97, 648; space to be given in the manual, 393; unification, 351.
- Woman's Home Missionary Society,**
Bishops' address on, 43; constitution of, 286, 661; interpretation of, 286, to be printed, 286; memorial of, presented, 87; space to be given in the manual, 393; unification, 351.
- Women,**
as exhorters, 135, 216; no license, 89, 104, 106, 113, 118, 145, 177, 199; not expedient to license, 314; status of, 154.
- Woodruff, G. W.,**
Bishops' address on death of, 35; death of, announced, 55; memoir of, 525.
- World's Exposition,**
request to, regarding closed gates, 288.
- Wyoming Conference,**
boundaries of, 414; journal reported on, 316; memorials and resolutions presented, 114, 139, 150, 159, 192, 225.

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